

## “All Things Bear Record of Me”

The purpose of Sunday School is to inspire class members to learn, teach, and live the gospel of Jesus Christ every day.

All scripture is given to testify of Jesus Christ (see [2 Nephi 11:4](#) and [Moses 6:63](#)). Many accounts in the scriptures provide a type or shadow of the Savior’s life and eternal mission (see [Mosiah 3:15](#)). Class members can deepen their understanding of and appreciation for the Savior as they study the account of Abraham and Isaac and the account of Joseph of Egypt.

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### Prepare

As you study [Genesis 22: 37–45](#) consider asking yourself:

- Why is the Savior important to me? What have I seen or experienced that bears witness of Jesus Christ? What can I do to more fully recognize that all things testify of Him?
- How can I help class members discover the shadows or types of the Savior in the scriptures? How can I help them look for these things in their everyday lives?
- How will I encourage class members to exercise more faith in Jesus Christ?

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### Encourage personal and family scripture study

Each week, you have the opportunity to encourage class members to have meaningful scripture study, individually and with their families. For instance, you could do one of the following:

- Invite class members to share how they have acted on impressions they received during a previous class or during their personal study.
- Ask class members to share and explain verses in [Genesis 22: 37–45](#) that they find particularly meaningful. You may invite several members to prepare for this in advance. This activity could take the majority of the time in class.
- Invite class members to share recent experiences they have had studying the scriptures individually or with their families. What has made their experiences successful? Consider various study methods you could introduce to the class each week. As part of this discussion, you could spend a few minutes showing class members [Old Testament Stories](#), which can be particularly helpful for those with young children.

#### Teaching in the Savior’s Way

Jesus used the scriptures to teach and testify about His mission. He taught people to think about scriptures for themselves. How can you use the scriptures to help others better understand the Savior and His mission?

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### Learn together and invite to act

Follow the guidance of the Spirit as you select one or more of these activities or create your own based on the scriptures in this outline and the needs of your class.

- **What does the account of Abraham and Isaac teach us about the sacrifice of the Savior?**  
Class members could share responses to the following questions with someone sitting next to them, and then a few could share with the class: “What would be the most difficult thing for you to give up? If the Lord asked you to sacrifice this, what would you do?” As one member reads aloud [Genesis 22:1–14](#), the rest of the class could follow along and identify details of the story that parallel the sacrifice of the Savior (it may help to list them on the board; see “Additional insights” below for examples). Invite class members to share what they learn about Heavenly Father and His Son from this account.
- **What types and shadows of Christ are found in scriptural accounts?**  
Invite class members to search [2 Nephi 11:4](#) and [Moses 6:63](#) and share experiences in the scriptures or in their own lives that teach them about Christ. For example, to help class members see parallels to the life of Christ in the account of Joseph of Egypt, you could invite them to search some of the pairs of scripture

references below and ponder the similarities of the events in each. They could then share with the class what they discover. (See “Additional insights” for possible parallels.)

[Genesis 37:3](#); [Matthew 3:17](#)

[Genesis 37:4](#); [John 1:11](#)

[Genesis 37:25–27](#); [Matthew 20:19](#)

[Genesis 37:26](#); [Matthew 27:3](#)

[Genesis 41:43](#); [D&C 88:104](#)

[Genesis 42:35](#); [John 6:48–57](#)

What do class members learn from this activity? What can they do to see the Savior more in their study of the scriptures? How would this bless them and their families?

- **How can we see the Savior’s hand in our lives?**

Class members could watch the video “[O Remember, Remember](#)” and share experiences in which they saw the Lord’s hand in their lives. They could also look for evidence of the Lord’s hand in the account of Joseph of Egypt (see [Genesis 37–45](#)) and share what they find.

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## Learning and living the gospel every day

Encourage class members to think about what they have learned and felt today. What do they feel impressed to do? For instance, they could:

- Share with their families something from today’s discussion.
- Continue looking for types and witnesses of Christ in the scriptures and in their own experiences.
- Look for evidence of the Lord’s hand in their daily lives and record in their journal what they find.

During the coming week, you could send class members suggestions for home study in preparation for next week’s discussion. Encourage them to consider using one of the ideas listed under “Basic Scripture Study Strategies” or “Family Study Ideas” as they review these resources.

