



OBUTONDE  
OKUTUUKA KU  
KUVA

EKIKETEZO 1



**Ambassador Institute**  
3110 E. Medicine Lake Blvd.  
Plymouth, MN 55441  
763-412-2029  
[ambassador@aflc.org](mailto:ambassador@aflc.org)

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## 1. Obutonde Olubereberye 1-2

Mu lubereberye Katonda yatonda eigulu n’ensi. Mpegano ensi tiyalina kikula kyayo era yali ndereere, ekizikiiza kyali ku ngulu kw’obuziba era Omwoyo wa Mukama yali nga amaamiire amaadi.

Ku lunaku olwasooka Katonda yakoba nti, “Leka wabewo ekitangaala” era wabaawo ekitangaala. Katonda yaabona nga ekitangaala kyali kirungi, era yaayawula ekitangaala okuva ku kizikiiza. Ekitangaala yaakyeta “Misana” ate ekizikiiza yaakyeta “Obwire.”

Ku lunaku olw’okubiri Katonda yakoba nti, “Leka wabewo ekyawula wagati wa amaadi ag’ebika, okwawulawo wagati w’amaadi n’amaadi.” Nolw’ekyo yayawula amaadi agali wansi okuva ku maadi agali waigulu era ekyawula kino yaakyeta eibbanga.

Ku lunaku olw’okusatu Katonda yakungania amaadi mu kifo kirala olukalu lwasobola okuboneka. Yatonda ebimera byona byona ebyakiragala n’emiti. Katonda yaabona nga kyali kirungi.

Ku lunaku olw’okuna, Katonda yakoba nti, “Leka wabewo ebitangaala mu bwengula obw’eibbanga okwawula emisana okuva ku bwire.” Katonda yatonda enduba okufuganga emisana n’omwezi n’emunienie okufuganga obwire.

Ku lunaku olw’okutanu Katonda yakoba nti, “Leka amaadi gaidule ebiramu, era leka ebinoni bigulukire waigulu w’ensi.” Kale yatonda eby’enanda byona byona eby’omunanda n’ebinoni ebigulukira mu ibbanga.

Ku lunaku olw’omukaga Katonda yakola ebisolo byona byona ebitambulira kungsi. Male Katonda yaakoba nti, “Leka tukole omuntu mu kifanani kyaife.” Kale Katonda yatonda omuntu mu kifanani kye, mu kifanani kya Katonda mweyamutondera; yatonda omusaada n’omukazi. Katonda yabawa omukisa yaabakoba nti, “Mubale era mwale; mubune ensi era mugifuge. Mufuge eby’enanda eby’omunanda n’ebinoni eby’omuibbanga n’ebiramu byona byona ebitambulira ku itaka.” Katonda yaalingirira ebyo byeyali akoze yaabona nga kyali kirungi ino.

Ku lunaku olw’omusanvu, Katonda yali amaze emirimu gyeyali akola; kale ku lunaku olw’omusanvu yaawumula emirimu gye gyona gyona.

Kale Katonda yawa olunaku olw'omusanvu omukisa yaalufuula okuba olutukuvu.

Mukama Katonda yabumba Adam okuva mu nfuufu ey'eitaka era yaamufuuwa mu nindo ye omuuka ogw'obulamu, era omusaada yaafuuka omuntu omulamu. Aye tiwaliwo mubeezi eyali agwanira Adamu. Kale Katonda yaaleetera omusaada okutendukira irala; Era bweyali nga atenduka, Katonda yaatoola lulala ku mbiriizi d'omusaada, olwo Katonda yakola omukazi okuva mu lubiriizi yamuleeta eri omusaada. Adam yaakoba nti, "Mpegano lino igumba lyakumagumba gange era mubiri gwa kumubiri gwange; anaayetebwanga 'omukazi' kubanga yatolebwa mu musaada." Olw'ensonga eno, omusaada anaalekanga baaba we ni maama we yagaitibwa ni mukazi we, era ababiri baafuuka omubiri mulala. Omusaada ni mukazi we bombi baali bwerere era tibaagemebwanga nsoni.

## Study Questions: Obutonde Olubereberye 1-2

### Introduction:

God, the only Supreme Being, is the One who created the universe and the world, about 6,000 years ago. Everything around us (animals, plants, people, planets) were made from nothing by God Himself, and by the words of His mouth they were created. After designing our world and everything in it in six days, God declared that it was good and pleasing in His sight. We were formed as part of His creation for the purpose of bringing glory to God and having a relationship with Him.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand our place in creation. To understand the greatness of God and see how His creation shows us His power. To realize that the Almighty God cares about His creation and planned every detail for good.

Attitude – To believe that we have been made in the image of God and to allow that to affect and change the way we live. To believe that God is all powerful and does as He pleases.

Actions – To work to protect and oversee all that God has created, especially human life, since we are made in the image of God. To make known the majesty and glory of our Almighty God.

### Memory Verses:

Psalm 33:6 “By the word of the LORD were the heavens made, their starry host by the breath of his mouth.”

John 1:1-3 “In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Exodus 20:8-11; Job 38:1-7; Psalm 8:3-9; 19:1-6; 33:6; 90:1-4; 104:14-21; John 1:1-3; Hebrews 11:3

### Questions about the Story:

1. What do the first words of the Bible tell us? (Genesis 1:1. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.)

2. Who do we find as the only being at the beginning of creation? (Genesis 1:1-2. God was the only being that existed, as the earth was formless and empty.)
3. Who was hovering over the waters of the formless, empty earth? (Genesis 1:2. The Spirit of God.)
4. What does God create on the first day? (Genesis 1:3-5. God created light and separated it from the darkness.)
5. How did God create each thing? (Genesis 1:3, 6, 9, 14, 20, 24. And God said, “Let there be...” and it was so. God just spoke and it was created.)
6. How do we know that God created in days, not long periods of time? (Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31. There was an evening and there was a morning that passed for each day.)
7. What did God create on each of the days of creation? (Genesis 1:6, 9, 14, 20, 24, 26. Day 1: The light. Day 2: The sky. Day 3: Vegetation and plants with seeds. Day 4: Sun, moon, and stars. Day 5: Fish in the sea and birds in the air. Day 6: Every other kind of land animal and made man.)
8. What is the difference between mankind and the other things that God brought into existence? (Genesis 1:26. God made mankind in His own image with the special responsibility of ruling over all of God’s creation, of subduing it, and being its caretaker.)
9. How did God see His creation after He had completed each day’s work? (Genesis 1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31. God said that it was good.)
10. What instructions did God give to man after He created them? (Genesis 1:28. To be fruitful and multiply, to fill the earth and subdue it.)
11. What did God do on the seventh day, after He created everything? (Genesis 2:2. He rested from all His work.)
12. What did God say about the seventh day? (Genesis 2:3. He blessed it and made it holy.)
13. How did God create man? (Genesis 2:7. The Lord formed a man from the dust of the ground and breathed into him the breath of life, and the man became a living being.)
14. Who brought the woman into Adam’s life? (Genesis 2:21-22. God saw Adam’s need and brought the woman into his life to help him.)
15. What was Eve’s role toward her husband? (Genesis 2:18. She was to be his helper.)
16. What is the command given regarding a man and woman coming together physically? (Genesis 2:24. A man will leave

his father and mother and be united to his wife, becoming one flesh.)

17. How do we know that Adam and Even were innocent when God created them? (Genesis 2:25. They were naked and felt no shame.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. What can we learn about the character of God from His creation of mankind at the beginning of time? (Genesis 1:1) [We can know that we serve a God who has always existed, and there was nothing existent that could have created Him. We learn that He is a God of order and detail. He is precise in what He does and how He does it.]
2. What do we see about the power of God, since He spoke everything into existence? (Genesis 1:3, 6, 9, 14, 20, 24) [We see that we serve a powerful God, more awesome than we could ever imagine or comprehend. He has the power to do whatever He wants with just a word.]
3. What does it mean for us to be created in the image of God? (Genesis 1:26) [To be created in the image of God does not mean that we are a physical duplicate of God. Rather, we possess some of the same attributes and qualities that God possesses, such as our being moral, spiritual, and emotional beings. No other created species possesses these qualities, but people do because we are created in the image of God.]
4. Knowing that people are made in the image of God, what should our belief be about the value of human life? (Genesis 1:26) [We should consider human life to have great value, caring for all people and their needs.]
5. What personal lessons do we learn when we realize that God created everything and called it good? (Genesis 1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31) [Knowing that we are created good, we should not think of ourselves as worthless or meaningless. This would be treating God as a liar, since God has already declared His creation to be good.]
6. What encouragement can we find in the character of God when He calls His creation good? (Genesis 1:4, 10, 12, 18, 21, 25, 31) [We can find encouragement that God is a loving God who values us and our lives.]
7. What does it mean for us to subdue the earth and the creation of God? (Genesis 1:28) [God calls people to watch over His creation and take care of it. (See Psalm 8:6-8)]



8. How does God want us to live on the seventh day? (Genesis 2:2-3) [Since God created the seventh day to be a holy day, we are to view it as set apart and we should follow God's example by resting from our work on that day.]
9. How can we properly and biblically obey the command of God to be fruitful and multiply? (Genesis 1:28) [We need to follow the commands of God regarding marriage. First, a union is to be "male and female" as God created it to be; husbands are to be united with their wives and wives with their husbands; sexual immorality of any kind is against God's design for marriage. We are to leave our former relationship with our parents and be united with our spouse, becoming a new family.]
10. What role should a wife play in her husband's life? (Genesis 2:18) [A wife is to serve as a helpmate in fulfilling the work that the Lord has given her husband to do. See Ecclesiastes 4:9-12.]
11. When we consider the innocence of Adam and Eve when they were created, what do we learn about the condition of God's creation? (Genesis 2:25) [We see that God's creation was in sinless perfection, as Adam and Eve were living a life without shame.]

## 2. Okugwa kw'omuntu Olubereberye 3

Mukama Katonda yasimba olusuku omwali emiti mingi mweyata Adam ni Kaawa. Wagati mu lusuku waaliwo omuti ogw'obulamu n'omuti ogw'okutegeera ekirungi n'ekibi. Mukama Katonda yalagira omuntu nti, "Osobola okulya kumuti gwona gwona, aye tolyanga ku muti ogw'okutegeera ekirungi n'ekibi; kubanga lwoligulya mazima olifa."

Mpegano omusota gwali mukalabakalaba okusinga ensolo edindi dona dona Katonda deyatonda. Omusota gwabuza omukazi nti, "Bwene bwene Katonda yakobanti, 'tolyanga ku muti gwona gwona ku giri mu lusuku?'"

Omukazi yairamu omusota nti, "Tusobola okulya ku miti egiri mu lusuku aye Katonda yakobanti, 'Timulyanga ku muti oguli wagati mu lusuku, era timugugemangaku kubanga mulifa.'"

Omusota gwakoba omukazi nti, "Mazima timulifa kubanga Katonda aidi nti bwe muligulyaku amaiso gaimwe galizibuka era muliba nga Katonda okutegeera ekirungi n'ekibi."

Omukazi bwe yabona nga ekibala ky'omuti kyali kirungi okulya eranga kisanusa okubona eranga kirungi olw'okufuna amagezi yakinoga yakirya. Era yawaaku niiba eyali naye era yena yakirya. Male amaiso gaibwe bombi gaazibuka era olwo baategeera nti baali bwerere. Kale baatunga amakoola g'emiti okwebwikaku.

Male kunkyo omusada ni mukazi we baawulira ebigere bya Mukama Katonda nga atambula mu lusuku baamwekweka mu miti egyali mu lusuku. Aye Mukama Katonda yayeta omusada nti, "Oli wa?"

Yairamu nti, "Nkuwuliire mu lusuku era ntiire kubanga ndi bwerere kale nekweze."

Katonda yamubuza nti, "Ani ayakukobye nti oli bwerere? Oliireku ku muti gwenakulagira obutalyaku?"

Omusada yakobanti, "Omukazi gwe wampa neyampaire ekibala era naakirya."

Male Mukama Katonda yabuza omukazi nti, "Okoze ki Kino?"

Omukazi yamuiramu nti, “Omusota gwanimbye era nalya.”

Kale Mukama Katonda yakoba omusota nti, “Kubanga okoze kino okolimiirwa okusinga ensolo dona dona. Onewalulanga kundayo era onalyanga enfufu enaku do dona dona. Era ndakutawo obulabe wagati wo n’omukazi era wagati w’eizaire lyo n’erirye. Omwaana we anaakubetentanga omutwe gwo ate iwe onaamukontanga ekigere kye.”

Katonda yakoba omukazi nti, “Ndaku kwongera obulumi nga ozaala. Onaazaliranga mu bulumi. Okwegomba kwo kunabanga eri balo era anaakufuganga.”

Katonda yakoba Adamu nti, “Kubanga owuliriza mukazi wo walya ku muti gwenakulobera, eitaka likolimiirwa ku lulwo. Mu kukola okw’obulumi onaalifunamu ky’olya obulamu bwo bwona bwona. Linaameranga amawa era onaalyanga ebimera by’enimiro. Mukugezimula mwonaalyanga okutuusa lwolirayo muitaka kubanga mulyo mwewava era kubanga olinfufu era munfufu mw’oliira.”

Mukama Katonda yabakolera ebivaalo mu luwu yabavaza. Era Mukama Katonda yakobanti, “Omuntu afuuse nga omu kwife okutegeera ekirungi n’ekibi. Aleme kwikirizibwa okulya ku muti ogwo bulamu abe mulamu emirembe n’emirembe.” Nolwekyo Mukama Katonda yamugoba mu lusuku lwa Edeni yatawo bamalaika babiri okukuuma omulyango gwo lusuku n’okukuuma enjira etuuka kumuti ogw’obulamu.

## Study Questions: Okugwa kw'omuntu Olubereberye 3

### Introduction:

God created a special tree in the middle of the garden called the “Tree of the knowledge of good and evil.” This was the only tree in the entire garden whose fruit could not to be eaten. In contrast, any of the fruit from all the other trees in the garden could have been eaten. God gave clear warnings to the man that he would die if he ate from this tree. Adam and Eve were created without sin, but now they had to decide whether they would obey God’s command about the tree go explore the sinful unknown. We, too, face temptations in life and must choose to obey God or suffer the consequences of our sin.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand the punishment for sin and the price of disobedience to God. To understand the ways of the devil in his fight against the followers of God.

Attitude – To realize that the results of sin are long-lasting. To believe that when we fall short of the standard of God, He reaches out to us in love with a plan to bring us back to Himself.

Actions – To be obedient to God and to His commands. To stand against Satan in all of His works and all of His ways. To trust in the Messiah who came to offer forgiveness of our inherent sin.

### Memory Verse:

Romans 6:23 “For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.”

1 Corinthians 10:13 “No temptation has seized you except what is common to man. And God is faithful; He will not let you be tempted beyond what you can bear. But when you are tempted, He will also provide a way out so that you can stand up under it.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Exodus 34:6-7; Jeremiah 17:9-10; Matthew 4:1-11; Luke 4:1-13; 1 Corinthians 10:13; Romans 3:10-12, 22-23; 5:12-21; 1 Timothy 1:15-17; James 1:13-15; 1 John 2:15-17

### Questions about the Story:

1. Who created the garden where Adam and Eve were living? (Genesis 2:8. The Lord God.)
2. What things in the garden did God give Adam and Eve access to? (Genesis 2:9, 16. All kinds of trees that were pleasing to the eye and good for food.)
3. What was the only limitation that God had set for Adam and Eve in the garden? (Genesis 2:16-17. They were commanded not to eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.)
4. What was God's promised punishment for Adam and Eve if they chose to disobey and eat from this tree? (Genesis 2:17. They would die.)
5. What characteristic is different about the serpent in comparison to any of the other animals God created? (Genesis 3:1. The serpent was craftier than any of them.)
6. What is uncommon about the serpent as he comes in contact with the woman? (Genesis 3:1. He speaks to the woman.)
7. What is the first thing that the serpent says to the woman? (Genesis 3:1: "Did God really say...?")
8. According to her recollection, what does the woman add to God's commandment to her? (Genesis 2:16-17, Genesis 3:3: The woman adds the notion that they were not to touch the tree in the middle of the garden.)
9. What does the woman correctly remember about the consequence for eating the fruit of this tree? (Genesis 3:3. She remembered that if they ate from it, they would die.)
10. What is the serpent's immediate response in reaction to the woman's caution? (Genesis 3:4. He dismisses the warning from God by saying that Word of God is not so.)
11. How does the serpent tempt the woman into eating the fruit? (Genesis 3:5. The serpent tells her that if she would eat the fruit, her eyes would be opened and she would be "like God.")
12. What does the woman finally do in response to the pressures of the serpent? (Genesis 3:6. She takes some of the fruit and eats it and gives some to her husband.)
13. Where was her husband during this whole process and what was his response to the temptation? (Genesis 3:6. He was with her and also ate the fruit.)
14. What were the immediate results of the actions of Adam and Eve? (Genesis 3:7-10. Their eyes were opened, they realized they were naked and were afraid of the presence of the Lord.)

15. What was the response of God to Adam and Eve's fear and hiding? (Genesis 3:9. He calls out to them asking, "Where are you?")
16. What was Adam and Eve's response to God's question regarding their disobedience? (Genesis 3:11-13. Adam first passed the blame to Eve, Eve continued by passing the blame to the serpent.)
17. What is the punishment God gave to each of them in response to their sin? (Genesis 3:14-17. The serpent was to crawl on his belly for the rest of his days and forever be the enemy of mankind. The woman was to experience pain in childbirth and she was to submit to her husband. The man would have hard labor in working the ground to produce food.)
18. What is the hope we find in the prophecy that is given with God's proclamation of punishment? (Genesis 3:15. That the offspring of man will crush the head of the serpent, but that the serpent would strike the heel of the man.)
19. What does God make for Adam and Eve in response to their nakedness? (Genesis 3:21. He made them garments of skin.)
20. What was God's response to Adam and Eve's presence in the garden, now that they had sinned? (Genesis 3:22-23. God said, "The man has now become like one of us, knowing good and evil. He must not be allowed to reach out his hand and take also from the tree of life and eat, and live forever." He then banished them from the garden.)

**Discussion Questions:**

1. What do we learn about God by His creation of the trees in the garden for Adam and Eve? (Genesis 2:8-9) [God provides for the needs of His creation.]
2. What does this story teach us about God setting restrictions in our lives? (Genesis 2:16-17) [God's rules display His love. He tests us to see if we will obey. Although God told Adam and Eve not to eat the fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil, it was His only restriction and He had provided plenty for all their needs. God gives us so much! He wants us to live happily with what He has provided. However, we often focus on the ONE thing that God doesn't allow us.]
3. Who is "the serpent?" (Genesis 3:1) [The serpent is the Devil, or Satan. See Revelation 12:9; 20:2.]
4. How should we view the nature and identity of Satan? (Genesis 3:1-4) [Satan is a great deceiver (See John 8:44). He

- is God's enemy and he lies about God's Word. The serpent desires to tempt people and lead them to sin, and he is crafty.]
5. What was Satan's first temptation to Adam and Eve? (Genesis 3:1) [To doubt God and His Word; "Did God really say...?"]
  6. How does Satan accuse God in his encounter with Eve? (Genesis 3:1, 4) [Satan accused God of lying.]
  7. What are some of the temptations that people face today? (Genesis 3:1, 4-6) [The temptations that we face today are similar to those Adam and Eve were facing 6,000 years ago: temptations to doubt and question God's authority and His Word. The temptation of Adam and Eve teaches us three kinds of selfish desires that lead us to be tempted: "Lusts of the Flesh" (What feels good), the "Lusts of the Eyes" (What looks good) and the "Pride of Life" (What makes us look good).]
  8. What choices could Eve have made when faced with the temptations? What are the choices that we can make when faced with temptations? (Genesis 3:1-6) [Eve could have walked away from the serpent. She could have chosen to ignore the serpent's lies and obeyed God instead. We can either respond to temptations with the Word of God, holding it as the truth we believe, or we can give in to our own desires and allow them to control our actions.]
  9. How do we stand against Satan's temptations? (Genesis 3:1-3) [We need to respond with the power of God's Word and prayer; take the way of escape that God provides; resist the devil and stand firm in our faith. See 1 Corinthians 10:13; Ephesians 6:10-18; 1 Peter 5:8-9.]
  10. Why did Adam and Eve run away and hide from God? (Genesis 3:7) [They realized their shame and nakedness.]
  11. When we see God calling for Adam and Eve, what do we learn about His character? (Genesis 3:9) [Even though God knows all about our sin, He still cares for us. He wants a relationship with us and cleans us from our sin. ]
  12. What is the significance of God clothing Adam and Eve with clothes of skin? How does this remind us of what Christ has done for us? (Genesis 3:21) [This was the first time an animal had been killed. This provision showed Adam and Eve that a sacrifice was necessary because of their sin. This is a great picture of Christ as He covered our sin with His sacrifice on the cross!]
  13. Why did God banish Adam and Eve out of the garden? (See Exodus 34:6-7)

14. What is God's response towards us when we sin? Why does God discipline us for our sins? (See Hebrews 12:5-11)
15. What was God's plan to redeem us from this sin problem? (See Romans 5:18-19; John 3:16-18.)
16. What is meant by the prophecy "crush your head" and "strike his heel" in this passage? (Genesis 3:15) [We see that while the crushing of the head is deadly, the striking of the heel is only painful. Thus, we are encouraged in reading this promise from God that Satan will be crushed by the offspring of the woman (Christ) even though He will suffer in the process. (Jesus' Crucifixion)]



### 3. Kaini ni Aberi Olubereberye 4:1-16

1. Adam yaasula ni mukazi we Kaawa, yaaba enda yaazaala Kaini. Kaawa yaakoba nti, “Nga Mukama ambeera, nsoboire okuzaala omusaada.” 2. Oluvainuma yaazaala muganda wa Kaini Aberi.

Mpegano Aberi yali mulunzi ate Kaini ye yali mulimi. 3. Oluvainuma lw’ekiseera, Kaini yaleeta eri Mukama ebimu ku makungula ge nga ekiwebwayo eri Mukama. 4. Aye Aberi yaaleeta emamba ensavu okuva mu kisibo kye. Mukama yaasiima Aberi n’ekiwebwayo kye, 5. Aye tiyasiima Kaini n’ekiwebwayo kye. Kale Kaini yaasunguwala ino, era yaaba muniikaavu. 6. Olwo Mukama yaakoba Kaini nti, “Lwaki osunguwala? Lwaki oba muniikaavu? Singa okola ekituufu, olowooza t’osiimibwe? Aye singa t’okola kituufu ekibi kin’ezinga ku mulyango gwo; kyegomba okukutwala aye otekwa okukifuga.”

8. Mpegano Kaini yaakoba muto we Aberi nti, “Kola tuje mu nimiro” Era bwebaali nga bali mu nimiro, Kaini yaalumba muganda we Aberi, yaamuita. 9. Awo Mukama yaakoba Kaini nti, “Muganda wo Aberi aliwa?”

Kaini yairamu nti, “Tiidi, ninze akuuma muganda wange?”

10. Mukama yaakoba nti, “Okoze ki, wuliriza! Omusayi gwa muganda wo gundirira okuva mu itaka. 11. Mpegano oli wansi wa kikolimo, era ogobeibwa okuva ku itaka eryayasama omunwa gwalyo okumira omusayi gwa muganda wo okuva mu mukono gwo. 12. Bw’onolimanga enimiro tevengamu makungula. Onaatangira tangiranga muni nga ozira mirembe.”

Kaini yaakoba Mukama nti, “Ekibonerezo ky’ompaire kinene ino, tikisobola. 14. Leero ongobyeye okuva mu itaka, era nviire ni mumaiso go; njakuba muntu atangatanga muni muno, era buli anaambonanga anaayendanga kundita.

Aye Mukama yaamukoba nti, “Ti bwekiri; singa omuntu anaagezaku okwita Kaini, anaafuna ekiruyi kya mirundi musanvu.” Olwo Mukama yaata akabonero ku Kaini kibe nti ti waliba alimubona n’amuita. Kale Kaini yaava mu maiso ga Mukama yaaja okuba muni ya Nodi, eri ebuvanduba bwa Edeni.

## **Study Questions: Kaini ni Aberi** **Olubereberye 4:1-16**

### **Introduction:**

Cain and Abel, two sons of Adam and Eve, displayed different heart attitudes as they brought offerings to the Lord. Cain brought an offering to the Lord from his crops. His brother, Abel, brought the fat portions from some of the firstborn lambs from his flocks. God honored Abel's offering, but did not approve of Cain's. Cain becomes angry because God honored Abel's sacrifice. God then warned Cain that sin was trying to destroy him, and God invited him to do what was right so he could be accepted, too. Cain did not respect God and did not value his brother's life, so he murdered Abel. Cain then discovered that, though he has freedom to choose his actions, there is a high price to pay when one sins. God desires our offerings to Him to be made in obedience to His instructions. However, in our sinfulness we often choose to do things our own way and we then pay the price of the painful consequences of our sin.

### **Goals:**

Knowledge – To understand what the Lord desires from our lives and what it means to obey Him. To understand that our sin has consequences and the Lord brings punishment upon a sinful and unrepentant heart.

Attitude – To believe that God is worthy of all we have to give and that He is worthy of all honor and glory. To adopt the attitude that all people are to be respected because they are made in the image of God.

Actions – To honor the Lord with all that He has given to us, by giving back to Him a portion of what He has given us. To choose to repent when the Holy Spirit convicts us of a sin, rather than hardening our hearts and continuing to sin.

### **Memory Verse:**

1 Samuel 15:22 “But Samuel replied: “Does the LORD delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as much as in obeying the voice of the LORD? To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams.”

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Genesis 1:26-27; 9:6; Malachi 1:6-9; 3:8-10; Luke 21:1-4; Galatians 5:16-17; Hebrews 11:4; 1 John 3:12

### **Questions about the Story:**

1. Who did Eve give credit to for the birth of her son Cain? (Genesis 4:1. She gives credit to God, saying, “With the help of the LORD I have brought forth a man.”)
2. What were the different work responsibilities of Abel and Cain? (Genesis 4:2. Abel kept the flocks and Cain worked the soil.)
3. What is significant about Abel’s offering in contrast to Cain’s offering? (Genesis 4:3-4. Abel brought his very best: the fat portions from the firstborn on his flock, whereas Cain merely brought some of the produce of the soil.)
4. How did the Lord look the offering that Abel brought? (Genesis 4:4. With favor.)
5. How did Cain respond when the Lord looked unfavorably on his offering? (Genesis 4:5. Cain was very angry and his face was downcast.)
6. What was the call the Lord gave to Cain? (Genesis 4:7. The call was to do what is right so he would be accepted, too.)
7. How is sin described by the Lord? (Genesis 4:7. Sin is crouching at your door, it desires to have you.)
8. What did the Lord warn Cain he needed to do about the sin that wanted to destroy him? (Genesis 4:7. He must master it.)
9. What was Cain’s plan when he took Abel out to the field with him? (Genesis 4:8. To attack Abel and kill him.)
10. How did Cain sin when the Lord came to ask him about his brother Abel? (Genesis 4:9. Cain lied by saying he didn’t know where Abel was. Cain also displayed a hateful, unloving heart, and disrespect for God by saying that he wasn’t responsible for his brother Abel.)
11. What consequences did Cain suffer because he had murdered his brother? (Genesis 4:11-12, 14. Cain was put under a curse and driven from the ground, which would no longer yield crops for him. Cain would forever be a restless wanderer, and hidden from the presence of the Lord.)
12. What did Cain say about his punishment? (Genesis 4:13. The punishment is more than I can bear.)
13. Although God punished Cain for his sin, how did He also protect him? (Genesis 4:15. The Lord put a mark on Cain so that anyone who found him would not kill him. He also declared that anyone who killed Cain would face judgment seven times worse than Cain’s.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. What is God's role in the creation of each of us? (Genesis 4:1) [Just as Eve credits the Lord for the birth of her first son, a man, we must acknowledge the Lord as the great Giver of Life. Without Him we would not exist.]
2. What is the important factor about any offering we would want to bring to the Lord? (Genesis 4:3-4) [Our offering is to be from our very best, our first fruits, and according to His instructions to us, for He is the one who has provided all things.]
3. What do we learn about God's character when we hear His words to Cain in response to Cain's anger over his unacceptable offering? (Genesis 4:7) [God is accepting and forgiving when we repent and do what is right.]
4. What do we learn about sin from the warning that the Lord gives to Cain? (Genesis 4:7) [We learn that sin is waiting to for us, desiring to have and own us.]
5. What does it mean to "master" our sin? (Genesis 4:7) [Mastering our sin means we must fight against sinful thoughts, desires and actions, not in our own strength, but by the Spirit of God and with the encouragement of fellow Christians. By spending time in God's Word, in prayer, and in accountability with other believers, we can stand firm against the sin that seeks to easily entangle us.]
6. Why is it important that sin is immediately dealt with and repented of? (Genesis 4:6-10) [If we don't recognize temptation and deal with our sin, we are guilty before God. The secret sin also will soon become outward actions and sinful behavior that affect not only us but those around us as well.]
7. When the Lord convicts us of our sin, why is it important to repent? (1 John 1:5-9) [It is important to repent so that we can be forgiven and return to fellowship with the Lord.]
8. Why did Cain ask the Lord, "Am I my brother's keeper?" (Genesis 4:9) Should we be our brother's keeper? [Cain did not think it was his concern to look out for his brother's well being, but God expected him to be his brother's keeper. So for us, we should desire the best for those around us (Matthew 7:12).]
9. What is the Lord's response to sin in our lives? (Genesis 4:11-13) [God looks sees our sin and doesn't hesitate to punish it because He is holy and cannot tolerate sin. It is His holy nature to judge sin.]

10. What is the ultimate punishment for our sin? (Genesis 4:11-14) [The ultimate punishment is separation from God and His presence.]
11. What do we learn about the gracious character of God from this story of Cain and Abel? (Genesis 4:15) [We learn that God is forgiving and although He must discipline us, He does it in love. This is shown by God's giving Cain a mark so that his life would not be taken by other men.]

#### 4. Nuwa Olubereberye 6-9

Mukama yabona nga obubi bw'omuntu bwebwali bweyongaire kungsi era nga ebiwoozo by'omutima gwe byali bibi ekiseera kyona kyona. Mukama yaanakuwala kubanga yatonda omuntu okuba kungsi era omutima gwe gwaidula obulumi. Kale Mukama yaakoba nti, "Njakusaaniawo omuntu okuva kungsi kubanga mpulira ennaku olw'okumutonda." Kyoka Nuwa yafuna okuganja mu maiso ga Katonda.

Nuwa yali musada mutuukirivu, ataaliku kyakunenezebwa mu bantu ab'omukiserera kye, era yatambulanga ni Katonda. Nuwa yalina batabani basatu: Semu, Kamu, ni Yafesi.

Katonda yakoba Nuwa nti, "Njakusaaniawo abantu ab'ensi kubanga ensi eidwiire obukambwe olwa bo. Kale kola eryato mu muti, fuuti bina n'atanu (450) obuwanvu, fuuti nsanvu na itanu (75) obugazi ni fuuti ana na itanu (45) obugulumivu. Lisaana okubamu emyaliiri esatu obugulumivu n'olwigi mu mbali n'akasulya. Njakuleeta amataba ag'amani kungsi agalisaaniawo buli kiramumu kungsi. Aye ndisalaniwe omukago. Oliingira mu lyato ni mukazi wo, batabani bo ni bakazi baibwe n'ekisaada n'ekikazi okuva mu buli kika kya nsolo, bikumibwe nga biramumu niwe. Olina okusiba buli kika kya mere, imwe n'ensolo okulya." Nuwa yaakola buli kintu nga Katonda bwe yamulagira.

Male Katonda yakoba Nuwa nti, "Ingira mu lyato iwe n'amaka go gona gona kubanga nkuzwire okuba omutuukirivu mu mulembe guno. Munnaku musanvu okuva buti njakuleeta ikendi kungsi okumala enaku amakumu ana, omusana n'obwire, era njakusaaniawo buli kiramumu kyenatonda." Era Nuwa yakola ebyo byona byona Mukama byeyamulagira.

Nuwa n'amaka ge bangira eryato era na buli bibiri kunsolo n'ebinoni byaaida eri Nuwa byangira mu lyato. Oluvainuma olw'enaku omusanvu, Mukama yaigala omulyango gw'eryato, ikendi yatandika okutoona n'ensulo d'ensi d'eigula. Ikendi yatoona okumala enaku amakumu ana, omusana n'obwire.

Amataba bwegaatandika okubira, gaasitula eryato waigulu okuva ku itaka lyalera ku maadi. Buli kiramumu ekyali kungsi nga kiisa, kyafa, aye Nuwa n'amaka ge n'ensolo edali nabo, mu lyato byalokolebwa.

Ikendi bwe yakya amaadi gaatandika okwika okuva kungsi obutasibamu era kunkomero y'enaku kikumi naatanu, eryato lyaika kungulu ku lusozi olwetebwa Alalat. Oluvainuma lw'enaku amakumi ana, Nuwa yaigulawo dirisa gyeyakola waigulu ku lyato, yasindika eiyemba kuluya. Eiyemba lyalemwa okubona ekifo aw'okwika kubanga amaadi gaali gakaali mangi. Oluvainuma olw'enaku edindi musanvu, ate Nuwa yasindika eiyemba kuluya era lyaira n'eikoola eito mu munwa. Yalinda enaku edindi musanvu ate yalisindika kuluya, aye ku luno tiryaira. Olwo Nuwa yategeera nti amaadi gaali gajiire.

Oluvainuma lw'ensi okukala, Katonda yakoba Nuwa nti, "Muve mu lyato iwe, amaka go, n'ensolo dona dona disobole okwaala munyi." Nuwa yazimbira Mukama ekyoto yawayo sadaka. Mukama yakoba nti, "Tirikiiramu okusaaniawo ebiramu byona byona n'amataba." Mukama yatawo oluna muibanga nga ekiidukizo ky'ekisuubizo kyeyakola obutasaaniawo nsi ate n'amataba. Olwo Mukama yawa Nuwa n'abaana be omukisa, yakoba nti, "mubale, mweyongere mu bungi mubune ensi."

## Study Questions: Nuwa Olubereberye 6-9

### Introduction:

Many generations had passed since the creation of the world and the hearts of people had turned from God to love wickedness. God was patient and allowed time for the people to repent. However, they continued in their wicked ways. Only Noah and his family still loved and obeyed God, a total of eight people. As a result, God decided to send a worldwide flood to completely destroy all mankind except for those eight people who were faithful to Him. God had Noah and his sons build an ark. God kept them safe in the ark because of His grace and mercy. After the flood, Noah and his family were the only ones left on the earth.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand the patience of God and His desire to show us grace and mercy by providing a time to repent of our sins. To know that there is severe punishment for sin and that God is a just judge who must not leave sin unpunished.

Attitude – To be convicted by our sin and conscious of our need for repentance. To believe that God is faithful and is able to preserve us in a world that is evil. To trust that God has a bigger plan than what we might be able to see from our personal viewpoint.

Actions – To live by faith and commitment to obey whatever the Lord commands us to do.

### Memory Verses:

Ezekiel 18:32 “For I take no pleasure in the death of anyone, declares the Sovereign LORD. Repent and live!”

2 Peter 3:9 “The Lord is not slow in keeping His promise, as some understand slowness. He is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Psalms 34:15; 45:7; Jeremiah 11:11; 32:19; Amos 3:7; Matthew 24:37ff; Luke 17:26; 1 Thessalonians 5:9; 1 Timothy 1:15-17; Hebrews 11:7; 1 Peter 3:20; 2 Peter 2:5; 3:6-7



### **Questions about the Story:**

1. What did God see about the people on the earth, and what did He feel? (Genesis 6:5-8. The Lord saw the thoughts of the heart of men were only evil all the time. He was sorry that He had made people on earth and was filled with pain.)
2. What was God's judgment against the people's sinfulness? (Genesis 6:5-8. The Lord's plan was to destroy mankind from the face of the earth.)
3. Why was Noah the only one who found favor in God's eyes? (Genesis 6:9-10. He was a righteous man who tried to live a life pleasing to God--he walked with God.)
4. What did God reveal to Noah? Why? (Genesis 6:13-19. God told Noah that He was going to destroy all the people and animals on the earth with a giant flood. He told His plans to Noah so Noah could prepare a way to escape the flood with his family.)
5. What did God tell Noah to do so that he and his family would be safe during the flood? (Genesis 6:13-19. God told him to build an ark (a boat). This would be a safe place for Noah, his family and the animals God sent to him.)
6. How large was the boat to be constructed? (Genesis 6:14-16. The boat was to be 450 feet long, 75 feet long, 45 feet high, and to have three levels with a door and a roof.)
7. Did Noah do what God commanded him to do? (Genesis 6:19. Yes, he did everything just as God commanded him.)
8. How many sons did Noah have? (Genesis 6:9-10. Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.)
9. Why do you think God brought a pair (male and female) of all animals--to Noah? (Genesis 6:18. A male and female of each kind would replenish the earth after the flood.)
10. How long did God say it would rain? (Genesis 7:4. God caused it to rain for forty days and nights.)
11. Who closed the door of the ark? (Genesis 7:7. The Lord shut the door of the ark once everyone was on board.)
12. What happened after the rains stopped? (Genesis 7. The water began to recede and at the end of 150 days the ark came to rest on top of Mount Ararat.)
13. How did Noah know when the water had gone down? (Genesis 8. Through a window he had made when he built the ark, Noah sent out a dove to search the land. However, the first time the dove found no place to land because the water still covered everything. The second time the dove was sent out, it came back with a leaf in its beak, so they knew plants were growing. The final time the

dove was sent out, it did not come back, which told to Noah that the waters had gone down.)

