

Genesis 29

- 1) What did Jacob learn from the shepherds at the well:
 - a. About his location?
 - b. About his relatives?
- 2) Upon what basis did Jacob address sheep herders as his “brethren?”
- 3) Upon hearing that Rachel was bringing Laban’s sheep to the well, what did Jacob as the shepherds to do?
 - a. For what possible reason?
 - b. What custom did the shepherds have about watering the sheep?
- 4) What did Jacob do, and how did he react, when Rachel arrived?
- 5) Was Jacob Laban’s “brother?” Explain:
- 6) What deal was made between Jacob and Laban with respect to Rachel? How did the time pass for Jacob?
- 7) How was Jacob deceived by Laban?
 - a. What custom did Laban cite in defense of his actions?
 - b. What did Jacob have to do to earn the right to marry Rachel?
 - c. Did he have to wait that entire time before receiving her as his wife?
- 8) Jacob married sisters. From Leviticus 18:18, what must we conclude concerning Patriarchal and Mosaic law concerning marriage?
- 9) Genesis 29:30 and 31 provide an illustration for Jesus’ instructions in Luke 14:26:

- a. Jesus there tells disciples to “hate” their family members.
 - b. What commentary is provided for this in Matthew 10:37?

 - c. Genesis 29:31 says that the Lord saw that Leah was hated:
 - d. According to Genesis 29:30, in what sense was Leah “hated?”

 - e. So, in what sense are disciples to “hate” their close family members?
- 10) Describe Rachel’s condition with respect to child bearing: Why did she initially have this condition?
- 11) Of the four women through whom the sons of Jacob came [Leah/Zilpah, Rachel/Bilhah], which one was the mother of the seed of Christ? Which son was in the lineage of Christ?
- 12) The names of Jacob’s sons were significant for various reasons. Explain the meaning associated with:
- a. “Reuben”

 - b. “Simeon”

 - c. “Levi”

 - d. “Judah”
- 13) Explain the similarities between Laban’s treatment of Jacob, and Rebekah’s earlier treatment of Isaac: