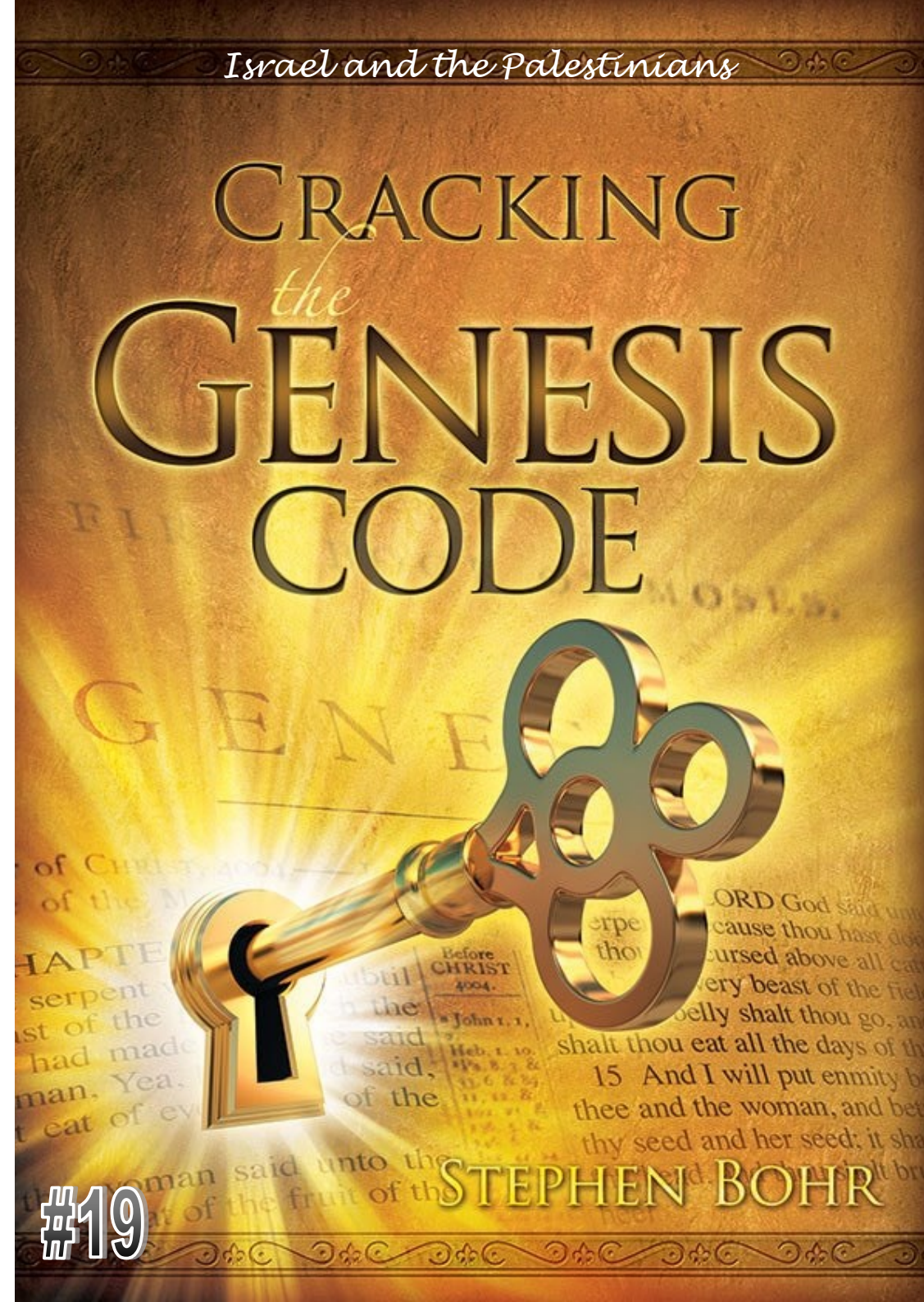


temple, sat on the Mount of Olives and described the destruction of Jerusalem.

