

# Genesis 24:8

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And if the woman will not be willing to follow thee, then thou shalt be clear from this my oath: only bring not my son thither again.

## Analysis

**And if the woman will not be willing to follow thee, then thou shalt be clear from this my oath: onl...** 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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**1 John 4:8** — God is love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

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1. What does this passage reveal about God's sovereignty and human responsibility?
2. How should this truth about Servant's Faith shape our daily decisions and priorities?
3. How does understanding Christ as the ultimate fulfillment illuminate this passage's meaning?

## Interlinear Text

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|                          |                   |            |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|--------|--------|-----|----------|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| אַתָּה                   | יְבָרֶךְ          | לְלִכְתָּה | אַתָּה              | בְּאִשָּׁה       | תֹּאֵבָה | לֹא    | וְאָמַ | לֹא | תֹּאֵבָה | הַאֲשָׁה   | תֹּאֵבָה | לֹא        | וְאָמַ |
| H518                     | H3808             |            | will not be willing | And if the woman | H802     |        | H1980  |     |          |            |          | thee       | H310   |
|                          |                   | H14        |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |
| לֹא                      | תֹּאֵבָה          | בְּאִשָּׁה | אַתָּה              | מִשְׁבָּעָת      | זֶה      | אַתָּה | בְּכָה | לֹא | תֹּאֵבָה | בְּאִשָּׁה | אַתָּה   | לֹא        | וְאָמַ |
| then thou shalt be clear | from this my oath | H7621      |                     | H2063            | H7535    | H853   | H1121  |     |          |            |          | not my son | H3808  |
|                          |                   |            |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |
| בְּנֵךְ                  | שְׁמַה:           |            |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |
| only bring               | H8033             |            |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |
|                          | H7725             |            |                     |                  |          |        |        |     |          |            |          |            |        |

## Additional Cross-References

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**Numbers 30:5** (Parallel theme): But if her father disallow her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows, or of her bonds wherewith she hath bound her soul, shall stand: and the LORD shall forgive her, because her father disallowed her.

**Numbers 30:8** (Parallel theme): But if her husband disallowed her on the day that he heard it; then he shall make her vow which she vowed, and that which she uttered with her lips, wherewith she bound her soul, of none effect: and the LORD shall forgive her.