

# Genesis 17:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And God said unto Abraham, As for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah shall her name be.

## Analysis

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**And God said unto Abraham, As for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah shal...** This passage is part of the Abrahamic narratives which shift from universal human history to God's particular covenant people. The Abraham cycle (Genesis 12-25) demonstrates God's sovereign election, covenant faithfulness, and the development of faith through testing and promise fulfillment.

Central themes include God's unconditional covenant promises (land, descendants, blessing to nations), the call to faith and obedience, the testing of faith through delays and impossibilities, the contrast between divine promises and human schemes, and God's gracious persistence despite human failures. Abraham emerges as the father of faith whose trust in God's promises becomes the model for all believers (Romans 4, Galatians 3, Hebrews 11).

Theologically, these narratives establish:

1. salvation by grace through faith rather than works
2. covenant as God's gracious initiative binding Himself to His people
3. the necessity of patient trust when promises seem impossible
4. the consequences of attempting to fulfill God's promises through human effort
5. the pattern of divine testing producing mature faith.

The Abraham cycle foreshadows Christ as the ultimate seed through whom blessing extends to all nations (Galatians 3:16).

## Historical Context

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The patriarchal narratives (Genesis 12-50) reflect the cultural, social, and legal customs of the ancient Near East during the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 BCE). Archaeological discoveries including the Mari tablets, Nuzi tablets, and Egyptian records confirm many details: nomadic pastoralism, covenant-making ceremonies, marriage customs, property laws, and international travel patterns described in Genesis.

The cultural practices reflected include: treaty/covenant forms (Genesis 15), bride-price customs (Genesis 24, 29), inheritance laws favoring firstborn sons (Genesis 25, 27), adoption practices (Genesis 15, 30), levirate-type arrangements (Genesis 38), and Egyptian administrative systems (Genesis 41, 47). These parallels confirm Genesis's historical reliability while showing how God worked within ancient cultural frameworks to accomplish His purposes.

For later Israelites, these narratives established their identity as Abraham's descendants, explained their claim to Canaan, justified their possession of Joseph's bones (Exodus 13:19), and provided models of faith despite imperfection. The patriarchs' failures and God's faithfulness encouraged Israel that covenant relationship depended on God's grace rather than human merit. The movement from Mesopotamia to Canaan to Egypt set the stage for the Exodus and conquest narratives.

## Related Passages

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**James 2:17** — Faith and works

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does understanding this verse shape our doctrine of humanity, sin, or salvation?

- How does this passage challenge modern cultural assumptions about identity, purpose, or morality?
- What connections can we trace from this verse to Jesus' life, death, and resurrection?

## Interlinear Text

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<b>לֹא</b> <b>אָשַׁתָּךְ</b> <b>תִּשְׁמַה:</b>	<b>שָׁבֵךְ</b> <b>הַ</b> <b>שָׁבֵךְ</b>	<b>שָׁבֵךְ</b> <b>אֲלֹהִים</b> <b>אֶל</b>	<b>אֶל</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b>	<b>אֶלְאָךְ</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b>	<b>אֶלְאָךְ</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b> <b>אֶלְאָךְ</b>
<b>thy wife</b> <b>H3808</b>	<b>but</b> <b>H3588</b>	<b>As for Sarai</b> <b>H8297</b>	<b>As for Sarai</b> <b>H8297</b>	<b>unto Abraham</b> <b>H85</b>	<b>And God</b> <b>H430</b>
<b>thou shalt not call</b> <b>H7121</b>	<b>her name</b> <b>H8034</b>	<b>her name</b> <b>H8034</b>	<b>her name</b> <b>H8034</b>	<b>her name</b> <b>H8034</b>	<b>said</b> <b>H559</b>

## Additional Cross-References

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**Genesis 32:28** (References God): And he said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel: for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed.

**Genesis 17:5** (References Abraham): Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham; for a father of many nations have I made thee.

**2 Samuel 12:25** (Parallel theme): And he sent by the hand of Nathan the prophet; and he called his name Jedidiah, because of the LORD.