6. In Luke 19:41-44 Jesus predicted the horrible judgment to befall Jerusalem and explained the reason why: "Because you did not know the time of your _____" (Luke 19:44). They had rejected the very reason for their election. They had been chosen to prepare the world for the coming of the Messiah. They neither prepared the world nor accepted Him themselves!
7. It is noteworthy that in Genesis 5 we have the genealogy of the righteous from Adam to _____ (**Genesis 5:3-32**)
In Genesis 11:10-26 we have the genealogy of the righteous from Shem to _____ and in Matthew 1:2-16 we have the genealogy from Abraham to _____. After the coming of Christ there is no more need for genealogies. This proves that the purpose of the genealogies was to show how God preserved the holy line from which the Messiah would come. Now, if you join Christ you are a member of His genealogy.

Some Very Important Conclusions

If God's true Israel today is not the literal Jewish nation and if Israel is to be understood as spiritual and worldwide, then those who are looking to the Middle East for the fulfilment of Bible prophecy are barking up the wrong tree. The final war will not be fought between the Arabs and Jews but rather between those who have truly accepted Jesus and those who have not. This must mean that all the "Jewish language" of the book of Revelation must be interpreted as applying to the Church. The final war against the remnant of the woman's Seed will be a worldwide war against the remnant of Jesus. Are you willing to receive Jesus into your heart so that you can inherit all His promises?



SECRETS UNSEALED PRESENTS: "CRACKING THE GENESIS CODE"

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**Unless stated, All quoted verses are taken from the
"New King James Version" (NKJV).*

Genesis 22:18	Romans 2:28, 29	Acts 2:1
Genesis 12:7	Romans 9:6-8	Matthew 21:12, 13
Galatians 3:16	John 8:32, 36	Matthew 23:38
John 8:56	John 8:33	Hosea 9:10
Romans 4:13	John 8:37	Matthew 3:9, 10
Hebrews 11:10	John 8:39-41	Luke 13:6-9
Galatians 4:26-28	John 8:44	Mark 11:13, 14
Exodus 19:7, 8	Philippians 3:4-8	Mark 11:20
Galatians 4:25	John 1:47, 49	Matthew 21:43
Romans 10:3	John 4:21-24	Matthew 23:32, 33
Galatians 4:31	Deuteronomy 28:53, 64	Matthew 23:35, 36
John 1:12, 13	Deuteronomy 30:1-3	Luke 19:41-44
John 3:3, 5, 6	Luke 11:23	Galatians 3:16, 26-29
Galatians 4:4-7	John 12:32	
Romans 8:7-9	John 11:51	
Galatians 5:24	Matthew 18:20	
Galatian's 3:26-29	Matthew 23:37, 38	

NOTE: At this point three years had passed since John the Baptist began to preach. One year remained yet in the ministry of Jesus. Jesus was saying to Israel: "Produce fruit, or be cut down!"

- At the end of His ministry, Jesus saw in the distance a fig tree which had no fruit. He cursed it saying: "Let no one eat _____ from you _____ again" (Mark 11:14). When Jesus passed by the fig tree the next day, it had dried up from the _____ (**Mark 11:20**).
- In the Parable of the Fruitless Vineyard (Matthew 21:33-43) Jesus told the Jewish leaders: "... the kingdom of God will be _____ from you and given to a nation bearing the _____ of it (**Matthew 21:43**). The vineyard was fruitless because it was not linked with Jesus, the Vine (**John 15:1-10**). It is those who are connected with Jesus who bear much fruit, that is to say, "the fruit of the Spirit".
- Jesus told the literal Jewish nation that the _____ of God would be taken from them and given to a nation which produced the fruits of it (**Matthew 21:43**). He then warned: "And whoever falls on this _____ will be broken; but on whomever it falls, it will grind him to _____" (**Matthew 23:44**). One is reminded of the stone of Daniel 2.
- In His woes upon the Scribes and Pharisees Jesus said that they had filled up the _____ of their fathers' guilt (**Matthew 23:32**). He then called them _____ and a brood of _____ (**Matthew 23:33**), pronounced the sentence that all the bloodshed from the time of Abel on would be demanded from that _____ (**Matthew 23:35**). Finally, Jesus left the temple and pronounced the chilling words: "Your house is left to you _____" (**Matthew 23:38**).