14. What did Noah do when he came out of the ark? (Genesis 8:20. When Noah came out of the ark, he offered a sacrifice to the Lord.)
15. How did God relate to Noah and his sons after the flood? (Genesis 9:7. God blessed them and told them to be fruitful and increase in number on the earth.)
16. What three things did God tell Noah and his sons? (Genesis 9:1. (1) God promised He would never destroy the earth again by water, (2) He told them to have many children as to fill the earth with people, and (3) He warned them to avoid eating meat with the lifeblood still in it.)
17. What sign did God give to show that He would keep His promise to never destroy the earth by water again? (Genesis 9:13. The rainbow was a sign of God's promise.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. What does God see when He looks at our sinful hearts? (Genesis 6:5-6) [He sees great wickedness in us. He sees a heart that loves evil and sinful behavior in thought, word, and action. This grieves Him.]
2. What do we learn from this story about how God must respond to wickedness? (Genesis 6:5-8) [We learn that God must take action against the sin in people. He judges the evil because He is holy and cannot tolerate sin.]
3. How can we become righteous in the eyes of God when He looks upon us? (Genesis 6:9-10) [God sees us as righteous when we are clothed with Jesus Christ by faith in His sacrifice for us on the cross. He covers over our sin with Jesus' blood and gives us His righteousness. (Romans 8:1)]
4. What do we learn about the character of God by His saving Noah and his family from the flood? (Genesis 6:13-19) [We see that God is gracious to those who are faithful to Him. He keeps for Himself a few faithful people to receive His promised inheritance.]
5. What are some examples from your own life where God has shown His faithfulness to you?
6. What is the main job that God has given to the church? (Matthew 28:19-20) [Christ's Great Commission was to tell the whole world about Him, baptizing the believers and teaching them to obey His commands. Like Noah was faithful

to do the job God gave him in building the ark, we must be faithful to obey God and do the job he has given to us.]

7. How can Jesus be seen as a type of “ark” for believers? [Just as Noah and his family went into the ark to be saved and be delivered from the surrounding storm/flood, Jesus saved us from the destruction of sin and eternal death.]
8. What should our response be when the Lord protects us from life’s trials? [Just like Noah, our response should be one of praise and honor to the Lord.]

## 5. Okwetebwa kwa Ibulamu Olubereberye 12:1-8; 15:1-6

Emyaka mingi oluvainuma lw'amataba waaliwo omusada nga ayetebwa Ibulamu. Yabanga muni ya Kalani walala ni mukyala we Salayi eyali omugumba.

Mukama yakoba Ibulamu nti, "Va muni yo, mu bantu bo ni mu numba ya baba wo, oje muni yendikulaga. Ndikufuula eigwanga eryamaani era ndikuwa omukisa, Ndiyatiikiriza eriinalyo era oliba mukisa. Ndiwa omukisa abo abalikuwa omukisa, era oyo alikukolima, ndimukolima, era abantu bona bona kuni balifuna omukisa ku lwaiwe."

Kale Ibulamu yaja nga Mukama bweyamukoba. Ibulamu yalina emyaka nsanvu n'etanu weyaviira e Kalani. Yaja ni mukyala we Salayi, omwana wa koja we Loti, ebintu byebaalina byona byona n'abantu bebaali bafunie mu Kalani. Baasitula okuja muni ey'e Kanani, era baatuka yo.

Oluvainuma lwokwetooola muni eyo Mukama yabonekera Ibulamu yakoba nti, "Ensi eno ndigiwa eizaire lyo." Kale Ibulamu yazimbirawo Mukama eyamubonekera ekyoto male yayeta eliina lya Mukama.

Oluvainuma olw'ekiseera ekigambo kya Mukama kyaida eri Ibulamu mu kwesebwa kyakoba nti, "Ibulamu, totya. Ndi engabo yo, ekirabo kyo ekyo muwendo omungi."

Aye Ibulamu yakoba nti, "Ai Mukama ayinza byona byona, osobola kumpa ki nga nkaali mugumba era oyo alisikira eby'obugaiga byange ni Elyeza ow'e Damasco? Tiwampa baana kale omuwereza mu numba yange n'aliba omusika wange."

Male ekigambo kya Mukama kyaida yali kyakoba nti, "Omusada ono t'aliba musika wo, aye omwana aida okuva mubiri gwo gwene n'aliba omusika wo." Katonda yafulumya Ibulamu ku luya yamukoba nti, "Linga wa igulu obale emunyenye bwoba nga osobola okudibala. Lityo eizaire lyo bweliliba."

Ibulamu yaikiriza Mukama era okwikiriza kwe Mukama yakumubalira okuba obutukirivu.

## Study Questions: Okwetebwa kwa Ibulamu Olubereberye 12:1-8; 15:1-6

### Introduction:

Many years after the worldwide flood of Noah's time, there was a man whose name was Abram. He lived in Haran, the land where his ancestors had lived. Abram and his wife Sarai were both very old, but they had no children of their own, as Sarai was barren. Abram lived near his family in the city of Ur, where although he was taught about the Lord, but there was also much idol worship. One day, the Lord called Abram to leave his homeland and go to a place that God would show him. This call would forever change the life of Abram and his family.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand that when the Lord calls us, we will not know everything about what is going to happen to us. To know that the Lord desires to bless us, speak to us, and to be adored by us.

Attitude – To trust that the Lord has a plan for us and that He will bless us when we obey His instructions. To desire to be a blessing to others.

Actions – To obey the Lord and worship Him without questioning His reasons for what He asks. To go where the Lord tells us to go without hesitation.

### Memory Verses:

Exodus 4:12 “Now go; I will help you speak and will teach you what to say.”

Hebrews 11:8 “By faith, Abraham, when called to go to a place he would later receive as his inheritance, obeyed and went, even though he did not know where he was going.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Genesis 15:13-15; 17:1-22; Job 42:1-2; Hebrews 11:8-13; Romans 4:1-25

### Questions about the Story:

1. Who gave the call to Abram? (Genesis 12:1. The Lord called Abram.)
2. What were the Lord's instructions to Abram? (Genesis 12:1. The Lord God commanded Abram to leave his country and to go to a place that He would show him.)

3. What did the Lord command Abram to leave? (Genesis 12:1. His country, his people, and his father's household.)
4. Where was Abram to go to after leaving all that he knew so well? (Genesis 12:1. Abram was to go to a land that the Lord would show him.)
5. What did the Lord promise Abram? (Genesis 12:2-3. God promised to make Abram a great nation and bless him, making his name great and making him a blessing. All the peoples of the earth would be blessed through him.)
6. How old was Abram when he set out from Haran? (Genesis 12:4. Abram was seventy five years old.)
7. Who were Abram's traveling companions? (Genesis 12:4-5. His wife Sarai, nephew Lot, and all the people (servants) he had gotten while living in Haran.)
8. When did the Lord appear to Abram again? (Genesis 12:6-7. and refer to verse 5: The Lord appeared after Abram had been traveling through the land of Canaan.)
9. What did the Lord promise Abram about the land that they are traveling through? (Genesis 12:7. That it would be the inheritance for his offspring.)
10. What did Abram do after God promised to give this land to his descendants? (Genesis 12:7-8. Abram built an altar at Shechem, and another near Bethel, and he called on the name of the Lord.)
11. What did the Lord promise Abram in a vision? (Genesis 15:1. The Lord promised to be his shield and his great reward.)
12. What was Abram's concern? (Genesis 15:2-3. Abram's concern was that he and Sarai had no children and so they would not have any child to inherit all that the Lord had promised.)
13. Who did Abram believe was responsible for his lack of children? (Genesis 15:3. He accused the Lord: Abram said to the Lord, "You have given me no children.")
14. To remove Abram's doubts and seal His promise, what did God tell Abram? (Genesis 15:4. God confirmed to Abram that a son would come from Abram's own body to be his heir.)
15. God took Abram outside to look up at the sky. What did He compare Abram's future descendants to? (Genesis 15:5. The Lord said that the descendants of Abram would someday be as many as the stars in the sky.)
16. Why did God consider Abram to be a righteous man? (Genesis 15:6. Abraham believed the promise of God would come true and God called that righteousness.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. In what way does the Lord call to us today? (Genesis 12:1) [The Lord calls us through the preaching, teaching, reading of His Word, and through the Holy Spirit.]
2. How must we respond when the Lord calls us to do something? (Genesis 12:1-4) [We must go where He tells us to go and do what He commands us to do.]
3. The Lord commanded Abram to leave the comforts of Haran. What does He ask us to leave behind in order to follow Him? (Genesis 12:1) [The Lord asks us to leave behind our sinful way of living.]
4. When God calls us, do we always know where God will be leading us when He calls? (Genesis 12:1) [No, but we can trust that He will show us when the time is right for us to know.]
5. What does this story teach us about God's provision when He calls us? (Genesis 12:2-3, 7) [We can be sure that when the Lord calls us and we obey Him, He will bless us and provide for us.]
6. Abram was seventy-five years old when God called him to leave his home. What does this show us about who God is able to call and use for His glory? (Genesis 12:4) [God is able to call anyone He desires. When God uses someone who is not strong to do great things, this gives Him much glory, because it is clear to everyone that God is the One who is doing the great things.]
7. How should we respond to the Lord when He is leading us? (Genesis 12:7-8) [We should always worship God and give Him glory. We must ask Him to lead us in every decision.]
8. What does it mean that God said He would be Abram's "shield and very great reward?" (Genesis 15:1) [God is like a shield that surrounds us and protects us from the devil, the world, and our flesh. God is our reward because knowing Him and having fellowship with Him is the best thing a person can ever have. He also provides for all that we need for life and godliness through the glorious riches in Jesus Christ our Lord. See 2 Peter 1:3 and Philippians 4:19.]
9. What makes God look upon us as righteous? (Genesis 15:6) [God looks at us as righteous when He sees our faith, that we believe in His Word and trust in His promises. If we believe Him, we will obey what He tells us to do.]

10. How does God respond to us, even when we are concerned about things we don't understand? (Genesis 15:2-4) [The Lord comforts us through His Word.]



## 6. Okuzaalibwa kwa Isaka Olubereberye 16-21

Mpegano omukazi wa Ibulamu, Salayi, tiyamuzaalira baana. Aye yalina omuweereza omumisiri ayetebwa Agali. Kale Salayi yaakoba Ibulamu nti, “Mukama yansiba okuzaala baana. Kale ja osule n’omuweereza wange obolyawo ninza okukola amaka okubita muye.”

Ibulamu yaaikiriza Salayi kye yakoba. Kale oluvainuma lwa Ibulamu okuba mu Kanani emyaka ikumi, Salayi yatoola omuweereza we omumisiri yamuwa iba okuba mukazi we. Yaasula naye yamuwa enda.

Kale Agali yazalira Ibulamu mutabani yaamuwa eliina Isimayiri. Ibulamu yalina emyaka kinaana na mukaga Agali bwe yazaala Isimayiri.

Ibulamu bwe yaweza emyaka kyenda na mwenda Mukama yamubonekera yaamukoba nti, “Ninze Katonda ayinza byona byona. Tambulira mu maiso gange obuleku okunenezebwa. Ndakukakasa omukago gwange niwe era ndakukuyaza ino.”

Ibulamu yavunama era Katonda yamukoba nti, “Eri nze, guno n’omukago gwensaze niwe. Oliba baba w’amawanga mangi. Tokayetebwa Ibulamu wabula Ibulayimu (ekitegeza “Baba w’abangi”), kubanga nkufwire baba wa mawanga mangi. Ensi ya Kanani mpegano mw’olinga omugwira, ndigikuwa okuba eyiyo n’eizaire lyo oluberera era ndiba Katonda waibwe. Guno n’omukago nze gwensaze niwe n’eizaire lyo: buli musada n’omulenzi alina enaku omunana mwimwe atekwa okukomolebwa.”

Era Katonda yakoba Ibulayimu nti, “Ate mukyala wo Salayi, tokamweta Salayi; eliina lye linaaba Saala. Nnaamuwa omukisa era mazima ndikuwa mutabani okuva muye.”

Ibulayimu yavunama yaseka yayogera yenka nti, “Omusada alina emyaka ekikumi asobola okuzaala mutabani? Saala aliyinza okuzaala omwana kumyaka ekyenda? Era Ibulayimu yakoba Katonda nti, “Wakiri Isimayiri abe wansi w’omukisa gwo!”

Male Katonda yaairamu nti, “Bwekiri, aye mukyala wo Saala alikuzaalira mutabani era olimweta Isaka. Ndisala naye omukago nga gwaluberera eri eizaire lye.”

Mukama yabonekera Ibulayimu nga atyamyeye ku mulyango gwa wema ye mu kasana wagati. Ibulayimu yasitula amaiso ge yaabona abasaada basatu nga bemereire kumpi naye. Ibulayimu yabaaniriza yaayanguwa okubategekera eky'okulya.

Bamubuuzi nti, “Mukyala wo Saala ali wa?” Ibulayimu yairimu nti, “Munda mu wema.” Mukama yakoba nti, “Bwene bwene ndiira y’oli ku kiseera nga kino omwaka ogwida era mukyala wo Saala aliba azaire omwana.”

Mpegano Saala yali awuliriza nga ali ku mulyango mu wema. Yaaseka yenka yaalowozza nti, “Nga mpweiremu eranga mukama wange akairike ninza mpegano okufuna eisanu lino?”

Male Mukama yakoba Ibulayimu nti, “Lwaki Saala asese n’akoba nti, ‘Bwene bwene ndifuna omwana nga mmaze okukairika?’ Waliwo ekilema Mukama? Ndiira y’oli omwaka ogwida ku kiseera ekiragaane era Saala aliba azaire.” Saala yaaty, kale yalimba yakoba nti, “Nze tise.” Aye Mukama yamukoba nti, “Mazima, osese.”

Mpegano Mukama yaalaga Saala ekisa era Mukama yaakolera Saala ebyo byeyasuubiza. Saala yaafuna enda era yaazaalira Ibulayimu omwana mu bukaire bwe ku kiseera kyene Katonda kye yamusuubiza. Ibulayimu yamutuuma eriina Isaka. Mutabani we bwe yaweza enaku munana Ibulayimu yamukomola nga Katonda bwe yamulagira. Ibulayimu yalin’emyaka kikumi mutabani we bwe yazaalibwa.

Saala yakoba nti, “Katonda ampaire enseko, era buli anakiwuliranga anaansekerangaku. Ani eyandiyinziza okukoba Ibulayimu nti Saala aliyonsa ku baana? Nga ate mmuzaalire omwana mu bukaire bwe.”

## Study Questions: Okuzaalibwa kwa Isaka Olubereberye 16-21

### Introduction:

Twenty-four years had passed since the Lord had first appeared to Abram and called him to go out of the land of Haran. After that, the Lord had changed Abram's name to Abraham, meaning "father of many nations," confirming the promise God had given that Abraham's descendants would be as many as the stars in the sky. Abraham, now 99 years old, had gotten restless in his long wait for God to fulfill the promise of a child, and his wife Sarah was still barren. So, 11 years after God had promised Him a child, Abraham and took his wife's handmaiden and slept with her, hoping that through her he might be able to assist God in giving him an heir. However, God had different plans. He still planned to fulfill His promise to Abraham, and He was now ready to show Abraham His perfect timing.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand that God is never slow to keep His promises, but He fulfills them in His perfect time, according to His will. To see the importance of waiting for the Lord.

Attitude – To believe that the Lord has a plan, even when we can't see it. To trust that God is in control and that His thoughts and ways are better than ours.

Actions – To wait on the Lord no matter what is happening, not trying to make things happen our own way. To carefully listen to the Word of the Lord and follow it with our whole heart.

### Memory Verses:

Isaiah 41:10 "So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand."

Jeremiah 17:7 "Blessed is the man that trusts in the Lord, whose confidence is in Him."

Micah 7:7 "But as for me, I watch in hope for the LORD, I wait for God my Savior; my God will hear me."

Zechariah 4:6 "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit," says the LORD Almighty."

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Proverbs 3:5-6; Isaiah 40:28-31; Romans 4:18-21; Galatians 3:6-9; 4:21-23; Hebrews 11:11-13; James 1:2-4

### **Questions about the Story:**

1. Did God immediately fulfill His promise to Abram that Sarai would bear a son for him? (Genesis 16:1. No, many years passed before God was ready to fulfill the promise that they would have a son.)
2. Who did Sarai blame for not having children? (Genesis 16:2. Sarai says that the Lord had kept her from having children.)
3. What action did Abram and his wife Sarai do to try to receive the promised heir? (Genesis 16:1-15. Sarai gave Abram her maidservant Hagar to sleep with so he would have a child with her.)
4. How long did Abram and Sarai wait before trying to help God this way? (Genesis 16:3. Abram had been living in the land of Canaan already for ten years.)
5. What was the result of the plan of Abram and Sarai's actions? (Genesis 16:4, 15. Hagar, Sarai's maidservant bore Abram a son, and Abram gave him the name Ishmael.)
6. What happened to Abram when he was 99 years old? [This was 13 years after the birth of Ishmael.] (Genesis 17:1-10. The Lord God appeared to Abram and commanded him to walk blameless before the Lord. He also confirmed the covenant that He had made with Abram, telling Abram that He still planned to fulfill it.)
7. How did God confirm the covenant that He had made with Abram? (Genesis 17:5, 10. To confirm the covenant, the Lord gave Abram the new name Abraham [meaning "Father of Many"]. God also establishes the covenant of circumcision as a sign between Him and Abraham to show that His presence would continue to be with Abraham even to the multitudes of generations.)
8. What did God command Abraham to do to all the males in his household? (Genesis 17:10; 21:4. God commanded that they be circumcised as a sign of God's covenant with Abraham.)
9. What did the Lord promise Abraham about his wife Sarah? (Genesis 17:16. The Lord promised that His blessing would be on Sarah and that she would have a son.)
10. What did Abraham and Sarah do when they heard the words of the Lord? Why? (Genesis 17:17-19; 18:1-12. Both Abraham and Sarah laughed about the words of the Lord and wondered if it was possible to have a son in their old age. Abraham proceeded to

suggest a different solution to the Lord of the Lord's blessing to fall on Ishmael, who was now 13 years old.)

11. What did the Lord say in response to Abraham and Sarah's disbelief? (Genesis 17:19; 18:13-14. The Lord confirmed His promise to Abraham about the birth of his son and gave the boy the name Isaac. God added: "Is anything too difficult for the Lord to do?")
12. Did God keep His promise to Abraham and Sarah about giving them a son? (Genesis 21:1-2. Yes, soon Sarah conceived and at the appointed time gave birth to a son just as the Lord had promised.)
13. How old were Abraham and Sarah when their son was born? (Genesis 17:17. Abraham was 100 and Sarah was 90.)
14. What did Abraham and Sarah name their son? (Genesis 21:3, 6. Isaac, which means "laughter.")

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. Was it right or wrong for Abram and Sarai to have Abram sleep with Sarai's maidservant? Why? (Genesis 16:1-4; See also Proverbs 3:5-6) [Abram and Sarai were wrong for allowing Abram to sleep with Sarai's maidservant, for two reasons. First she was not Abram's wife. Second, it was wrong because they were not trusting in the covenant promise that God had made with them or in God's power to provide for them.]
2. What does this story of Abram and Sarai teach us about the importance of waiting on God's timing? [We learn that patience and waiting on God's timing are very important. It pleases God if we believe him and displeases Him if we try to do things our own way. Note also that the descendants of Ishmael (the son of Hagar) later became the worst enemy of Abram's descendants, the Israelites. If Abram and Sarai had waited on the Lord, they could have potentially prevented the suffering of their own offspring.]
3. How would you respond if God asked you to wait for His timing to provide something you had been waiting for, for a long time?
4. What does God develop in us through times of waiting? (James 1:2, 4, 12) [God develops perseverance and maturity in our lives even through the hard times of waiting.]
5. How does God respond toward us when we fail to wait on Him? (Genesis 17:1-10; 18:13-15) [He reminds us of His Word and His promises to us. He also graciously corrects us,

rebukes us, and helps us return to following Him and doing His will.]

6. What covenant has God made with us as Christians? [God has given us the covenant promise of grace through faith in His Son Jesus Christ and the privilege of entering into the family of God through the means of grace in baptism. (Galatians 3: 26-29; Colossians 2:11-12)]
7. In what ways do we, like Abraham and Sarah, show unbelief, hesitancy and mockery of the Word of the Lord in our lives?
8. What does this story teach us about how we should view the promises of God and His faithfulness? [We should believe the promises of God for He is faithful to keep His promises. See Jeremiah 17:7]

## 7. Okugezesebwa kw'okwikiriza kwa Ibulayimu Olubereberye 22

Nga wabise ekiseera, Katonda yagezesa Ibulayimu yaamukoba nti, “Ibulayimu,”

Yaavugira nti, “Ndi wano.”

Male Katonda yaakoba nti, “Twaala mutabani wo, mutabani wo yenka Isaka, gw’ogonza era oje e Moliya, omuweyo nga ekiwebwayo ekyokye ku lulala ku nsozi lwe nnaakulaga.”

Kunkyo eino kulunaku olwairaku, Ibulayimu y’ebagala endogoyi ye. Yaatwaala babiri ku bawereza be ni mutabani we Isaka. Bweyali nga awareire enku edimala omuliro gw’ekiwebwayo yaayolekera ekifo Katonda kye yamukoba. Ku lunaku olw’okusatu, Ibulayimu yasitula amaiso yaabona ekifo ewala. Yakoba abawereza be nti, “Musigale wano n’endogoyi nze n’omulenzi tuje tusinze male twire yemuli.”

Ibulayimu yaatwika mutabani we Isaka enku d’ekiwebwayo ekyokye, ye yaatwaala omuliro n’ekiso. Nga bombi baja Isaka yaabuuza baba we Ibulayimu nti, “Baba?”

Ibulayimu yairamu nti, “Wanji, mutabani wange?”

“Omuliro n’enku biliwo, aye entama y’ekiwebwayo eri wa?”

Ibulayimu yamuiramu nti, “Mutabani, Katonda mwene anaagileeta.” Bombi beyongerayo.

Bwe baatuka mu kifo Katonda kye yakoba Ibulayimu, Ibulayimu yazimbawo ekyoto yakitaanaku enku. Yasiba mutabani we Isaka yaamuta ku kyoto kungulu ku nku. Male yaasitula omukono yaagama ekiso okwita omutabani we. Aye malaika wa Mukama yamweta nga ayima mwigulu nti, “Ibulayimu! Ibulayimu!”

Ibulayimu yaavugira nti, “Ndi wano.”

Yamukoba nti, “T’oisa mukono ku mulenzi. T’omukola kintu kyona kyona. Mpegano ntegeire nti otya Katonda, kubanga t’ondobeire mutabani wo, omwana wo yenka.”

Ibulayimu yaasitula amaiso ge era yaabona entama enume nga amayiga gayo g'egemye mu kisaka. Yaajayo yaagigema yaagitwala okuba ekiwebwayo mu kifo kya mutabani we. Nolwekyo Ibulayimu yayeta ekifo ekyo, Mukama anaagabula. Era n'okutuusa leero kyogerwa nti "Ku lusozi lwa Mukama, kinaagabulwa."

Ate malayika wa Mukama yaayeta Ibulayimu nga ayima mu igulu omulundi ogw'okubiri yaakoba nti, "Mukama ayatula nti Nerairira nti kubanga oti bw'okoze, notandobera mutabani wo, omwana wo yenka, mazima nnaakuwa omukisa era nnaayaza eizaire lyo okuba nga emunienie mu ibbanga era nga omusenu ogw'okulubalama. Abaidhukulu bo baliwamba ebibuga by'abalabe baibwe, era okubita mu izaire lyo, amawanga gonagona ku nsi galiwebwa omukisa kubanga ongondeire."

Oluvainuma Ibulayimu yaira eri abawereza be, baairayo walala e Biyashiba.



## **Study Questions: Okugezesebwa kw'okwikiriza kwa Ibulayimu Olubereberye 22**

### **Introduction:**

After finally providing a son for Abraham at the age of 100, God now asked Abraham to do something amazing. God ordered Abraham to make a holy sacrifice to Him by offering his son Isaac. This came as shocking news because Isaac was the son who the Lord had promised to bless and who was to receive the inheritance. Abraham was now faced with a difficult choice: obey the Lord, or hold on to that which he loved most on earth: his son.

### **Goals:**

Knowledge – To know that God is our provider in every situation. To understand that, just as Abraham was asked to sacrifice his one and only son, so also God sacrificed His One and Only Son, Jesus Christ. To understand that Jesus is our sacrificial lamb who died in our place.

Attitude – To trust in the Lord even when it does not make sense, and to follow Him not only in our heart, but in action. To be confident that the Lord is truly the great Jehovah-Jireh (The God who provides) and that He will help us in our time of need. To rest in the knowledge that, just as God has given, He can also take away and He can give back again.

Actions – To follow the Lord God immediately when He gives us a command. To listen carefully to the Word of the Lord so we can know His voice recognize His leading.

### **Memory Verses:**

Job 1:21 “The LORD gave and the LORD has taken away; may the name of the LORD be praised.”

Isaiah 53:6 “We all like sheep have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way; and the Lord has laid on him the iniquity of us all.”

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Job 1:21; Romans 4:17-18; Galatians 3:6-9; Hebrews 11:17-19; James 2:21-23

### **Questions about the Story:**

1. Who was the one who tested Abraham? (Genesis 22:1. God was the one who tested him.)

2. What was the command that the Lord God was giving to Moses? (Genesis 22:2. To take his only son Isaac, whom he loved, and to sacrifice him as a burnt offering.)
3. What did Abraham do when God told him to offer his son as a sacrifice? (Genesis 22:3. He began to obey immediately, in fact Abraham got up early the very next morning to obey what God had told him to do.)
4. What did Abraham tell his servants that he and Isaac were going to do at the mountain? (Genesis 22:5. Abraham said “We will worship and then we will come back to you.”)
5. What was needed for the sacrifice on Mount Moriah? (Genesis 22:6-8. Fire, wood, the knife, and a lamb.)
6. Did Abraham take a lamb along as they climbed up the mountain? (Genesis 22:8. No.)
7. Who did Abraham say would provide the lamb for the burnt offering? (Genesis 22:8. God Himself would provide the lamb.)
8. What happened when Abraham and Isaac reached the place for the sacrifice? (Genesis 22:9. Abraham built an altar, placed the wood on it, and then tied his own son and placed him on the altar.)
9. What was Abraham doing when the angel of the Lord called out to him? (Genesis 22:10-11. He had reached to grab his knife to kill his son.)
10. What did the angel of the Lord say to Abraham? (Genesis 22:12. “Don’t harm your son. Do not do anything to him. Now I know that you fear God, because you have not withheld from me your son, your only son.”)
11. What did Abraham see nearby? (Genesis 22:13. A ram (male sheep) caught by its horns in a bush.)
12. What did Abraham call Mount Moriah after the sacrifice? (Genesis 22:14. Abraham called that place, “The Lord will provide.”)
13. What did the angel of the Lord say to Abraham the second time? (Genesis 22:15-18. The Lord promised that, because of Abraham’s obedience, the Lord would surely bless him and give him many descendants. He also promised that through the descendants of Abraham all nations on earth would be blessed.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. Why does God choose to test us? (Genesis 22:1) [God tests us to see what is in our hearts. He also uses testing to make our

faith in Him grow, because testing forces us to trust in Him alone. When we respond to testing with faith and obedience, this give God glory.]

2. When God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac, in what different ways could Abraham have responded? (Genesis 22:1) [Abraham could have either responded with faith and trust which resulted in obedience, or in doubt and unbelief, resulting in disobedience.]
3. What are our possible responses when God asks us to do something for Him? [Like Abraham, we can trust God and obey Him, or we can choose doubt, fear and disobedience.]
4. Read Hebrews 11:17-19. What did Abraham think God was going to do? [He thought God would have him sacrifice his son, then God would bring Isaac to life again so that God could fulfill His promises.]
5. What does God's testing of Abraham teach us about the character of God? (Genesis 22:2) [God wants to be the most important one in our life, even more important than the people and things that we really love. He may sometimes test us to see if we love Him the most.]
6. How do we as Christians need to respond when God commands us to do something difficult? (Genesis 22:3) [Like Abraham, we must obey the command of the Lord immediately and wholeheartedly.]
7. How does the sacrifice of Isaac remind us of the sacrifice of Jesus? [There are three ways this story reminds us of the sacrifice of Jesus. First, just like Abraham, God sacrificed His One and Only Son whom He deeply loved. Second, Jesus was like Isaac in that he willingly obeyed his father. Third, Jesus is represented in this story by the ram that was killed in place of Isaac, just like Jesus died in our place of death and paid the price for our sin.]
8. What do we learn about God's character when we see consider His provision of the substitute for the sacrifice? (Genesis 22:13) [We see that God loves His followers and provides for us in our time of greatest need. This provision meant so much to Abraham that he named the place, "The Lord Will Provide."]
9. Does God want us to sacrifice our children? [No, most certainly not. God only asked this in the case of Abraham in order to test his faith. God was not pleased when parents killed their children as sacrifices in their worship. (Jeremiah 19:4-5).]

## 8. Yakobo ni Esau Olubereberye 25

Luno n’olugero lwa Isaka, mutabani wa Ibulayimu. Isaka yasaba Mukama ku lwa mukyala we eyaali omugumba. Mukama yairamu okusaba kwe era mukyala wa Isaka, Labeka yaafuna enda. Abalongo baasindikagana munda ya mama waibwe. Labeka yaja eri Mukama yamubuuza nti, “Lwaki kino kimbaku?”

Mukama yamukoba nti, “Amawanga abiri gali munda yo era abantu ba mirundi ebiri bali yawukana. Abantu abalala balisinga banaibwe amaani era omukulu alifugibwa omuto.” Ekiseera bwe kyatuuka Labeka okuzaala yalimu abalongo abalenzi. Eyasooka okufuluma yali mumyufu era omubiri gwe gwona gwona gwaliku obuviri, kale baamutuuma eliina Esau. Oluvainuma muganda we yafuluma nga omukono gwe gugemye ekigere kya Esau, kale baamutuuma eliina Yakobo.

Abalenzi baakula era Esau yafuuka omuyiizi omulungi yaaba omuntu ow’okumutala. Ye Yakobo yali musirise nga asiiba waka mu wema. Isaka eyawomerwanga omuyiigo yagonzanga Esau, aye Labeka yagonzanga Yakobo.

Lulala Yakobo bwe yali afumba eiva, Esau yaira okuva muitale nga muyala ino. Yakoba Yakobo nti, “Mpaku mangu ku iva lyo. Nfa endala.”

Yakobo yamuiramu nti, “Sooka onguze obusika bwo.”

Esau yamukoba nti, “Bona, nfa. Obusika bungasa ki?”

Aye Yakobo yaamukoba nti, “Sooka ondayirire.” Kale yamulayirira nga aguza Yakobo obusika bwe. Olwo Yakobo yaawa Esau emere n’eiva. Yaalya era yaanwa male yaasituka yaaja. Kale Esau yanooma obusika bwe.

## Study Questions: Yakobo ni Esau Olubereberye 25

### Introduction:

Abraham had now died and his inheritance had been passed on to his son Isaac who had twin sons, Jacob and Esau. Esau was the firstborn of the boys, which usually meant that the inheritance of physical and spiritual blessings, would be his. However, God had decided before the boys were even born that the inheritance should go to Jacob. Instead of leaving things in God's control, Jacob decided to use sinful trickery to receive what the Lord had promised for him.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand the history and faith and the patriarchs. To recognize the choice that each one has with regard to the honored privilege of birthright.

Attitude – To be humbled by the privilege we have of being called children of God and His heirs. To desire to honor our heavenly Father's family name

Actions – To honor and respect the title of son or daughter of God. To not take God's promises into our own hands, but rather follow His control. To carry the Father's family name with honor and respect throughout our life.

### Memory Verses:

John 1:12-13 "Yet to all who received him, to those who believed in his name, he gave the right to become children of God—children born not of natural descent, nor of human decision or a husband's will, but born of God."

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Psalm 37:1-9; Malachi 1:2-5; John 1:12-13; Romans 9:10-16; Ephesians 1:11-14; Colossians 3:23-24; 1 Peter 1:3-4

### Questions about the Story:

1. Why did the Isaac pray to the Lord on behalf of his wife? (Genesis 25:21. Because she was barren, she could not have children.)
2. How old was Isaac when his sons were born? (Genesis 25:26. Isaac was sixty years old.)
3. How did the Lord respond to Isaac's prayers? (Genesis 25:21. The Lord answered and Rebekah became pregnant with twin boys.)

4. What did the Lord tell Rebekah when she asked about the babies in her womb? (Genesis 25:23. The Lord told her that two nations were in her womb, that one would be stronger and that and that the older would serve the younger.)
5. Who was the firstborn of Isaac? Who was the second born? (Genesis 25:25-26. Esau came out first and Jacob was born second, grasping Esau's heel.)
6. What were the differences between the twin boys? (Genesis 25:27-28. Esau was a hunter and a man of the open country. Jacob was a quiet man, and stayed among the tents. Esau had the favor of his father while Jacob had the favor of his mother.)
7. What condition was Esau in when he came in from the open country? (Genesis 25:29-32. He was famished (very hungry) and felt as if he was about to die.)
8. What did he ask his brother Jacob for? (Genesis 25:30. A bowl of red lentil stew that Jacob had been making.)
9. What did Jacob require before he would give Esau the stew? (Verse 31: Jacob demanded the birthright from Esau in exchange for the soup.)
10. What is the birthright? (Genesis 25:31. A birthright is the privilege of carrying on the family name, the inheritance and the blessing.)
11. What rights did Esau have because he was born first? (The special blessing of his father, most of the family's belongings, and the family name.)
12. What was Esau's attitude toward his birthright? (Genesis 25:32, 34. He despised his birthright thinking it wouldn't do him any good.)
13. Which of the two brothers ended up with the birthright? How? (Genesis 25:31-34. Jacob ended up with the birthright, because Esau promised it to him in exchange for a bowl of lentil soup.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. When we are faced with difficulties, like Esau was faced with extreme hunger, what should be our first response we should have? (Genesis 25:21-22) [We should pray and ask God to help us, because He is all-powerful and can do more than we could ever ask or imagine. He already has a plan and knows exactly what is happening.]
2. How do we know that we can go to God and ask for the impossible? (Genesis 25:21, 26) [Just like Isaac who was

almost 60 and asked God for a son from his barren wife, we can go to God with any need and know that He is able to help us.]

3. In the story of Jacob and Esau, which brother did God promise the birthright to? (Genesis 25:23) [God promised the birthright to Jacob before the twins were born, and He promised that the older would serve the younger.]
4. How did Jacob cheat Esau to get the birthright, instead of waiting for the Lord to provide it for Him? (Genesis 25:31) [Jacob decided to trade the soup for Esau's birthright, using food to bribe Esau.]
5. Was it right or wrong to do that? Why? [This was wrong, because he used a trick to get what he wanted. Jacob should have waited on the Lord to provide for Him, and not try to get things for himself through sinful means.]
6. What birthright do we have as Christians? [As Christians, we have the privilege of being called children of God (See John 1:12). We also will receive an inheritance from the Lord that is everlasting.]
7. What does it mean to sell your birthright? (Genesis 25:33) [To give up the honored position, blessing, and inheritance in exchange for something else.]
8. How can we sell our spiritual birthright that we have as Christians? [Many Christians choose to give up their privileges as God's children by choosing to enjoy the passions of this life that last for only a moment. In doing this, they forsake the long-term blessing of eternal life with God.]
9. How does one despise his birthright? [By considering it to be meaningless. For Esau, he considered his birthright to be worth less than a bowl of soup.]

