

Genesis 44:5

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Is not this it in which my lord drinketh, and whereby indeed he divineth? ye have done evil in so doing.

Analysis

Is not this it in which my lord drinketh, and whereby indeed he divineth? ye have done evil in so do... 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

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How does this verse deepen our understanding of God's character and His relationship with creation?
2. How does this passage challenge modern cultural assumptions about identity, purpose, or morality?
3. How does this verse fit into the broader biblical story culminating in Christ?

Interlinear Text

וְהָיָה וְאֵל בְּיָדִי אֲדֹנָי יִשְׁתֶּה הָאֵשׁ רַגְלִי הָלַל וְאֵל
H3808 H2088 H834 **drinketh** **Is not this it in which my lord** H0 H1931
H8354 H113

וְאֵשׁ רַגְלִי הָלַל וְאֵל יִשְׁתֶּה הָאֵשׁ רַגְלִי וְאֵל בְּיָדִי הָרַעְתָּם אֲשֶׁר
and whereby indeed **and whereby indeed** H0 **ye have done evil** H834
H5172 H5172 H7489

עֲשִׂיתֶם:
in so doing
H6213

Additional Cross-References

Genesis 30:27 (References Lord): And Laban said unto him, I pray thee, if I have found favour in thine eyes, tarry: for I have learned by experience that the LORD hath blessed me for thy sake.

Genesis 44:15 (Parallel theme): And Joseph said unto them, What deed is this that ye have done? wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly divine?

Leviticus 19:26 (Parallel theme): Ye shall not eat any thing with the blood: neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times.

2 Kings 21:6 (Evil): And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with familiar spirits and wizards: he wrought much wickedness in the sight of the LORD, to provoke him to anger.