NOTE: Immediately after speaking these ominous words, Jesus left the

6. This gathering to Christ was fulfilled on the Day of Pentecost when the believers in Christ were all gathered together with _____ accord **(Acts 2:1)**.

***NOTE:** What makes you a true Israelite is not that you are gathered to the Holy Land but rather to the Holy Lord! If you are in the Holy Land but have rejected the Holy Lord, then you are scattered.*

The Final Visit to the Temple

1. When Jesus triumphantly entered Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, He went into the temple of _____. Then He cast out the moneychangers and called the temple My _____ **(Matthew 21:12-13)**.
2. When Jesus left the Jerusalem Temple for the last time he said to the Jews: “_____ house is left to you _____.” The Temple was no longer Jesus’ house! **(Matthew 23:38)**.
3. In Scripture, the fig tree and the vine represent the nation of _____ **(Hosea 9:10)**.
4. John the Baptist, six months before Jesus began His public ministry, warned the Scribes and Pharisees not to boast that they were Abraham’s _____ **(Matthew 3:9)**. He also told them that every _____ which did not bear fruit would be _____ and cast into the fire **(Matthew 3:10)**.
5. When Jesus told the Parable of the Fig Tree **(Luke 13:6-9)**. His ministry had lasted for two and one half years. The fig tree had borne no _____ for three years. Yet Jesus begged His Father that the tree be allowed to remain for one more year and if it did not bear fruit then it was to be _____.

“Israel and the Palestinians”

Lecture #19

In Recent months Palestine has been in the headlines more often than not. As the conflict between Jews and Palestinians has intensified, a plethora of Christian books have come off the press, all purportedly with the definitive explanation of what is happening. Where and when did this conflict begin and what are the real issues behind it? In Galatians 4:21-23 the apostle Paul provides answers to these questions by telling a fascinating story about two women and their respective sons. One woman was Hagar and her son was Ishmael. The other woman was Sarah and her son was Isaac. The Arab-Israeli conflict begins with these two women and their sons as does our lesson. It would be well for you to study the original story in Genesis, chapters 16 and 21.

The Story of Two Sons

1. God promised Abraham a seed through whom the **SEED** would come into the world. Through this **SEED**, all nations were to be _____ **(Genesis 22:18)**.

Abraham’s **SEED** would also inherit the _____ of Canaan **(Genesis 12:7)**.

***NOTE:** Abraham knew that the promised Seed was not merely Isaac (John 8:56). He also knew that the promise of the land included the world (Romans 4:13). Abraham did not look at Canaan as the Promised Land, “he waited for the city which has foundations, whose builder and maker is God” (Hebrews 11:10; see also verses 13-16).*
2. Although God promises Abraham a countless seed, yet the **SEED** through whom the promises would be fulfilled was one **SEED**. The apostle Paul explains: “Now to Abraham and his Seed were the promises made. He does not say, ‘And to _____,’ as of many, but as of _____, ‘And to your Seed,’ who is Christ **(Galatians 3:16)**.”
3. Abraham doubted God’s promise and made a “son” by his own works

(Genesis 16:1-4). Abraham tried to bring salvation by his own doing. This “son” (Hebrews 11:17 explains that Isaac was Abraham’s only begotten son) was born according to the _____ (see Genesis 21:1- 5). In contrast, Isaac was born according to the _____ because he was the miraculous child of the Promise. Ishmael was the product of Abraham’s doing and Isaac was the product of God’s doing! (Galatians 4:23, 29).

4. Ishmael, the one born after the flesh, was the son of a _____ and therefore was a _____. In contrast, Isaac, the one born of the spirit was the offspring of a _____ and therefore was _____ (Galatians 4:22).

5. Because Ishmael was a slave, he had no right to be an _____ of what God had promised. On the other hand, Isaac had the right to inherit all the _____ which belonged to his father Abraham (Galatians 4:30; Genesis 21:10).

6. The son who was born according to the _____ was at enmity with the son who was born according to the _____ (Galatians 4:29).

NOTE: They could not remain in the same household; one of them had to go.

7. Abraham was instructed to cast out the bondwoman and her _____ (Galatians 4:30).

Jesus said that a _____ does not abide in the house _____ (John 8:35).

The Gathering and the Scattering

1. When Israel was disobedient to God in the Old Testament He promised to _____ them among all peoples (Deuteronomy 28:63-64). But when Israel repented and returned to the Lord, He promised to _____ them (Deuteronomy 30:3-5).

NOTE: The important thing in the gathering and scattering was not the land. God had chosen to make His dwelling in the land of Israel. When Israel was scattered from the land, they were scattered from the Lord. When Israel was gathered to the land, they were gathered to the Lord.

2. Jesus gave a profound interpretation of the gathering and scattering prophecies. He said: “He who is not with Me is against Me, and he who does not _____ with Me _____ (Luke 11:23).
3. Caiaphas said that it was expedient that one man should die for the people and not that the nation perish. What this means is explained by John: “... he prophesied that Jesus would die for the nation, and not for that nation only, but also that He would _____ in one the children of _____ who were _____ (John 11:51-52).
4. When Jesus was about to leave the Jewish temple for the last time, He said: “Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem. The one who kills the prophets and stones those who are sent to her! How often I wanted to _____ you as a hen _____ her chicks under her wings, but you were not _____! See, Your house is left to you _____” (Matthew 23:37-38).
5. To His disciples, Jesus said: “For where two or three are _____ together in my name, I am there in the midst of them” (Matthew 18:20).

NOTE: The Holy Land is where two or three are gathered in Christ’s name.

2. When Jesus met the Samaritan woman, he said to her: “Woman, believe Me, the hour is coming when you will neither on this mountain nor in _____ worship the Father... But the hour is coming, and now is, when the _____ worshipers will worship the Father in spirit and truth; for the Father is seeking such to worship Him”

(John 4:21, 23-24).

3. Nicodemus was a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin. To Him Jesus said: “Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born _____ he cannot _____ the kingdom of God... Most assuredly, I say to you, unless one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot _____ the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Do not marvel that I said to you, ‘ _____ must be born again’” **(John 3:3-7).**

***NOTE:** Physical birth means nothing; it is spiritual birth which counts. In the succeeding context, Jesus makes it clear that the only way to see and enter the kingdom of God is by receiving Him as Saviour and Lord!*

4. In John 8 we find the story of an encounter of Jesus with the Jewish people. They claimed that Abraham was their _____ **(John 8:39)**. Jesus recognized that they were Abraham’s _____ **(John 8:37)** but then went on to say: “You are of your father the _____ and the desires of your father you want to do” **(John 8:44)**. Abraham _____ to see Christ’s day, and he saw it and was _____ **(John 8:56)**, but the Jews wanted to _____ Him **(John 8:59)**. For the Jews, a blood relationship with Abraham was more important than a spiritual relationship with Jesus.

***NOTE:** If Abraham saw Christ’s day and was glad, but the Jews wanted to kill Him, then they were not Abraham’s children. In this passage we see that there are two Israel’s: The physical descendants of Abraham and his spiritual descendants. We also see that his true descendants are those who receive Jesus and are emancipated from sin (John 8:34-36), all others are children of the devil. To be a true Israelite you must be spiritually related to Jesus as Abraham was. Physical lineage means nothing!*

The Meaning of Galatians 4

1. The apostle Paul compares the Jerusalem of his day with Hagar and Mount _____ in Arabia He said that the Jews of his day were in _____ with their children **(Galatians 4:24-25)**.