## 9. Yusufu atundibwa e Misiri Olubereberye 37, 39

Mpegano Isirayiri yagonzanga Yusufu okusinga abandi ku balenzi be, kubanga yamuzaalirwa mu bukaire bwe, era yamukolera ekivaalo ekitobeke eino. Baganda ba Yusufu bwe baabona nti Baaba waibwe yagonzanga Yusufu okusinga bo beene, baamukyawa era tibamukobanga kigambo kirungi.

Yusufu yafuna ekirooto, era bwe yakoberaku baganda be bayongera okumukyawa. Yabakoba nti, “Muwulire ekirooto kyenaloose: Twabaire tusiba ebinwa by’engaano mu nimiro male amangu ago ekyange kyesimba nga ebinwa ebyaimwe byetolore ekyange, byakivunamira.”

Baganda be bamukoba nti, “Oyenda okutufuga? Bwene onaatufuga?” Era bayongera okumukyaira irala olw’ekirooto kye n’ebyo bye yakoba. Baganda be bamugemerwa ensaalwa, aye Baaba we yakuuma ensonga mu biwoozo bye.

Lulala Isirayiri yatuma Yusufu okuja okuluuta ku baganda be abaali balunda entaama. Bwe baamulengera ewala ng’aida era nga akaali kubatuuka ku b’ekobaana okumuita. Baakobagana nti, “Omulosi wuuyo aida. Tukole tumwite tumusuule mu kiina ky’ensulo tukobe nti ensolo enkambwe yamulya. Olwo tubone ekiriva mu biroto bye.”

Ruben bwe yakiwulira, yagezaku okumununula mu mikono gyaibwe. Yaabakoba nti “Tuleme okumwita. Timuyiwa musayi naire. Mumusuule mu kiina ky’ensulo kino mwidungu aye muleme kumuisaku engalo.” Ruben bino yabikoba amutaase amuizeyo eri Baaba we. Kale Yusufu bwe yatuuka awali baganda be baamwambula ekivaalo kye baamutwaala baamusuula mukiina ky’ensulo. Ku kiseera ekyo ekiina kyali kikalu; timwali maadi.

Nga batyamye okulya emere yaibwe baasitula amaiso baabona ekibiina ky’aba Isimayiri nga bava e Giliid. Yuda yaakoba baganda be nti, “Tunaafuna ki bwe tunaita muganda waife nitubwika ku musayi gwe. Tukole tumuguze aba Isimayiri tuleme kumuisaku ngalo, n’okuba muganda waife, musayi era mubiri gwaife.” Baganda be baikiriza. Kale aba Isimayiri bwe baatuuka webali, baganda ba Yusufu baamusikayo mu kiina ky’ensulo baamuguza aba Isimayiri ensimbi abiri, bamutwaala e Misiri.



Ruben bwe yaira ku kiina ky'ensulo naabona nga Yusufu aziramu yayuza engoye de. Yaira eri baganda be yabakoba nti, "Omulenzi azirayo! Buti naayinza kuja wa?" Olwo baaita embuzi baatoola ekivaalo kya Yusufu baakiinika mu musayi gw'embuzi. Baaizayo ekivaalo ekitobeke eri Baaba waibwe bamukoba nti, "Twagaine kino. Kikebere obone oba kya mutabani wo." Yakitegeera yakoba nti, "Kivaalo kya mutabani wange! Ensolo enkambwe yamulya. Mazima Yusufu yakutulwakutulwa." Yakobo yaayuzza engoye de, yaavaala ebikutiya yaakungubagira mutabani we ennaku ningi.

Buti Yusufu yalinga yatwaalibwa e Misiri. Potifa omu ku bakungu ba Falawo eyali omuduumizi w'empingu, yamugula ku ba Isimayiri abaamutwaalayo. Mukama yaaba ni Yusufu era Yusufu yakulakulana, yabanga mu numba ya mukama we omumisiri. Mukama we Potifa bwe yabona nti Mukama yali naye era nti Mukama yamuwa obuwanguzi mu buli kyeyakolanga, Yusufu yaafuna okuganja mu maiso ga mukama we yamufuula muwereza we. Potifa yamuwa obukulu okulabirira amaka ge, era yamuwa obuvunanizibwa ku bintu bye byona byona. Okuva ku kiseera weyamuweera obuvunanizibwa ku maka ge ni ku bintu bye byona byona Mukama yawa amaka g'omumisiri omukisa olwa Yusufu. Omukisa gwa Mukama gwali ku bintu bya Potifa byona byona ku byali mu numba ni mu nimiro. Kale Potifa yaleka ebintu bye byona byona mu mikono gya Yusufu. Nga obuvunanizibwa buli mu mikono gya Yusufu, Potifa tiyafaayo ku kintu kyona kyona okutoolaku emere yeyalyanga.

## **Study Questions: Yusufu atundibwa e Misiri Olubereberye 37, 39**

### **Introduction:**

Jacob (also called Israel) left the land of Canaan to look for a wife among his relatives in the land of Haran, where his grandfather Abraham had once lived. Jacob worked seven years for his Uncle Laban to get Laban's daughter Rachel as his wife. Laban deceived Jacob by giving him Rachel's sister Leah to marry instead. Jacob then worked another seven years for the privilege of marrying Rachel. The two sisters both gave their maidservants to be Jacob's wives as well, so he had four wives. Each maidservant gave birth to 2 children and Leah gave birth to six, but Rachel was barren. Then God remembered Rachel and she gave birth to Joseph, and she later bore Benjamin as well. Joseph and Benjamin were the youngest of the twelve sons of Jacob, and often were considered his favorites, because they were the sons of Rachel, his favorite wife. As a result of this favoritism, the older brothers became jealous of Joseph and were often angered by his presence.

### **Goals:**

Knowledge – To understand that sometimes horrible things happen to people, even when they are listening to the Lord and trying to be obedient to His calling. To understand that the Lord never leaves us or forsakes us, but He is always there for us no matter what situation we face.

Attitude – To believe that God has a plan and a purpose in every situation we face, and to be confident that He will be faithful to us just as He has promised.

Actions – To listen when someone says they have a message from the Lord and discern whether the message is truly from the Lord. To show compassion upon those who are being mistreated. To honor God with our lives.

### **Memory Verse:**

Joshua 1:9 “Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous. Do not be terrified; do not be discouraged, for the LORD your God will be with you wherever you go.”

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Joshua 1:6-9, Psalm 18:1-3; 34:18; 46:1-3; Galatians 6:7-8

### Questions about the Story:

1. Who was Israel? (Genesis 37:3. Israel was the new name that God gave to Jacob as a result of the promise. See Genesis 35:10.)
2. How did Joseph's brothers know that that their father loved Joseph more than them? (Genesis 37:3-4. Their father had made a richly ornamented robe for Joseph. It was very costly and beautiful.)
3. Why did Joseph's brothers hate him? (Genesis 37:2-4. The brothers hated Joseph for several reasons: (1) he told their father about their poor work while tending the flocks, (2) they were jealous because their father loved Joseph the most, because Joseph was born in Jacob's old age, (3) Jacob had given Joseph the special robe. Their hatred showed because they could not speak a kind word to him.)
4. What was Joseph's first dream that he told to his brothers? (Genesis 37:5-7. While they were binding sheaves of grain in the field, Joseph's sheaf of grain stood upright, while everyone else's sheaves bowed down before his.)
5. Why did the brothers hate Joseph even more after hearing his dream? How did they understand the meaning of the dream? (Genesis 37:5, 8. The meaning of the dream was that Joseph would become their leader and they would be subject to him. They hated him even more after told them the dream, because he was younger than they were, and it seemed like he wanted to be their ruler. He seemed to be bragging to them.)
6. What was Joseph's second dream and its interpretation? (Genesis 37:9-11. He dreamed that the sun, moon and eleven stars bowed down to him, and interpreted it that his parents and brothers would bow down to him.)
7. Did Jacob believe Joseph's dream? (Genesis 37:10-11. Jacob scolded his son, but he also wondered what it might mean.)
8. What did Joseph's brothers plan to do when they saw him coming in the distance? (Genesis 37:18. They plotted to kill him and throw his body into a cistern, then claim that a wild animal had devoured him.)
9. How did Rueben save Joseph from being killed by his brothers? Why did he do this? (Genesis 37:21-22. Rueben suggested that instead of killing Joseph they could just throw him into the cistern. Rueben did this so that he could later rescue Joseph and take him back to their father Jacob.)

10. What did the brothers see when they sat down to eat their food? (Genesis 37:25. They looked up and saw a caravan of Ishmaelite merchants coming their way.)
11. What was Judah's suggestion to the brothers? (Genesis 37:26-27. To sell Joseph to the Ishmaelites as a slave, so they would not be guilty of killing him and they would get some money, too.)
12. What was the price that the Ishmaelites paid for Joseph? (Genesis 37:28. The price was 20 shekels of silver. A shekel was equal to one day's wage.)
13. What did Rueben say when he came back to the brothers? What was his concern? (Genesis 37:29-30, 34. He said, "Oh no! The boy isn't there any more! Now what can I do?" He was concerned about his father who loved Joseph so much.)
14. What did the brothers do to deceive their father and cover up what they had done? (Genesis 37:31. They killed a goat and dipped Joseph's robe in its blood to make it look like Joseph had been killed by a wild animal.)
15. Did Jacob believe that his son was dead? (Genesis 37:33-34. Yes, he said, "Surely Joseph has been torn to pieces," and Jacob tore his clothes and mourned many days for his son.)
16. Where was Joseph taken? Who purchased him? (Genesis 39:1. Joseph was taken to Egypt and sold as a slave to Potiphar, who was one of Pharaoh's officials, the captain of the guard.)
17. Did the Lord forsake Joseph in Egypt? (Genesis 39:2-3. No. The Lord was with him and blessed Joseph in everything he did.)
18. What did Potiphar do after recognizing that the Lord was giving Joseph success in everything he did? (Genesis 39:3-6. Potiphar looked on Joseph with favor, put him in charge of his own household and entrusted Joseph with everything he owned.)

**Discussion Questions:**

1. Is it good for a parent to love one child more than the other children? (Genesis 37:3-4) [No, it causes hatred and jealousy between the children and relatives, because they feel the other children are being mistreated. Showing favoritism is sinning. See James 2:1-4.]
2. How should we react when placed in a position of being someone's favorite? [We should choose to be humble and

- serve others. We should encourage those around us by showing how their gifts are important and benefit the group.]
3. What happens when the sin of hatred comes into one's life? How can it destroy one's life? [Hatred always grows with the passing of time and with repeated offenses by the person who is hated. The person who hates becomes a captive to hatred, if he does not repent. The result is that he can no longer control his reactions, and he finds himself doing things that he never imagined he would do. In the end, this sin destroys the person's life, because he is angry with many people and much of the time.]
  4. How did God save Joseph's life? (Genesis 37:18-22) [God saved Joseph's life in three ways: He put in Reuben the desire to convince his brothers not to kill Joseph, He sent the Ishmaelite merchants at just the right time, and He gave Judah the idea of selling Joseph instead of killing him.]
  5. What should our response be when we see others being mistreated? [We should do everything we can do to stop those who are mistreating others. We should defend those who can't defend themselves. This promotes justice and peace.]
  6. Why did the brothers deceive their father? Had Jacob ever deceived anyone before? [The brothers deceived their father in order to hide their sinful behavior. Jacob had also deceived his father, Isaac, by pretending to be Esau to take Esau's blessing. This is an example of a generational sin, the sin of the father passing on to his children.]
  7. How was Jacob reaping what he had sown? (See Galatians 6:7-8) [Jacob had earlier deceived his father, now he was the father experiencing deceit from his sons.]
  8. Joseph passed through a very difficult time, yet Genesis 39:2 says that the Lord was with Joseph. Has the Lord been with you during hard times in your life? (See Psalm 34:18)
  9. What is noticeable about those who are following after the Lord with their lives? (Genesis 39:3-6) [They are a blessing to those around them and the blessing of the Lord God is on them.]

## 10. Yeyandulira baganda be Olubereberye 42-45

Oluvainuma Iwa Yusufu okuvunula ekirooto kya Falawo obutufu nti, waali waja kubawo endala ey'amaani, Falawo yafuula Yusufu okuba ow'okubiri mu bufuzi mu Misiri, okulabirira entekateka ey'okutereka emere olw'endala. Ensi ya Kanani Yakobo mweyali, yoono yakosebwa endala eyo.

Yakobo bwe yakitegeera nti waaliyo emere mu Misiri, yakoba batabani be nti, "Lwaki mulingagana ku bulingagane? Nawulira nti e Misiri eriyo emere. Muserengete yo mutugulireyo ku mmere tuleme kufa." Olwo ikumi ku baganda ba Yusufu baaja e Misiri okugula emere. Aye Yakobo tiyatuuma Benjamini muto wa Yusufu ni baganda be kubanga yatya nti akabi kayinza okumutuukaku.

Mpegano Yusufu n'eyali afuga nga n'agabira bona bona emere. Kale baganda ba Yusufu bwe baatuukayo baamuvunamira, n'obweni ku itaka. Amangu nga Yusufu y'akabona baganda be, yabategeera, aye yefuula nga atabaidi yaayogera nabo mu bukambwe yaababuuza nti, "Imwe muviira wa?" Bamuiramu nti, "Tuviira muni ya Kanani. Tuidye okugula emere." Waire Yusufu yategeera baganda be, bo tibamutegeera. Male yaidukira ebirooto bye yabalootanga yabakoba nti, "Imwe muli bakeesi! Muidye okubona wa ensi yaife w'ezira bukuumi." Baamuiramu nti, "Bbe mukama waife. Abaweereza bo baidye okugula emere. Tuli baana ba muntu mulala. Abaweereza bo tuli bantu bamazima, soti bakeesi." Yabakoba nti, "Bbe! Muidye okubona wa ensi yaife w'ezira bukuumi." Aye bairamu nti, "Abaweereza bo baali ab'oluganda ikumi n'ababiri, batabani b'omuntu mulala aba muni ya Kanani. Omuto buti ali ni Baaba waife, ate owundi t'akaaliwo." Yusufu yabakoba nti, "Kiri nga bwe mbakoby: muli bakeesi." Era bona bona yabasiba okumala enaku isatu. Ku lunaku olw'okusatu Yusufu yabakoba nti, "Nze ntya Katonda, oba mwenda obulamu mukole muti: bwe mubanga muli bantu bamazima leka omu kuimwe asigale wano mu ikomera, abandi muje mutwalire abantu baimwe emere. Aye mutekwa okundeetera muto waimwe male ebigambo byaimwe bikakasibwe olwo muleme kufa." Kale Simiyoni yaasigala e Misiri era baganda be bairayo eka okutwalira abantu baimwe abayala emere era baategeera Baaba waibwe Yakobo buli kintu.

Mpegano endala yali ekaali y'amaani muni. Kale bwe baamalawo emere yebaagula e Misiri Baaba waibwe yaabakoba nti, "Muireyo mutugulireyo emere eyindi." Aye Yuda yaamukoba nti, "Omusaada yatulabula nti, 'Timuliirayo okumbona okutoolaku nga muto waimwe mumuleese.' Bwonaatuuma muto waife walala niife twidakuja tukugulire emere. Nze mwene ndakumuuma era osobola okunvunaana nze mwene kululwe." Olwo Baaba waibwe, Isirayiri, yaabakoba nti, "Bwekiba nti bwekirina okuba, kale mukikole: mutoole ebimu ku bintu eby'omuni yaife ebisinga bulungi mu bite munsawo daimwe mubitwalire omusaada oyo nga ekirabo. Mutwale ni muto waimwe yena era muireyo mangu eri omusaada. Era nsaba Katonda ayinza byona byona abawe ekisa mu maiso g'omusada asobole okulekula muganda waimwe Simiyoni era abaikirize okuira ni Benjamini. Aye nze bwenaamufiirwa naaba mmufiirirwa." Kale abasaada baatwaala ebirabo ni Benjamini. Baayanguwa okuja e Misiri baaja mu maiso ga Yusufu.

Yusufu bwe yabona Benjamini nga ali nabo yaakoba omukuumi w'enumba ye nti, "Twala abasaada bano mu numba yange, ita ekisolo oteketeke ekiwulo; banaalya ninze eky'emisana." Omukuumi yakola nga Yusufu bwe yamukoba yaatwala abasaada mu numba ya Yusufu. Male yaabaleetera Simiyoni. Omukuumi yatwala abasaada mu numba ya Yusufu, yaabawa amaadi okunaaba ebigere baibwe, era yaawa endogoyi daibwe eisubi. Yusufu bwe yaira eka baamuwa ebirabo bye baamuleetera mu numba baamuvunamira okutuuka kuitaka. Bwe baawebwa emere okulya ku meza ya Yusufu, emere ya Benjamini yaali ningi emirundi etanu okusinga ey'owundi. Kale baanwa era baajaguza naye.

Mpegano Yusufu yaawa omuweereza mu numba ye ebiragiro bino: "Induza ensaawo da basaada bano emere, obungi bwebasobola okwetwika. Era ote ensimbi da buli omu kungulu mu'nsawo ye. Male ote ekikopo kyange ekya feza munsawo ey'omuto walala n'ensimbi d'emere ye." Era omuweereza yaakola nga Yusufu bwe yamukoba. Nga ab'oluganda baakajaku obuwanvu butono okuva mu kibuga, Yusufu yatuma omuweereza we okub'emereza. Oluvainuma olw'okuzuula ekikopo kya Yusufu munsawo ya Benjamini, ab'oluganda baira eri Yusufu munnaku eningi. Yusufu yakoba oyo eyali aibye ekikopo kye asigale e Misiri afuuke muuweereza we era ab'oluganda abandi baireyo eka.

Olwo Yuda yaja eri Yusufu yamukoba nti, "Mukama wange, nkusaba omuweereza wo ndogereku niwe ekigambo mukama wange.

Otasunguwalira muweereza wo, kubanga mubutuufu obuyinza bwo bulinga bwa Falawo mwene. Singa ntuuka eka eri omuweereza wo, Baaba wange, nga omulenzi tali ninze, atenga obulamu bwe butambulira ku mulenzi ono, aidakufa. Abaweereza bo tuidakuleetera omutwe gwa Baaba waife ogwaidula envu okuzikibwa mu buyinike. Nze omuweereza wo nakakasa Baaba nti omulenzi taali tuukaku kabi kooka kooka. Nakoba Baaba nti, ‘Singa timuiza yoli, omusango gulimbaku obulamu bwange bwona bwona.’ Mpegano nkusaba oleke nze omuweereza wo nsigale wano nfuuke omwidu wa mukama wange, mu kifo ky’omulenzi, oleke omulenzi aireyo ni baganda be.”

Awo Yusufu yali takaasobola kwefuga mu maiso g’abaweereza be boona boona, yaaleekaana nti, “Abaliwo mwena mwena munve mu maiso gange!” Kale ti waali wundi Yusufu bweyeyandulira baganda be. Era yaakuba omulanga ogw’amaani n’aba Misiri baamuwulira. N’ab’omunumba ya Falawo baakiwulira. Yusufu yaakoba baganda be nti, “Ninze Yusufu! Baaba wange, akaaliyo mulamu?” Aye baganda be tibaasobola kumuiramu kubanga baidula entiisa olw’okuba mu maiso ge. Awo Yusufu yaakoba baganda be nti, “Munseberere.” Nga bamaze okukikola, yabakoba nti, “Ninze Yusufu muganda waimwe, yemwatunda e Misiri! Aye mpegano ti mwewanika mitima era timwesalira musango olw’okuntunda eno, kubanga kyali lwa kulokola bulamu Katonda okuntuma emberu waimwe. Okumala emyaka ebiri buti, waliwo endala muni, era okumala emyaka etanu egiida tiwaabe kulima na kukungula. Aye Katonda yantuma emberu waimwe okubakuuma obutawaawo kuni n’okuba lokola mumaani amangi. Kale timwali imwe abaantuma eno aye yali Katonda. Yanfuula okuba Baaba wa Falawo, mukama w’amaka ge gona gona, era omufuzi wa Misiri yona yona. Mpegano mwanguwe muireyo eri Baaba wange, mumukobe nti, ‘Ati mutabani wo Yusufu bw’akoba: Katonda yanfuula okuba mukama wa Misiri yona yona. Ida yendi era tolwa.’” Male yaanwegera muganda we Benjamini era yaalira, ni Benjamini yena yamunwegera nga alira.



## **Study Questions: Yeyandulira baganda be Olubereberye 42-45**

### **Introduction:**

After Joseph successfully interpreted Pharaoh's dream that there was going to be a severe famine in the land for seven years, Pharaoh made Joseph the second in command of all Egypt to oversee the work of storing grain for the famine. When the famine came to Egypt, the land of Canaan, where Jacob and his family lived, was also affected. Remarkably, even in the middle of a famine, Egypt still had food to spare, because under Joseph's leadership they had stored food in advance for the coming tragedy. So it happened that, because of the possibility of getting food there, Joseph's brothers made the journey down to Egypt.

### **Goals:**

Knowledge – To understand that, even when we are going through hard things, God has a plan and a reason for allowing it, which includes bringing Him glory.

Attitude – To believe that God can bring unity and restore broken relationships. He can bring people into our lives at the precise moment when we need them.

Actions – To trust God's plan for us and live in obedience to Him.

### **Memory Verses:**

Genesis 50:20 "You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good to accomplish what is now being done, the saving of many lives."

Jeremiah 29:11 "For I know the plans I have for you," declares the LORD, "plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future."

2 Timothy 3:12 "Everyone who wants to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted."

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Jeremiah 20:11; Matthew 5:10-12; 2 Corinthians 4:8-11

### **Questions about the Story:**

1. Why did Jacob send ten of his sons to Egypt? (Genesis 42:1-2. Jacob sent his sons to Egypt because he had heard there was food in Egypt. There was no food in Canaan, where Jacob and his sons lived, because of the famine in the land.)

2. Did the brothers recognize Joseph? Why not? (Genesis 42:8. Joseph's brothers did not recognize him because Joseph looked and spoke like an Egyptian.)
3. What did Joseph accuse them of? (Genesis 42:9. Joseph accused his brothers of being spies.)
4. What did Joseph command them before sending them back home? (Genesis 42:20. To bring their youngest brother back with them as proof that they were telling the truth about who they were.)
5. Who remained in prison in Egypt while the brothers returned? (Genesis 42. Simeon.)
6. Did Jacob agree to send Benjamin with the brothers on their second journey? What guarantee did Judah give his father? (Genesis 43:1-9. Jacob did not agree at first, but after Judah promised to keep Benjamin safe, Jacob agreed to send him on the second journey with the brothers to purchase grain.)
7. Where were the brothers taken when they returned to Egypt? (Genesis 43:15-16. To Joseph's house.)
8. How did Benjamin receive special treatment? (Genesis 43:34. He received five times more than the other brothers during their time of feasting and drinking at Joseph's house.)
9. What happened as the brothers began their journey back home? (Genesis 44:1-17. They were stopped by Joseph's steward and a silver cup that belonged to Joseph was found in Benjamin's sack. Then the brothers returned to Egypt.)
10. Did Benjamin steal the cup? (Genesis 43:2. No, it had been put there because Joseph told his servants to do it.)
11. What was Judah's request of Joseph? (Genesis 44:18-33. Judah requested that Joseph keep him as a slave in the place of his brother Benjamin, so that Benjamin could return to their father safely.)
12. How did the brothers respond after Joseph told them who he was? (Genesis 45:3. They were terrified and could not give any reply.)
13. After telling his brothers who he was, why did Joseph tell his brothers not to fear or blame themselves? (Genesis 45:5-7. Joseph knew that they would expect him to punish them for what they had done to him, but Joseph told them that God had sent him there to save lives and to preserve a remnant on earth by the Lord's great deliverance.)
14. What message did Joseph send for his father? (Genesis 45:9. Joseph told his father that the Lord had made him lord over all

of Egypt and that he should come down at once, without delay.)

**Discussion Questions:**

1. Why did Joseph give Benjamin five times as much food as his brothers? (Genesis 43:34) [He wanted to see if the brothers would be jealous of him and hate him as they had hated Joseph years earlier.]
2. Why did Joseph have his cup put in Benjamin's sack? (44:1-2) [He wanted to see if the brothers were willing to allow their brother, the favorite son of their father, to become a slave in Egypt like what they had done to him.]
3. What was it in Judah's words that caused Joseph to weep so loudly? (Genesis 44:18-33) [Joseph saw a real change in his brothers. The same Judah who had the idea of selling Joseph as a slave was now volunteering to be a slave in the place of Benjamin.]
4. Why were the brothers terrified at Joseph's presence after he told them that he was Joseph? (Genesis 45:3) [Joseph was the only one who knew that they had sold him as a slave and now he had the power to punish them since he was the lord of Egypt.]
5. Did Joseph have any hatred toward his brothers for what they had done to him many years before? (Genesis 45:5-8) [No, he had forgiven them and saw that this was God's plan.]
6. What was God's purpose in allowing Joseph to be sold as a slave in Egypt? (Genesis 45:5-7) [Through Joseph Egypt had become prepared for the famine and the lives of many had been saved, including Jacob and all his family.]
7. What do we learn about forgiveness from this story? What about love? [We learn that it is important to love and forgive those who have hurt us. This is possible because God promises to use all circumstances for our good, just as He did when Joseph was sold as a slave. See Romans 8:28.]
8. Joseph invited his brothers, "Come close to me." How does this remind us of God? (Genesis 45:4) [God welcomes us and forgives us and invites us to come close to Him. (Matthew 11:28-30)]

## 11. Okwetebwa kwa Musa Okuva 3-4

Mpegano Musa yali alunda ekisibo kya muko we Yesero, kabona ow'e Midian, era yaagoba ekisibo, yaakitwaala ewala mu idungu yaatuuka e Koleb, olusozi lwa Katonda. Eyo, malaika wa Mukama yamubonekera mu nnimi ed'omuliro okuva mu kisinde. Musa yaabona nga waire ekisinde kyali kigemye omuliro, kyali tikiya. Olwo Musa yaalowooza nti, "Kanjeyo mbone kino ekyewunisa, lwaki ekisinde tikiya."

Mukama bwe yabona nga Musa ajiireyo okubona, Katonda yaamweta nga asinziira mu kisinde nti, "Musa! Musa!" Era Musa yaavugira nti, "Ndi wano." Katonda yaamukoba nti, "Tiweyongera ku sembera toolamu sapatu do, kubanga w'oyemereire kifo kitukuvu." Male Katonda yaakoba nti, "Ninze Katonda wa Baaba wo, Katonda wa Ibulayimu, Katonda wa Isaka, era Katonda wa Yakobo." Musa bweyakiwulira, yaabwika ku maiso ge kubanga yatya okulinga ku Katonda. Mukama yaakoba nti, "Bwene bwene mboine okubonaabona kw'abantu bange abali e Misiri. Mpuliire nga basinda olw'okufugibwa obwidu, era kingemyeku. Kale ndidye okubanunula okuva mu mukono gw'aba Misiri n'okubatooolayo muni eyo mbatwale muni enungi, engazi, ekulukuta amata n'omubisi. Mpegano okusinda kw'aba Isirayiri kuntuuseku, era mboine nga aba Misiri babatulugunia. Kale mpegano ja, nkutuma eri Falawo, otooleyo abantu bange, aba Isirayiri okuva e Misiri."

Aye Musa yaakoba Katonda nti, "Ninze ani ayinza okuja eri Falawo okutooolayo aba Isirayiri e Misiri?" Katonda yaamukoba nti, "Nnaaba niwe, era kano n'akanaaba akabonero y'oli nti ninze nkutumye: bw'oliba nga omaze okutooolayo abantu e Misiri, olisinza Katonda ng'oli ku lusozi luno."

Musa yaabuza Katonda nti, "Singa nja eri aba Isirayiri nimbakoba nti, 'Katonda wa babaaba baimwe, antumye yemuli' nibambuza nti 'eriina lye naani?' Olwo mbakoba ki?" Katonda yaakoba Musa nti, "Ndi gwendi. Kino ky'onaakoba aba Isirayiri

nti, ‘Ndi antumye yemuli.’ Aye ndidi nti kyabazinga wa Misiri taidakubaleka kuja okutoolaku nga awaliriziibwa omukono ogw’amaani. Nolwekyo njakugolola omukono gwange nkonkone aba Misiri nga nkozesa ebyewunio byendibakolamu. Oluvainuma lw’ekyo, alibaleka mwaja.”

Musa yaabuza nti, “Bwebanaaloba okuikiriza kyenkoba oba okumpuliriza nibakoba nti, ‘Mukama tiyakubonekera?’” Awo Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, “Ekyo ki mu mukono gwo?” Yairamu nti, “Enkoni.” Mukama yaamukoba nti, “Gisuule wansi.” Musa yaagisuula wansi, yafuuka omusota era yaagulumuka. Ate Mukama yaamukoba nti, “Golola omukono ogugeme omukira.” Kale Musa yaagolola omukono yaagugema ate gwairayo okuba enkoni mu mukono gwe. Mukama yaamukoba nti, “Kino kakibe, basobole okwikiriza nti Mukama, Katonda wa Baaba waibwe - Katonda wa Ibulayimu, Katonda wa Isaka era Katonda wa Yakobo - yakubonekera.”

Musa yaakoba Mukama nti, “Ai Mukama, nze tibangaku mwogezi mulungi, okuva eira na buti nga oyogera n’omuweereza wo. Ndogera mpola n’olulimi lwange luzito.” Mukama yaamubuza nti, “Ani eyawa omuntu omunwa? Ani amufuula omusiwa oba kasiru? Ani amuwa okubona oba obuzibe? Tininze Mukama? Mpegano ja; ndakukuyamba okwogera era ndakukusomesa eky’okwogera.”

Aye Musa yaakoba Mukama nti, “Ai Mukama nkusaba tuma owundi okukikola.” Awo obusungu bwa Mukama bwa buubuukira Musa, yaamukoba nti, “Ate muganda wo Aloni omu Levi? Ndidi nti asobola okwogera obulungi. Era ali munjira, aida okukwagaana, era omutima gwe gunaasanuka okukubona. Oidakwogera naye ote ebigambo mu munwa gwe. Ndakubayamba mwembi okwogera era ndakubasomesa eky’okukola. Anaakwogererawo eri abantu, kinaaba nga ye ali omunwa gwo ate iwe obe nga katonda y’ali. Aye twaala enkoni eno eri mungalo do osobole okugikozesa obubonero obw’amagero.”

## Study Questions: Okwetebwa kwa Musa Okuva 3-4

### Introduction:

After Joseph's generation passed away, a new king came to the throne of Egypt who did not know about Joseph. The descendants of Jacob, who had moved to Egypt at the time of the famine, had multiplied and were nearly as many as the Egyptians themselves. The new Pharaoh saw this growing number of people as a threat and forced the Israelites into slavery. After 430 years in slavery, “the Israelites groaned in their slavery and cried out, and their cry for help because of their slavery went up to God.” (Exodus 2:23) God heard the cry of His people and brought them a leader to rescue them from their desperate situation. His name was Moses.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand that God never forsakes His people. To understand that God does hear our cry to Him and does answer us in His timing and way. To understand that we need to obey when God calls us to accomplish His purposes.

Attitude – To believe that God is working, even when we cannot see what He is doing.

Actions – To obey the Lord’s call to us, without argument, gripe, or complaint.

### Memory Verses:

1 Timothy 4:12 “Don't let anyone look down on you because you are young, but set an example for the believers in speech, in life, in love, in faith and in purity.”

2 Timothy 1:7 “For God did not give us a spirit of timidity, but a spirit of power, of love and of self-discipline.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Isaiah 41:10; Psalm 18:28-31; 23:1-6; Matthew 6:25-32; Luke 12:22-29; Acts 4:13; Philippians 4:6-7; Hebrews 11:23-29

### Questions about the Story:

1. What was Moses doing in the land of Midian? (Exodus 3:1. Moses was tending the flocks of his father-in-law Jethro.)
2. What did Moses see while he was near Horeb, the mountain of God? (Verse 2: The angel of the LORD appeared to him in flames of fire in a bush.)

3. What made Moses decide to investigate the fire? (Exodus 3:2-3. A bush was burning, but it did not burn up.)
4. Who called to Moses from within the bush? (Exodus 3:4. God called to him.)
5. What did the Lord say to Moses as he came near the bush? (Exodus 3:5. Do not come any closer, take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy ground.)
6. How did the Lord identify Himself? (Exodus 3:6. The Lord said that He was the God of Moses' ancestors: Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.)
7. What did Moses do when he learned who was talking to him from the bush? Why? (Exodus 3:6. Moses hid his face, because he was afraid to look at God.)
8. What did the Lord promise to do as a result of hearing the cries of His people in slavery? (Exodus 3:7-8. The Lord promised to rescue them from the Egyptians and bring them to a good land that would be their very own.)
9. What did God say about the cries of the people of Israel? (Exodus 3:7-9. God said that the cries of the people had reached Him and He had heard their misery.)
10. In response to the people's cries, what was God commanding Moses to do? (Exodus 3:10. Go to Pharaoh to bring the people out of Egypt.)
11. What was Moses' first objection to going to Egypt? (Exodus 3:11. "Who am I to go before Pharaoh?")
12. What was God's answer to Moses' objection? (Exodus 3:12. "I will be with you. And this will be the sign to you that it is I who have sent you: When you have brought the people out of Egypt, you will worship God on this mountain.")
13. What did God give Moses as His name to proclaim to the people? (Exodus 3:14. I am who I am.)
14. What did God promise to do about the problems with the Egyptians? (Exodus 3:19-20. God promised to stretch out His hand and strike the Egyptians with wonders that would convince them to let the people go.)
15. What sign did God give to Moses to convince the people that God had appeared to him? (Exodus 4:3-4. He threw his staff down and it became a snake, then picked it up by the tail and it became a staff again. In verses 6-7, God gave Moses a second sign. Moses put his hand into his cloak and it became leprous. When he put it into his cloak a second time, it was healthy again.)

16. What excuse did Moses give for being unable to do what God was asking him? (Exodus 4:10. He was not able to speak well.)
17. How did God reply to Moses' whining? (Exodus 4:11-12. I am the maker of all mouths, ears and eyes, and I will help you speak and teach you what to say.)
18. What was Moses' final request to the Lord in attempt to escape this responsibility? (Exodus 4:13. Moses asked the Lord, "Please send someone else.")
19. What was the Lord's response to Moses' lack of faith and obedience? (Exodus 4:14 The Lord's anger burned against Moses.)
20. Did God still show His grace to Moses? (Exodus 4:14-16. Yes, God sent Aaron to go with Moses and speak for him.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. What kind of person was Moses when the Lord appeared to him? (Exodus 3:1, 4:10) [Moses was a shepherd who was not eloquent in speech.]
2. What does the character of Moses teach us about who God is able to use to proclaim His message and do His work? [God is able to use the simplest of men and those who feel the most inadequate or weak to do His work. See also 1 Corinthians 1:27.]
3. What should be our natural response as we draw near to the presence of God Almighty? (Exodus 3:6) [We should have an attitude of extreme reverence and submission, realizing that we are in the presence of the Holy God Almighty.]
4. Is God concerned when people are suffering? (Exodus 3:7-9) [Yes, He hears the cries of His people and replies with action.]
5. What was God's plan to rescue his people from their slavery? (Exodus 3:10) [God's plan was to send Moses to lead them to a new land.]
6. Have you ever asked the question that Moses asked, "Who am I?" Why do we ask that question? (Exodus 3:11) [We sometimes ask this because we feel inadequate for a job, and we focus on our past failures instead of focusing on what God is able to do.]
7. How you ever asked God to have "someone else do it" or repeatedly reject His call for your life? (Exodus 4:13)
8. What is the meaning of God's name "I am who I am?" (Exodus 3:14) [This name means that God has always been;



He was never created. He was in the past, is now, and will always be in the future. See Revelation 1:4, 8]

9. What was the meaning of the question that God asked Moses, “Who gave man his mouth?” (Exodus 4:11) [God was saying that he created Moses’ mouth and could enable the mouth he created to speak the right words.]
10. Why did God’s anger burn against Moses? (Exodus 4:14) [God became angry because Moses kept refusing to trust God, even though God promised to be with him and give him the words to say.]
11. In the end, Moses went as God had commanded him. Do you trust God enough to go when he sends you even if the task is very difficult?

## 12. Okuva e Misiri Okuva 7-12

Oluvainuma Musa ni Aloni baaja eri Falawo baamukoba nti, “Kino Mukama, Katonda wa Isirayiri, ky’akoba, ‘Leka abantu bange bagolole basobole okunkolera omukolo mu idungu.’” Falawo yaabakoba nti “Mukama n’ani ndyoke mmugondere ndeke aba Isirayiri okuja? Nze Mukama timuidi era tiida kuleka aba Isirayiri okugolola.”

Nolwekyo Aloni yasuula enkoni ye wansi mu maiso ga Falawo n’abakungu be, yaafuuka omusota. Olwo Falawo yaayeta abalaguzi n’abalogo era abaswezi aba Misiri boona baakola ebintu byene ebyo nga bakozeza obukodyo bwabwewe obwekusifu. Buli omu kubo yasuula omwigo gwe gwafuuka omusota. Aye enkoni ya Aloni yamira emiigo gyaibwe. Kyoka omutima gwa Falawo gwakakanala era yaloba okubawuliriza nga Mukama bwe yakoba.

Awo Katonda yaakoba Musa nti, “Omutima gwa Falawo tigusumuluka; alobye okuleka abantu bagolole. Ja eri Falawo, enkoyi nga aja mu maadi, mulindire ku lubalama lwa Kiira okumwagaana, era twala enkoni yo mungalo, eyo eyafuuka omusota.” Musa ni Aloni baakola nga Katonda bweyabalagira. Yasitula enkoni ye mu maiso ga Falawo n’abakungu be yaakuba amaadi ga Kiira, era amaadi gona gona gaafuuka omusayi. Ebyenanda ebyali mu Kiira byafa, era omwiga gwawuna bubi ino nti n’aba Misiri baalemwa okunwa amaadi gagwo. Aye abaswezi aba Misiri bona baakola ebintu ebirala ebyo n’obukodyo baibwe obwekusifu, era omutima gwa Falawo gwakakanala. Yaalema okuwuliriza Musa ni Aloni, nga Mukama bwe yakoba.

Olwo Mukama yakoba Musa nti, “Ja eri Falawo omukobe nti, ‘Kino Mukama kyakoba: Leka abantu bange bagolole, basobole okunsinza. Bw’anoloba okubaleka okugolola ndakusindika muni yo yona yona ekikoligo eky’ebikere.’” Kale Aloni yagolola omukono gwe waigulu w’amaadi g’omu Misiri, era ebikere byavamu byamamira olukalu. Aye abaswezi boona baakola ebintu byene ebyo nga bakozeza obukodyo bwabwewe obwekusifu. Boona baaleta ebikere byamaamira ensi ya Misiri. Falawo yaayeta Musa ni Aloni, yaabakoba nti, “Musabe Mukama atolewo ebikere mu maiso gange ni mu bantu bange era nnaaleka abantu baimwe baagolola okuja okuwayo sadaaka eri Mukama.” Oluvainuma lwa Musa ni Aloni okuva ewa Falawo, Musa yakowoola Mukama olw’ebikere bye yali aleese ku Falawo. Era Mukama yaakola ekyo Musa kyeyasaba. Ebikere byafa mu mayumba

mu mpya ni mu nmiro. Byakunganizibwa mu ntuumu, byaduuka ensi yona yona. Aye Falawo bwe yabonawo akalembereza, yaakakanaza omutima gwe, era yaaloba okuwuliriza Musa ni Aloni, nga Mukama bwe yakoba.

Kale Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, “Koba Aloni nti, ‘Golola enkoni yo okube enfuufu y’eitaka,’ era mu Misiri yona yona enfuufu enaafuuka obusowera obuluma. Baakikola era Aloni bwe yagolola omukono gwe ogwalimu enkoni naakuba enfuufu y’eitaka, obusowera obuluma bwalumba abantu n’ebisolo. Enfuufu mu Misiri yona yona yafuuka obusowera obuluma. Aye abaswezi bwe bagezaaku okukola obusowera nga bakozeza obukodyo baibwe baalemwa. Abaswezi baakoba Falawo nti, “Guno mukono gwa Katonda.” Aye omutima gwa Falawo gwali mukakanavu, era tiyabawuliriza nga Katonda bwe yakoba.

Ekyairaku Mukama yasindika ekikoligo ky’ensowera mu Misiri n’ekikoligo ekyaita ebisibo byaibwe. Amayute agaluma eino gaabutuuka ku bantu bona bona era Katonda yaasindika ekire eky’omugozi ekyasaniawo enimiro daibwe. Ekyairaku, ekikoligo ky’enzige daalya buli kimera mu Misiri. Oluvainuma lw’enzige ekizikiiza kya buutikira Misiri enaku isatu. Ku buli kimu ku bikoligo bino, Falawo yasuubizanga Musa nti abantu basobola okuja, aye buli kimu lwekyakomanga, Falawo yakyusanga ekirowoozo kye yaaloba okubaleka okuja.

Mpegano Mukama yali akobye Musa nti, “Njakuleetayo ekikoligo ekindi kirala ku Falawo ni ku Misiri. Oluvainuma lw’ekyo, anaabaleka okuva wano, era bw’anaakikola aidakubagobera irala.” Kale Musa yakoba nti, “Kino Mukama kyakoba nti, ‘Nga wagati mu bwire nnaatabaala Misiri yona yona. Buli mwana muberi omulenzi mu Misiri aidakufa okuva ku mulenzi omuberi owa Falawo oyo atyama ku namulondo, okutuuka ku muwala omuzaana aliku lubengo lwe, niku biberi eby’ente byona. Walibawo emiranga egyamaani mu Misiri yona yona okusinga egyali gibairewo oba egyo egiribawo. Aye mu ba Isirayiri tiwaliba waire embwa eriboigolera omuntu oba ensolo.’ Olwo mulitegeera nti Mukama ayawula wagati wa Misiri ni Isirayiri. Bano abakungu bo boona boona baliida yendi nga bavunama mu maiso gange nga bakoba nti, ‘Muje iwe n’abantu boona boona abakugoberera!’ Oluvainuma lw’ekyo ndi golola.” Male Musa yaava awali Falawo nga asuyiriire n’obusungu.

Awo Musa yaayeta abakaire ba Isirayiri boona boona yaabakoba nti, “Muje mangu mulondemu ebisolo byemunaasalira amaka gaimwe eby’entaama y’okubitaku. Mutoole ebikoola eby’obuwoowo mubiinike mu musayi mu kalayi musiige omusayi waigulu ni kumbali ku myango gemyangyo. Tiwaba muntu yena yena afulumu mu mulyango gwe okutuusa kunkyo. Mukama bw’anaatabaala ensi okwita aba Misiri anaabona omusayi waigulu ni kumbali ku miyango era anaabita ku mulyango ogwo, era taikirize oyo asaniawo okungira amayumba gaimwe okubaita.”

Wagati mu bwire Mukama yaita ababeri n’ebiberi mu Misiri, okuva ku muberi wa Falawo, eyatyamanga ku namulondo, okutuuka ku muberi w’omusibe eyali mu ikomera, n’ebiberi by’ebisolo byona. Falawo n’abakungu be boona boona n’aba Misiri baazuuka mu bwire era waabaawo ebiwoobe mu Misiri, kubanga tiwaali numba omutaali afiire. Mu bwire Falawo yayeta Musa ni Aloni yaabakoba nti, “Mutyo musituke, muve ku bantu bange, imwe n’aba Isirayiri! Muje musinze Mukama nga bwe mwasaba. Mutwale ebisibo byaimwe nga bwe mwakoba, mugolole. Era munsabire omukisa.” Aba Misiri baakuburiza abantu okwanguwa okuva muni. Bakoba nti, “Bwekitaba kityo twidakufa!” Aba Isirayiri baasaba aba Misiri ebinere n’ebikomo bya feza ni zabu n’ebivalo nga Musa bweyabalagira. Mukama yagonza emitima gy’aba Misiri era baawa aba Isirayiri buli ky’ebabasaba, kale baanaga aba Misiri.

## Study Questions: Okuva e Misiri (Okuva 7-12)

### Introduction:

430 years had passed since Jacob had gone to Egypt with his whole family to live near Joseph (Exodus 12:40-41). The Egyptians had forced them into slavery, causing them much suffering. The people cried out to the Lord because of their suffering and He sent Moses to deliver them from Pharaoh and the Egyptians. However, Pharaoh had come to enjoy the privilege of having slaves to do his hard labor and he refused to let the people of God leave. But, God showed His faithfulness by rescuing His people from their slavery to the ungodly Egyptians.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To understand that when God says that He is going to do something, He keeps His promise. To understand that turning against God brings extreme punishment and pain. To understand that God works out all things for the good of those who love Him.

Attitude – To trust that God will never abandon us. To be committed to remain obedient to God, even when we are being resisted by others.

Actions – To humble ourselves before the will of God. To be patient in difficulties, waiting to see what the Lord will do. To obey the Lord in whatever He asks us to do.

### Memory Verse:

Romans 8:28 “And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Psalm 22:4-5; Jeremiah 18:1-10; John 1:29; Romans 9:14-21; 2 Corinthians 5:14-15, 17-19; Ephesians 1:7; 1 Peter 1:18-19; Revelation 1:5-6

### Questions about the Story:

1. What did Pharaoh say after Moses and Aaron told him to let the people leave Egypt? (Exodus 5:2. “Who is the LORD, that I should obey Him and let Israel go? I do not know the LORD and I will not let Israel go.”)

2. What happened after Aaron threw his staff on the ground and it became a snake? (Exodus 7:11-12. The palace magicians did the same thing. They threw their staffs on the ground and they became snakes, like Aaron's did. However, Aaron's snake devoured those of the magicians.)
3. Did the snake incident cause Pharaoh to let the people go? (Exodus 7:13. No, Pharaoh's heart became hard and he would not listen to them.)
4. What were the first two plagues that God brought upon the land of Egypt? (Exodus 7-8. The Lord caused the water of Egypt to turn to blood and then He sent frogs to cover the land.)
5. Were Pharaoh's magicians able to copy Moses and Aaron by making blood and frogs by their secret arts? (Exodus 7-8. Yes.)
6. How did this impact Pharaoh? (Exodus 7:22; 8:15. Seeing his magicians do the same signs made him not respect God, because his "gods" also had the same power, and so his heart was hardened.)
7. How did Pharaoh's magicians respond to the third plague of gnats? (Exodus 8:16-19. They were unable to copy the creation of gnats and confessed to Pharaoh that this was the finger of God at work.)
8. What were the next six plagues that came on Egypt? (Exodus 8-11. Flies, an illness that killed their farm animals (their horses, donkeys, camels, cattle, sheep and goats), boils that formed on all the people, hail, locusts, and darkness.)
9. How did Pharaoh respond after each of these plagues? (Exodus 8-11. Each time his heart was hardened and he refused to let God's people go.)
10. What was the last plague on Egypt, after which Pharaoh let the people go? (Exodus 11. The killing of the firstborn sons.)
11. What were the Israelites commanded to do so that the angel of death would not enter their homes to kill their firstborn sons? (Exodus 12:1-11, 21-23. They were commanded to sacrifice a year-old lamb without blemish and cover their door posts with its blood so that the destroyer would pass over their homes.)
12. What was Pharaoh's response to this final plague of God upon the firstborn sons of the land? (Exodus 12:31-33. He called Moses and Aaron immediately and commanded them to leave.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. Why did God punish the Egyptians so severely? [There are several reasons. First, He was defending His people who had suffered as slaves under Pharaoh and who had cried out to Him for deliverance. Second, God wanted to show Pharaoh His mighty power and that He is greater than all the false gods of Egypt. He wanted the Egyptians to fear Him. (See Exodus 9:30.) Third, God wanted the Egyptian people to know that He is the only God. The people of Egypt did not understand this message, so God brought it to them in a forceful way.]
2. What do we learn about the power of God compared to the power of the devil (the magician's secret arts were fueled by power from the devil)? [The magicians were able to do some miracles by their secret arts, but their power was not as great as God's and they were not able to copy many of the plagues. We see the weakness of their power when the snake that came from Aaron's staff ate up the magicians' snakes. When the magicians were not able to copy others of the miracles, they recognized that this showed that God's power is greater than the devil's. Also, the fact that the plagues happened to the Egyptians but did not affect God's people shows that God is in control of all things and nothing is too hard for Him. God is able to do all things because He is the creator and the One who has all power.]
3. What caused Pharaoh to continually change his mind and refuse to allow the people to go? [Pharaoh's heart always became hard when he saw his magicians perform the same miracle or when he saw that the plague had ended. Sometimes he hardened his heart, and other times God hardened his heart so that He could continue to show His great power. (See Exodus 11:9.)]
4. How does the Passover lamb of Exodus 12:21 represent the salvation that comes through Jesus? How is Jesus like our Passover Lamb? (1 Corinthians 5:7; Ephesians 1:7) [Jesus was offered as a sacrifice so that we could live, just as the Passover lamb was killed so that the firstborns of the believing households could live. The Israelites were to choose a lamb without blemish, just like Jesus is the pure and spotless Lamb of God who takes our sin.]
5. God delivered His people from the cruel oppression of the Egyptians. In what way has God delivered us from the cruel oppression in our lives as believers? [Jesus has set us free from the control of our sin in our life. We no longer have to

obey our sinful nature as slaves (See Galatians 5:1) and are able to fight off the devil and his temptations with the Lord's power.]



### 13. Okununulwa okw'okunanda emyufu Okuva 14-15

Bwe baakobera kyabazinga w'eMisiri nti abantu bagoloire, Falawo n'bakungu be baakyusa ebiroowozo byaibwe ku bo, baakoba nti, "Tukoze ki? Tulese aba Isirayiri bagolola era twafirwa emilimu gyaibwe!" Nolwekyo Falawo yalagira baatekateka egaali ye yaaja n'eijje lye. Yatwala lukaaga ku magaali agasinga mu bulungi, walala n'amagaali g'omu Misiri agandi gona gona, nga gona gona galiku abajaasi.. Mukama yakakanaza omutima gwa Falawo, kyabazinga wa Misiri, kyamuleetera okugoba aba Isirayiri abaali batambuza amaani.

Falawo bwe yasemberera aba Isirayiri basitula amaiso, era baabona nga aba Misiri babatuseku nga babagoba. Aba Isirayiri baawulira okutya kungi era baalirira Mukama. Bakoba Musa nti, "Wabona nga e Misiri tiyali magombe male otuleete okufiira mu idungu? Titwakukoba nga tuli e Misiri nti, 'Tuleke tube baweereza ba ba Misiri'?" Kyalibaire kirungi ife okuba abaweereza ba ba Misiri okusinga okufiira mu idungu!" Musa yakoba abantu nti, "Timutya. Mugume muidakubona okununulwa Mukama kw'anaabakolera leero. Aba Misiri bemubona leero timuliirayo kubabonaku. Mukama ajakubalwanirawo; mwetaaga kuba nga timukyuka."

Awo Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, "Lwaki ondirira? Koba aba Isirayiri baje mu maiso. Situla enkoni yo ogolole omukono gwo waigulu w'enanda okwawula amaadi, aba Isirayiri basobole okubita mu nanda ku itaka eikalu. Aba Misiri banaategeera nti ninze Mukama bwennaatwaala ekitibwa okubita mu Falawo, mu magaali ge, n'abavuzi b'embalasi de." Awo malaika wa Katonda, eyakulemberanga eijje lya Isirayiri yaava mu maiso yaabaira einuma. Omulongoti gw'ekire gwona gwava mu maiso gwab'esimba einuma, gwaba wagati w'amajje, erya Isirayiri n'erya Misiri. Mu bwire bwona bwona ekire kyaleeta ekizikiiza ku luuyi olulala ate kyaleeta ekitangaala ku luuyi olundi; kale tiwaali luuyi lwa semberera lundi obwire bwona bwona. Male Musa yaagolola omukono gwe waigulu w'enanda era obwire obwo bwona bwona Mukama yayawula enanda nga akozesa empewo ey'amaani. Awaali enanda waaba olukalu. Amaadi gayawulwa aba Isirayiri baabita mu nanda ku lukalu, nga waliwo ebisenge by'amaadi ku mugoda ni ku gulya.

Aba Misiri baabagoba era embalasi da Falawo n'amagaali ge, n'abavuzi ba do baabagoberera mu nanda. Mu sawa edisemba mu

bwire Mukama yayima mu mulongoti gw'omuliro n'ekire yaalingirira eijje lya ba Misiri yaalisuulamu okuwuzika. Yaeetera namuziga d'amagaali okuvaku baafuna ebizibu okugavuga. Olwo aba Misiri baakoba nti, "Katuviire aba Isirayiri! Mukama alikubalwanirawo nga alwanisa Misiri."

Awo Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, "Golola omukono gwo waigulu w'enanda amaadi galyoke gairewo gabuutikire aba Misiri n'amagaali gaibwe, n'abavuzi b'embalasi." Musa yagolola omukono gwe waigulu w'enanda era nga bukya enanda yairawo mu kifo kya yo. Aba Misiri baali balumuka okuguviira, era Mukama yaabeeyera mu nanda. Amaadi gairawo gaabuutikira amagaali n'abavuzi bembalasi era n'eijje lya Falawo lyona lyona erya goberera aba Isirayiri mu nanda. Tiwaali mulala eyawona. Aye aba Isirayiri baabita munanda ku lukalu nga waaliwo ebisenge by'amaadi ku mugoda ni ku gulya. Ku lunaku olwo Mukama yalokola Isirayiri okuva mu mikono gya ba Misiri, era Isirayiri yaabona emirambo gy'aba Misiri ku lubalama. Era aba Isirayiri bwe baabona amaani ga Katonda ag'ekitalo, nga galagibwa ku ba Misiri, abantu baatya Mukama era baamutaamu obwesigwa bwaibwe ni mu Musa omuweereza we.

Olwo Musa n'aba Isirayiri baayembera Mukama nti, "Nnaayemberanga Mukama, kubanga agulumizibwa ino. Embalasi n'omuvuzi wayo abiswire mu nanda. Mukama n'amaani gange era n'olwemba lwange; afuuse obulokozi bwange. Ye ni Katonda wange era n'amutenderezanga Katonda wa Baaba wange era nnaamugulumizanga. Mukama mulwani; Mukama n'eliina lye. Amagaali ga Falawo n'eijje lye abiswire mu nanda. Abakungu ba Falawo abasinga obukulu baafiira mu Nanda Emyufu."

