



David asked, “*Is there not a cause?*” David knew there was a cause. Hezekiah knew there was a cause when he said, “...*that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art the LORD God even thou only.*” We could go on and on, noting reference after reference of God’s people who knew the cause. Jesus gave us a command to go into all the world and preach the Gospel. However, today most of the world sits in darkness worshipping everything else but the One True God. Approximately 2.6 billion people have never heard of God and most of these people groups have nothing of His Word in their language.

Is there not a cause? Did God not call a people for His Name? One day, according to Revelation 5:9 and 7:9, some from every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation will worship before God’s throne. **What will your involvement be in this great plan if God is to reach the nations for His Name’s Sake?**

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TEEN TEACHER GUIDE | LESSON 4

The Salvation of the Nations



THE SALVATION OF THE NATIONS

LESSON FOUR DEFINITIONS

Abrahamic Covenant – an unconditional promise from God to Abraham of land, descendants, and blessing and redemption
Bear – to carry, transport or convey
Bore – to have or display as a visible mark or feature
Blessing – God’s favor and protection, a benefit of mercy
Cause – an aim or focus because of a deep commitment
Covenant – a promise, a legal contract
Oracles – spoken word of God

Lesson Four – The Salvation of the Nations



In Genesis 10, we looked at the structure of the nations. Though God structured each nation with similar design, each is uniquely diverse. In Chapter 11, the people rebelled against God, which prompted Him to confound the language and scatter the nations. We learned that by scattering the nations, it placed them in a position for restoration. Chapter 12 brings our focus in even closer from a nation to a man named Abram. God chose Abram’s seed to be the one nation out of many nations that extends salvation to all nations. God chose Abram to be the father of a great nation, which would become the nation of Israel. Up until this time, all people were Gentiles. God had a unique relationship with Abraham and the nation of Israel.



What was Abraham called in James 2:23? **THE FRIEND OF GOD**

Zechariah 2:8 states that those who touch Israel touches **THE APPLE OF GOD’S EYE**. God sees something in Israel that He does not see in any other nation.

How does Psalm 148:14 describe Israel? **A PEOPLE NEAR UNTO GOD** *What makes Israel unique? God makes them unique. Without God, they would be just like every other nation on earth.*

TEACHER NOTE:

Understanding God’s covenants is critical to comprehending God’s plan for humankind and for Israel. Eight such covenants have been drawn and ratified throughout God’s Word. They are the Edenic, the Adamic, the Noahic, the Abrahamic, the Mosaic, the Davidic, the Land, and the New Covenant.

The most important and foundational of all these covenants is the Abrahamic covenant. (Genesis 12:1-3) *(The following verses also contain the Abrahamic Covenant: Genesis 13:14-17; 15:1-21; 17:1-11; 22:15-19; 26:2-5; 28:13-17.)* A proper understanding of the Abrahamic Covenant is key to understanding God’s purpose



for Israel and the Nations, as well as His way of dealing with humankind in general — as this covenant is also the basis for the development of other covenants. In many ways, God’s covenants can be seen as legal agreements between the Creator and humanity and/or Israel.

One can learn much about God’s character by studying His various names. One of these names is “the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.” Early in the Scriptures, we realize that God is a God of people — a God of relationships. One way to look at the God of relationships is achieved by studying the different covenants He made with humankind in general and with the Jewish people in particular. The most important and foundational of all these covenants is the **ABRAHAMIC COVENANT**. This covenant addresses God’s unique relationship with His chosen people, Israel, as well as drawing a parallel with His relationships with the nations of the world as a direct result. What made this covenant so great? It was great because it was made between **GOD** and **HIMSELF**, not God with man. The result is an eternal and unconditional agreement signed by a God who cannot lie.



READ GENESIS 12:1-3



In verse 2, God makes three promises that benefit Abraham. What are they?

1. **“I WILL MAKE OF THEE A GREAT NATION.”**

2. **“I WILL BLESS THEE.”**

3. **(I WILL) “MAKE THY NAME GREAT.”**

The Abrahamic Covenant wasn’t merely given for Abraham’s benefit. Verses 2 and 3 list four ways Abraham effects others. What are they?

1. **“THOU SHALT BE A BLESSING.”**

2. **“I WILL BLESS THEM THAT BLESS THEE.”**

3. **(I WILL) “CURSE THEM THAT CURSE THEE.”**

4. **“...IN THEE SHALL ALL THE FAMILIES OF THE EARTH BE BLESSED.”**

TEACHER NOTE:

A People of change
—A New ANCESTRY (Genesis 12:2-3, 7; 13:15-16; 15:3-6, Genesis 17) God asked Abram to lose his identity and trade it for a new one. He told Abram to abandon his country, his kindred, and his father’s house, to leave everything he had ever known for a place he had never seen.

—A New ADDRESS (Genesis 12:4-6; 13:14-17; 15:18-21) God made a promise of land to Abram’s seed. This land was a good land, flowing with milk and honey. This was, in comparison to the world, a small, insignificant sliver of land but it was right in the middle of the world trade routes known as the *King’s Highway*



and the *Way of the Philistines*. The land of Israel was the perfect place for God’s people to reflect God’s Glory to the world.

—A New ALTAR (Genesis 12:7, 13:4, 18, 4:20) It is common in every culture on earth to find two things: cemeteries and altars. Abram’s hometown was no different. Ur of the Chaldees was where Abram lived when God came to him. It is said that Ur, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, was a hotbed for idolatry, specifically the worship of the moon god. Although the Bible doesn’t give us any detailed information about Abram’s connection with worshipping the moon, it does tell us that he came from a family who worshipped idols. According to Joshua 24:2, Terah, Abram’s father was an idolater. Worship did not seem to be a problem for Abram’s family. After Genesis 12, we see Abram building altars to the One True God.



READ 1 KINGS 8:59-60



According to verse 60, what was Israel’s purpose? **THAT ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH MAY KNOW THAT THE LORD IS GOD, AND THAT THERE IS NONE ELSE.**

What does Numbers 6:27 state that the children of Israel bore (*to have or display as a visible mark or feature*)? **GOD’S NAME**

God’s name and its connection to Israel is more than just a means of verbal identification; it is linked closely to the very *character* of God. Israel was to be a reflection of God’s Holiness, a picture of God’s Grace, the manifestation of God’s Love, an example of God’s Mercy, the radiance of God’s Glory. They were to bear the visible features of God for His name’s sake.

According to Romans 3:2, what was Israel responsible to bear (*to carry, transport or convey*)? **THE ORACLES (WORD) OF GOD**

The question is asked in Romans 3:1, “*What advantage then hath the Jew?*” We find the answer in verse 2, “...*chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God,*” The Israelites were the Receivers, the Protectors, and the Preservers of God’s Word.

Luke 2:10-11, 28-32 reveals the responsibility Israel had to bear (*to give birth, deliver, bring forth*) God’s **SON**.
Jesus, the Saviour (Matthew 1:21-25, Luke 2:10-11; 2:29-32)
Jesus, the Seed of Abraham (Matthew 1:1)
Jesus, the Light to the Gentiles, the Light to the Nations, the Light of the World (Isaiah 42:2, 49:6; Luke 2:29-32; John 1:4-9, 8:12; Acts 13:47, 26:32)