***NOTE:** Like Abraham when he had Ishmael, the Jews were trying to establish their own righteousness by their works instead of receiving Jesus. This attitude is seen at Mount Sinai where Israel stated: “All that the Lord has spoken _____ will do” (Exodus 19:8). They thought they could obey the law on their own. They did not realize they needed to be born again and have the law written on their hearts (Jeremiah 31:31-34).*

2. In Romans 8:1-17 the apostle Paul expands upon the theme of Galatians 4:21-31. When we are born from our mothers, we are slaves. There is something wrong with our first birth. We are born into the family of the first Adam who brings only slavery, condemnation and death. “Those who are in the _____ cannot please God **(Romans 8:8)**.

***NOTE:** Like Abraham, we can do nothing to save ourselves!*

3. John tells us that as many as received Jesus, to them He gave the right to become _____ of God. To those who believe in His name: who were born, not of _____, nor of the will of the _____, nor of the will of _____, but of God” **(John 1:12-13)**.

4. When we are born again, God sends forth the Spirit of His Son into our hearts and we become _____ of God by adoption, we are no longer _____ **(Galatians 4:5-7, see also Romans 8:13-17)**.

5. If we are sons and not slaves, then we also became _____ of God through Christ **(Galatians 4:7; see also Romans 8:17)**. All the Promises which the Father gave to Jesus belong to us because we are His brothers and sisters. “For all the promises of God in Him are Yes, and in

Him Amen, to the glory of God through us” (II Corinthians 1:20).

6. Like Ishmael and Isaac were at enmity with one another, the _____ and the _____ are at war with each other (Romans 8:7; Galatians 5:16).
7. Like Abraham was commanded to exile Ishmael, those who are Christ’s have _____ the flesh with its passions and _____ (Galatians 5:24).

Becoming Christ’s Seed

1. In Galatians 4:21-31 Paul gives the story a surprising twist. He states that the Jerusalem of his day was in _____. In other words, the Jews were the seed of Hagar, and not of Sarah. Paul is saying that the Jews of his day were the seed of Ishmael! In other words, he is calling the Jews, Arabs!
2. Paul is not demeaning the Arabs or the Jews. He is simply saying that in Christ, it makes no difference what your ethnic background is: “For you are _____ sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. For as many of you as were _____ into Christ have put on Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all _____ in Christ Jesus. And if you are _____, then you are Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise (Galatians 3:26-29).
3. For Paul, not all Jews are really Jews: “For he is not a Jew who is one _____, nor is circumcision that which is outward in the flesh; but he is a Jew who is one _____; and circumcision is that

of the heart, in the Spirit, not in the letter; whose praise is not from men but from God (Romans 2:28-29).

4. Likewise Paul explains in Romans 9:6-8 that not all _____ are really of _____ nor are they all _____ because they are the seed of Abraham: but, ‘In Isaac your seed shall be called’. That is, those who are the children of the _____, these are not the children of God; but the children of the _____ are counted as the seed.”
5. Jesus made the same point in John 8:32, 36: “You shall know the _____ and the truth shall make you _____. Therefore if the Son makes you free, you shall be free indeed”

NOTE: Jesus is saying that being a literal Jew or Arab is irrelevant. What counts is accepting Him as Saviour. **If Jews and Palestinians accepted Jesus as Saviour they would both truly be the seed of Abraham. They would then realize that they are members of the same family and their war would be over!**

6. At one time, Paul was extremely arrogant about his lineage. But when he discovered Jesus, he stated: “But what things were gain to me, these I counted loss for Christ.” In fact, he considered all these advantages as _____ that I may gain Christ (Philippians 3:7-8).

Early Episodes in the Ministry of Jesus

1. When Jesus met Nathanael early in His ministry He said: “Behold, an _____ indeed, in whom is no deceit” (John 1:47). What made Nathanael an Israelite indeed was his confession about Jesus: “Rabbi, You are the _____ of God! You are the _____ of Israel” (John 1:49).