

## Joseph: From Prison to Prominence

Genesis 39-41:46

### Chapter 39

I. Potiphar's \_\_\_\_\_ & Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

II. God's \_\_\_\_\_ & Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_. (2-6)

### Application:

True success is measured by God's presence in our lives and that is manifested in our integrity and trust in God during the good times and as well as difficult times.

III. Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ & His \_\_\_\_\_. (7-10)

### Application:

Temptation will come—whether in secret habits, workplace shortcuts, or moral compromises. Providence doesn't remove temptation; it empowers us to resist.

IV. Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ & His \_\_\_\_\_. (11-20)

### Application:

We may face slander, unfair treatment, or betrayal. Providence reminds us that injustice is not the end of the story. God can use even false accusations to position us for His greater purposes.

V. God's \_\_\_\_\_ & Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_. (21-23)

### Implications:

- **God's \_\_\_\_\_ in Trials:** The repeated phrase "*the Lord was with Joseph*" shows that God's presence is not limited to success or comfort.
- **Providence in \_\_\_\_\_:** Our disappointments may be divine appointments, preparing us for opportunities we cannot yet see.

## Chapter 40

I. God's \_\_\_\_\_ Care & Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ Response. (chapter 40)

### Application:

Genesis 40 teaches us that it's right to desire and pursue better circumstances, but true faith is shown when we trust God's timing and remain faithful where He has placed us.

## Chapter 41:1-46

I. Pharaoh's \_\_\_\_\_ & Egypt's \_\_\_\_\_. (1-8)

II. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ & His Humble \_\_\_\_\_. (9-16)

III. Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ & God's \_\_\_\_\_. (17-32)

### Application:

Do we \_\_\_\_\_ people conversations like this?

IV. Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ & Pharaoh's \_\_\_\_\_. (33-36)

V. Joseph's \_\_\_\_\_ & His New \_\_\_\_\_. (37-46)

### Application:

1. God's timing may feel slow, but it is always \_\_\_\_\_.

2. God can elevate a person in a \_\_\_\_\_ when His time arrives.

3. God positions His people for the sake of His larger \_\_\_\_\_ plan.

## Types of Christ – Genesis 39:1 to 41:46

<b>1. Both were rejected and mistreated despite innocence</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falsely accused by Potiphar's wife</li> <li>• Imprisoned though he had done nothing wrong</li> <li>• Suffered injustice quietly and faithfully</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falsely accused by religious leaders</li> <li>• Condemned though Pilate declared Him innocent</li> <li>• Suffered injustice without retaliation</li> </ul>
<b>2. Both were faithful servants in every circumstance</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Served faithfully in Potiphar's house</li> <li>• Served faithfully in prison</li> <li>• Served faithfully before Pharaoh</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Took the form of a servant (Phil. 2:7)</li> <li>• Obeyed the Father perfectly</li> <li>• Served the broken, the poor, and the outcast</li> </ul>
<b>3. Both were exalted by God after suffering</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goes from prison to the palace in a single day</li> <li>• Given authority over Egypt</li> <li>• Receives a new name and honor</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goes from the cross to resurrection</li> <li>• Exalted to the right hand of the Father (Phil. 2:9–11)</li> <li>• Given the name above every name</li> </ul>
<b>4. Both became sources of salvation for others</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interprets Pharaoh's dreams</li> <li>• Stores grain</li> <li>• Saves Egypt and surrounding nations from famine</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offers the bread of life</li> <li>• Saves the world from sin and death</li> <li>• Provides eternal life</li> </ul>
<b>5. Both were recognized by Gentiles before their own people</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pharaoh and the Egyptians honor him</li> <li>• His own brothers do not recognize him at first</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gentiles (wise men, Roman centurion, Greeks) acknowledge Him</li> <li>• His own people largely reject Him</li> </ul>
<b>6. Both speak only what God reveals</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "It is not in me; God will give Pharaoh the answer" (Gen. 41:16)</li> <li>• Gives God full credit for revelation</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The Son can do nothing of His own accord" (John 5:19)</li> <li>• Speaks only what the Father gives Him</li> </ul>
<b>7. Both were given authority to rule</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pharaoh places all Egypt under his authority</li> <li>• Only Pharaoh is greater in the throne</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All authority in heaven and earth is given to Him (Matt. 28:18)</li> <li>• Rules as King of kings</li> </ul>
<b>8. Both bring reconciliation</b>	<b>Christ</b>
<b>Joseph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eventually reconciles with his brothers</li> <li>• Extends forgiveness to those who wronged him</li> </ul>	<b>Christ</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconciles humanity to God</li> <li>• Offers forgiveness to His enemies</li> </ul>