## Study Questions: Okununulwa okw'okunanda emyufu Okuva 14-15

### Introduction:

After losing the slaves that had been subject to the land of Egypt for 430 years, Pharaoh decided that he had made a mistake. He had just allowed the departure of all of his workers who provided Egypt's hard labor. Now Egyptians were going to have to start replacing the jobs that the Israelites were doing, which simply wasn't permissible. Therefore, Pharaoh, now enraged at the thought of such a great loss, decided to pursue the Israelites with full force until all of them were once again brought under his control.

### Goals:

Knowledge – To remember that even when we face impossible situations, God is much bigger than the situation and He is able to handle it perfectly.

Attitude – To believe that the Lord takes care of those who trust Him, and He is able to protect those whom He loves.

Actions – To surrender to the Lord. To learn to leave difficult situations in the hands of the Lord who fights on our behalf.

### Memory Verses:

Psalm 118:6-8 “The LORD is with me; I will not be afraid. What can man do to me? The LORD is with me; he is my helper. I will look in triumph on my enemies. It is better to take refuge in the LORD than to trust in man.”

Isaiah 43:2 “When you pass through the waters, I will be with you; and when you pass through the rivers, they will not sweep over you. When you walk through the fire, you will not be burned; the flames will not set you ablaze.”

### Scriptures for Further Study:

Ezra 8:31; Psalm 91; 118; Proverbs 3:5-6; Isaiah 43:1-4

### Questions about the Story:

1. What caused Pharaoh and his officials to change their minds and pursue the Israelites? (Exodus 14:5. Pharaoh and his officials realized that they had lost the services of the Israelites as their slaves.)
2. Who did Pharaoh take with him in his pursuit of the Israelites? (Exodus 14:6-7. Pharaoh took his army with him which

- included six hundred of the best chariots, along with all the other chariots in the land of Egypt.)
3. What did the Israelites do when they saw the Egyptians chasing after them with chariots? (Exodus 14:10-12. As the Israelites saw the Egyptians approaching, they were terrified and cried out to the Lord. They also began to complain to Moses that their death is imminent in the wilderness with the chariots upon them.)
  4. How did Moses answer the frightened crowd of Israelites? (Exodus 14:13-14. Do not be afraid. Stand firm and you will see the deliverance the Lord will bring for you today. The Egyptians that you see, you will never see again. The Lord will fight for you; you need only to be still.)
  5. What did God tell Moses to do? (Exodus 14:15. To tell the people to move on and to raise his staff and stretch out his hand over the sea to divide the water for the people to cross over on dry ground.)
  6. How did God keep the army of Egypt from coming near the Israelites during the night? (Exodus 14:19-20. The angel of God went behind the Israelite army and the pillar of cloud also moved behind the people to protect them by coming between the Egyptians and the Israelites.)
  7. How did the Israelites cross over the sea? (Exodus 14:21-22. The Lord God drove the sea back with a strong east wind and divided the waters so that there was dry ground to walk on. The Israelites walked across, with a wall of water on each side of them and dry ground beneath their feet.)
  8. How did the Lord protect the Israelites and fight against the Egyptians? (Exodus 14:24-25. When the Egyptians followed the Israelites into the path through the sea, the Lord threw them into a state of confusion. He caused the wheels to come off their chariots so that they had difficulty driving.)
  9. What did the Egyptians say when they realized that God was fighting against them? (Exodus 14:25. Let's get away from the Israelites; the Lord is fighting for them against Egypt.)
  10. How did the Egyptians die? (Exodus 14:26-28. God told Moses to stretch his hand out toward the sea again, and God made the water flow back to its normal position. It covered the army of Egypt, and the Lord swept them into the sea so that not one of them survived.)
  11. How did the Israelites respond to this mighty deliverance? (Exodus 14:31 & 15:1-3. The Israelites responded in fear when they saw the power of the Lord and they put their trust

in Him and in Moses His servant. They also sang a song of praise to God.)

12. What was the song about? (Exodus 15:1-3. It was a song of praise to the Lord, telling how the Egyptians had chased after them, and how God had rescued them at the Red Sea. It told of how mighty God is, and that there is no other god like Him.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. Which army was stronger, the army of Egypt or the army of Israel? [Egypt's army was much stronger than Israel's army, but the Lord fought for them and won their battle.]
2. Do you every feel like the weaker army in the battles that you fight?
3. What was the difference between the army of Egypt and the army of Israel? [The army of Egypt was relying on their own strength and power, but the army of Israel was trusting the Lord God for strength.]
4. Why did the Israelites feel fearful when they saw the Egyptian army coming? [The Egyptian army was very large and strong, with all its chariots, horses and soldiers.]
5. Did the Israelites forget the powerful miracles that the Lord had performed to enable them to leave Egypt? [It seems they forgot quickly, because they started complaining to Moses saying it would have been better to serve the Egyptians than to die in the desert.]
6. In what ways do we find ourselves as Christians forgetting the powerful miracles that God has done in our lives?
7. Describe Moses' faith in this story. [He told the Israelites not to fear because the Lord was going to fight for them and deliver them from the Egyptians. He believed that God would do everything He said He would do.]
8. "The Egyptians will know that I am the Lord" is the statement that the Lord makes (Exodus 14:18). How did the Egyptians learn who the Lord was? [They experienced His power to protect His people and in His power to destroy the Egyptian army. They discovered that He is the true God who should be feared and obeyed.]
9. "Not one of them survived" (Exodus 14:28). Why did the Lord deal so harshly with the Egyptians? [The Lord God wanted the nations to know that He is God Almighty and that He is able to protect His people. He wanted to rescue His people who had cried out to Him from their slavery. And He brought

judgment on the stubborn Egyptians who continually hardened their hearts against Him.]

10. The Israelites put their trust in the Lord after seeing how He saved them from the Egyptian army. Have you also seen God do things in your life that caused you to put your faith in Him?
11. What do we learn about praise from this story? (Exodus 15:1-3) [It is right to praise the Lord and to give Him glory for His great deeds, thanking Him for His protection, and praising Him because He is able to accomplish His purposes.]
12. How does this story teach us that God is a warrior (Exodus 15:3)? [God defeated the 600 best chariots of Egypt and their whole army by His own power, with no help. The Israelites needed only to be still and watch.]
13. Since we can see that God was able to protect the people of Israel, do you think He is able to protect you?

## 14. Enyana ya Zaabu Okuva 32

Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, “Yambuka yendi ku lusozi obe wano nkuwe ebipande eby’amabaale,bye nawandiikaku amateeka n’ebiragiro okubasomesa.” Musa bwe yayambuka ku lusozi, ekire kya lubuutikira N’ekitiibwa kya Mukama kyaika ku lusozi Sinai. Eri aba Isirayiri, ekitiibwa kya Mukama kyabafananira nga omuliro ogw’amaani oguli ku ngulu ku lusozi. Awo Musa yangira mu kire nga ayambuka olusozi. era yaaba ku lusozi enaku ana omusana n’obwire.

Abantu bwebaabona nga Musa aluire okuika okuva ku lusozi, baakungaana b’etoolola Aloni baamukoba nti, “Ida otukolere bakatonda abanaatukulembera. Ono omusaada Musa eyatuleeta okuva e Misiri tituidi kyamutuukaku. Aloni yaabakoba nti mutoole ku bakyaala baimwe, ku batabani baimwe ni ku bawala baimwe ebikomo bya zaabu bye bavaire, mubindeetere. Kale abantu boona boona baatoolaku ebikomo byaibwe baabileetera Aloni. Yaakozesa byebaamuwa okukola ekibumbe ekifaanana enyana nga akozesa ebiweesa. Olwo baakoba nti, “Bano ni bakatonda bo ai Isirayiri abaakutoola e Misiri.” Aloni bwe yabona ebyo, yaazimba ekyoto mu maiso g’enyana era yaalangirira nti, “Enkyo, wajakubaaowo okujaguliza Mukama.” Kale enkeera walwo, abantu baawuuna baawaayo ebiweebwayo ebyokye baawayo n’ebiweebwayo eby’okuisa ekirala. Oluvainuma baatyama okulya n’okunwa male baasituka okwetaba mu binumo.

Awo Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, “Ika wansi kubanga abantu bo be waleeta okuva e Misiri bonoonese. Baangwiwe okuva ku bye nabalagira, b’ekolera ekibumbe ekifaanana enyana. Bakivunamiire baakikolera ebiweebwayo, baakoba nti, ‘Bano ni bakatonda bo ai Isirayiri, abaakutoola e Misiri.’” Mukama yaakoba Musa nti, “Mboine abantu bano, era bantu ba nkoto nkakanavu. Mpegano ndeka obusungu bwange bubabuubuukireku era mbasaaniewo, male nkufuule eiwanga eitutumufu.”

Aye Musa yasaba Mukama Katonda we ekisa. Yaamukoba nti, “Ai Mukama, lwaki obusungu bwo bwali buubuukiire ku bantu bo, abo bewatoola e Misiri mu maani amangi n’omukono ogw’amaani? Lwaki aba Misiri bandikobye nti, ‘Yalina kigendererwa kya bunanfuusi okubatooolayo aje abaitire munsozi abasaaniewo okuva ku bweni bw’ensi’? Kyuka oleke obusungu bwo obwentiisa; ikaikana oleme kuleeta kikuligo ku bantu bo beene. Idukira abaweereza bo Ibulayimu, Isaka ni Isirayiri, abo bewerayirira iwe mwene: ‘Ng’okoba nti ndiyaza abaidukulu bo okuba nga munienie eda waigulu era ndiwa abaidukulu

bo ensi eno yona yona yenabasuubiza era eriba obusika bwaibwe emirembe n'emirembe.” Olwo Mukama yaaikaikana yaalema kuleeta kikuligo ku bantu be kyeyali atisiiza okukola.

Musa yaakyuuka yaaikirira olusozi nga alina epipande ebibiri eby'obudulizi mungalo de. Byali biwandikiibwaku emberi n'einuma. Ebipande bino byali mulimu gwa Katonda; obuwandiike gwaali mukono gwa Katonda ogwakokotobwa ku bipande bino. Musa bweyasemberera enkambi, naabona enyana, n'okukina okwali kuja mu maiso, obusungu bwe bwabuubuuka, era yaasuula ebipande okuva mu ngalo de, byamenekera ku ntobo y'olusozi. Yaatoola enyana yebaali bakoze, yaagyokya mu muliro; male yaagisa yaafuuka buwunga, yaagimansa ku maadi yaalagira aba Isirayiri okuganwa. Yaakoba Aloni nti, “Abantu bano baakukolaki, n'obakulembera okuja mu kibi ekinene kityo?”

Aloni yaamuiramu nti “T'osunguwala mukama wange, oidi nti abantu bano bawangulwa mangu ekibi. Bankoba nti 'Tukolere bakatonda abanaatukulembera. Ono omwami Musa eyatutoola e Misiri, tituidi kyamutuukaku.’ Kale nabakoba nti ‘Buli alina kikomo kya zaabu akitooleku.’ Kale bampa zaabu, naagisuula mu muliro, era yaavamu nga enyana.” Musa yaabona nti abantu baali bataamyere era nga Aloni yabaleka okubbaamuuka baafuuka ekisekererwa mu maiso ga abalabe baibwe Kale yaayemerera ku mulyango gw'enkambi yaakoba nti “Buli ali kulwa Mukama aide yendi.” Era aba Levi boona boona baamweyungaku. Awo yaabakoba nti , Kino Mukama ky'akoba Katonda wa Isirayiri. ‘Buli musaada y'esibe ekiso mumbali, Muje emberi n'einuma mu nkambi nga mugibitamu okuva ku nkomerero okutuuka ku nkomerero nga buli muntu aita muganda we, mukwano gwe ni mulinanwa we.” Aba Levi baakola nga Musa bweyalagira, era ku lunaku olwo, abantu enkumi isatu, baafa.

Olunaku lwairaku, Musa yakoba abantu nti, “Mukoze ekibi kinene ino. Aye kanambuke waigulu eri Mukama; obolyawo ninza okwegayirira olw'ekibi kyaimwe.” Kale Musa yairayo eri Mukama yaakoba nti, “Wowe, abantu bano nga bakoze ekibi kinene ino! B'ekoleire bakatonda aba zaabu. Aye mpegano nkusaba osoniwe ekibi kyaibwe. Aye oba tin'ekyo, nsangula mu kitabo kye wa wandiika. Katonda yaayanukula Musa nti, Buli eyayonoona mu maiso gange njakumusangula mu kitabo kyange. Wabula, ekiseera bwekirituuka nze okubonereza, ndi ba bonereza olw'ebibi byaibwe.” Era Mukama yaasindikira abantu ekikuligo olw'ekyo kye baakola n'enyana Aloni yeyabakolera.



## **Study Questions: Enyana ya Zaabu Okuva 32**

### **Introduction:**

After helping the Israelites cross the Red Sea and escape from the Egyptian army, the Lord continued to lead them daily through the wilderness by a huge pillar of cloud during the day that became a pillar of fire at night. It was very clear to the Israelite people and to every nation around them that the Lord God was with His people. When they reached Mount Sinai, where Moses had seen the burning bush, Moses went up the mountain to be with God, and he was gone 40 days. During that time, the Lord gave Moses His commands for the Israelite people. But the people became restless waiting for Moses to return and they decided they wanted to worship something that they could visibly see. This led to great sin.

### **Goals:**

Knowledge – To understand that God is a jealous God. To realize that sin must be punished. To know that God is also a kind and compassionate God who judges rightly.

Attitude – To be humble and obedient before the Lord God. To desire to follow Him only, instead of following other gods. To be patient when waiting for the Lord to do something, realizing that His timing is perfect.

Actions – To practice good leadership. To plead with the Lord for others when they have sinned.

### **Memory Verse:**

Exodus 20:2-3 “I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery. You shall have no other gods before me.”

### **Scriptures for Further Study:**

Exodus 20:2-6; 34:14; Psalm 106:19-23; Isaiah 44:13-19; Jeremiah 10:1-6; 1 Corinthians 10:1-11; James 4:4; 1 John 2:15-17

### **Questions about the Story:**

1. Why did the Lord call Moses to come up on the mountain? (Exodus 24:12. The Lord called for Moses in order to give him the laws and commands for the instruction of the people.)
2. Who wrote down and issued these commands? (Exodus 24:12. God Himself. [See also Exodus 31:18; 32:16])

3. What did the Israelites see on top of Mount Sinai as the Lord's presence made itself evident? (Exodus 24:15-17. A cloud covered the mountain and the glory of the Lord looked like a consuming fire.)
4. How long was Moses on the mountain with the Lord? (Exodus 24:18. 40 days and nights.)
5. What did the people say to Aaron when they saw that Moses was delaying to come down? (Exodus 32:1. 'Come, make us gods who will go before us.')
6. What did Aaron do for the people at their request? (Exodus 32:3-4. He made them an idol in the form of a calf from the gold earrings that were worn by the people.)
7. How did the people view the calf? (Exodus 32:4. They worshipped it as the god who had rescued them from Egypt.)
8. What did Aaron attribute to the calf after the worshipful response of the people? (Exodus 32:5. He built an altar in front of the calf for sacrifices and called the calf by the most sacred name of the Lord, 'Yahweh.')
9. How did the calf make God feel? (Exodus 32:7-10. The idol worship of the people made God extremely angry to the point of wanting to destroy them and start over with Moses as the head of His chosen people, as the people had so quickly turned away from the Lord.)
10. What did Moses say to God that caused him to relent from the punishment he was going to bring on the people? (Exodus 32:11-13. Moses called to God and urged Him to remember His servants Abraham, Isaac, and Israel (Jacob) who God had made a covenant promise to and to not wipe out the people for the sake of the name of the Lord.)
11. What did Moses do when he saw the people and the calf they had made? (Exodus 32:19-20. Moses was so angered that he threw down and broke the tablets of God and took the calf and burned it in the fire, making the people drink water mixed with the idol's ground up powder.)
12. Who is the one accredited for leading to the people into such a great sin? (Exodus 32:21. Aaron.)
13. What answer did Aaron give for why he had made the calf? (Exodus 32:22-24. Aaron tries to push the blame to the people by saying how they are so prone to evil and pushed it on him to build for them an idol. Aaron says that he threw in the gold they handed him and out came the calf, as if he had no influence at all.)

14. How were the people acting during this time? (Exodus 32:25. The people were running wild and out of control, so they had become a laughingstock to their enemies.)
15. How did 3,000 of the people die that day? (Exodus 32:25-28. Moses called for those who were for the Lord to come to him, and he told them each one of them should take a sword and go through the camp killing the sinful people.)
16. What did Moses attempt to do for the people after the great purge of the people and destruction of their idol? (Exodus 32:30. He attempted to make atonement for the sin of the people by going back to the Lord.)
17. How did God answer Moses when he requested God to forgive the people or else blot his name out of God's book? (Exodus 32:33-34. God responds by saying that whoever sins against Him will be blotted out of His book and that when the time comes for punishment, He will punish sin. Therefore, the Lord struck the people with a plague because of their sin.)

### **Discussion Questions:**

1. What do we learn from Aaron in this story? [He was a very weak leader and he feared to tell the people what was right. While personally living in sin, he allowed the people to get out of control and behave disrespectfully toward the Lord and what He had done for them.]
2. What do we learn from Moses in this story? [If not for Moses, God might have destroyed the entire people of Israel. He loved the people and prayed for them even though they were rebellious and disobedient.]
3. Why did Moses go up to the mountain? [Moses went up to meet with God to receive the 10 commandments] What do we know the very first commandment to be? (Exodus 20:2-6) [You shall have no other gods before me – As Moses was receiving the commandments on top of the mountain, the people were breaking them below.]
4. What are some of the ways in which we completely disobey the ways of God and instead choose to live our own way?
5. What does it mean when God says that He is a jealous God (Exodus 20:5)? [It means that He wants His children to love and worship Him alone. This is not wrong, because God alone is worthy of the worship of his created people.]
6. In what ways do we commit idolatry against the Lord and stir up His anger? [Anytime we worship or adore something that is

not God and give it our full attention we are committing idolatry.]

7. What was the book Moses was talking about when he said, “Blot my name out of the book you have written”? (Exodus 32:32) [The book of life – Revelation 20:11-15. He was requesting God to allow himself to die so that the people could have eternal life. (See also Romans 9:3 and 10:1)]