

Genesis 42:21

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And they said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us.

Analysis

And they said one to another, We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguis... This passage is part of the Joseph narrative, a masterfully crafted account demonstrating God's sovereign providence working through human choices and circumstances to accomplish His redemptive purposes. The Joseph cycle shows how God transforms evil intentions into instruments of salvation.

Central themes include divine providence orchestrating events toward redemptive ends, the testing and refinement of character through suffering and success, forgiveness overcoming betrayal and injustice, and the preservation of God's covenant people through famine. Joseph's rise from slavery to second-in-command of Egypt illustrates how God exalts the humble and uses seeming disasters for ultimate good.

Theologically, these chapters reveal:

1. God's meticulous sovereignty over all events, even evil human actions
2. suffering as preparation for future service rather than punishment
3. forgiveness as reflecting divine character and enabling reconciliation
4. God's covenant faithfulness across generations ensuring the survival and blessing of His people

5. how present suffering gains meaning when viewed from the perspective of God's larger purposes.

Joseph's words "you meant evil against me, but God meant it for good" (50:20) epitomize biblical theodicy and providence.

Historical Context

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

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Study Questions

1. How does this verse deepen our understanding of God's character and His relationship with creation?
2. What specific changes in thinking or behavior does this verse call us to make?
3. What connections can we trace from this verse to Jesus' life, death, and resurrection?

Interlinear Text

אָשָׁם יִמְ	אָבֶל	אָל אִישׁ יִאָמֶר וְ	אָחִינוּ	אָל אִישׁ	וְאָמֶר וְ	וְאָמֶר וְ	אָשָׁם יִמְ
And they said	one	H413	concerning our brother	We are verily	guilty		
H559	H376		H251	H61	H818		
נִפְשׁוּ	הָאָבֶל	עַל אָנָחָנוּ	אָחִינוּ	רְאֵינוּ	אָשָׁר	בְּאָנָחָה	נִפְשׁוּ
H587	H5921		H251	H834	we saw	the anguish	of his soul
				H7200	H6869	H5315	
בְּאָהָה	כִּי	עַל	שָׁמֶן עָנוֹ	וְלֹא אָל יִנְ	וְלֹא אָל יִנְ	בְּהַתְּחִנּוּ וְ	בְּאָהָה
when he besought		H413	H3808	us and we would not hear	H5921	H3651	come
H2603				H8085			H935
פְּזֹאתִ	הָאָבֶל	אָל יִנְ					
H413	the anguish	H2063					
	H6869						

Additional Cross-References

Hosea 5:15 (Parallel theme): I will go and return to my place, till they acknowledge their offence, and seek my face: in their affliction they will seek me early.