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## Additional learning resources

- [Jacob 4:5](#); [Mosiah 13:33–35](#); [D&C 20:77, 79](#)
- President Henry B. Eyring, “[O Remember, Remember](#),” *Ensign or Liahona*, Nov. 2007, 66–69; see also the video “[O Remember, Remember](#)” (1:28)
- Topical Guide, “[Jesus Christ, Types of, in Anticipation](#)”
- [Old Testament Student Manual: Genesis–2 Samuel](#) [2003], 77–78, 96–97

## Additional insights

How is Abraham and Isaac’s story a “type” of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ?

- Abraham was a type or similitude of the Father. His name, Abram, means “exalted father,” and Abraham means “father of a great multitude” (see [Genesis 17:5](#)). Both are names appropriate of Heavenly Father.
- Isaac was a type of the Son of God. One of the meanings of his name is “he shall rejoice.” Like Jesus, he was the product of a miraculous birth. Isaac’s birth certainly was not as miraculous as the birth of Jesus through Mary, but at age 90, Sarah too was a woman for whom birth was not possible by all usual standards. Yet, through the intervention of God, she conceived and bore a son.
- The Lord not only asked Abraham to perform the act of similitude of His own future actions but indicated that it had to be in a place specified by Him. This place was Moriah, “upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of” ([Genesis 22:2](#)). (Today Mount Moriah is a major hill of Jerusalem.) The site known traditionally as the place where Abraham offered Isaac is now the site of the Dome of the Rock, a beautiful

Muslim mosque. A few hundred yards to the north on a higher point of that same hill system is another world-famous site known as Gordon’s Calvary. Its Hebrew name was Golgotha. Not only did Abraham perform the similitude, but he performed it in the same area in which the Father would make the sacrifice of His Son.

- The Genesis account says that when they arrived at Moriah, “Abraham took the wood of the burnt offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son” ([Genesis 22:6](#)). The Joseph Smith Translation, however, reads, “laid it upon his back” ([JST, Genesis 22:7](#)). Some have seen in this action a similarity to Christ’s carrying of the cross upon His shoulders on the way to His Crucifixion (see Clarke, [Bible Commentary](#), 1:139; [John 19:17](#)).
- Isaac voluntarily submitted to Abraham. The Old Testament does not give enough detail to indicate exactly how old Isaac was at the time of this event, but it is possible that he was an adult. Immediately following the account of the sacrifice on Mount Moriah is recorded the statement that Sarah died at the age of 127 (see [Genesis 23:1](#)). Thus, Isaac would have been 37 at the time of her death. Even if the journey to Moriah had happened several years before Sarah’s death, Isaac could have been in his 30s, as was the Savior at the time of His Crucifixion. Nevertheless, Isaac’s exact age is not really important. What is significant is that Abraham was well over a hundred years old and Isaac was most likely a strong young man who could have put up a fierce resistance had he chosen to do so. In fact, Isaac submitted willingly to what his father intended, just as the Savior would do.

(See [Old Testament Student Manual](#), 77–78.)

How does Joseph’s experience parallel the life and mission of Jesus Christ?

“As Nephi said, all things from the beginning of the world were given to typify, or symbolize, Christ (see [2 Nephi 11:4](#); [Moses 6:63](#)). . . .

“Elder Bruce R. McConkie taught that all prophets are types of Christ: ‘A prophet is one who has the testimony of Jesus, who knows by the revelations of the Holy Ghost to his soul that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. In addition to this divine knowledge, many of them lived in special situations or did particular things that singled them out as types and patterns and shadows of that which was to be in the life of him who is our Lord.’ (*The Promised Messiah*, p. 448.)

“Likewise, the life and mission of Joseph typifies the life and mission of Jesus. Consider the following:

1. Joseph was the favored son of his father; so was Jesus (see [Genesis 37:3](#); [Matthew 3:17](#)).
2. Joseph was rejected by his brothers, the Israelites, as was Jesus (see [Genesis 37:4](#); [John 1:11](#); [Isaiah 53:3](#); [1 Nephi 19:13–14](#)).
3. Joseph was sold by his brothers into the hands of the Gentiles, just as Jesus was (see [Genesis 37:25–27](#); [Matthew 20:19](#)).
4. Judah, the head of the tribe of Judah, proposed the sale of Joseph. Certain leaders of the Jews in Jesus’ day turned Jesus over to the Romans. Judas (the Greek spelling of Judah) was the one who actually sold Jesus. (See [Genesis 37:26](#); [Matthew 27:3](#).)
5. Joseph was sold for twenty pieces of silver, the price of a slave his age. Christ was sold for thirty pieces of silver, the price of a slave His age. (See [Genesis 37:28](#); [Matthew 27:3](#); [Exodus 21:32](#); [Leviticus 27:5](#).)
6. In their very attempt to destroy Joseph, his brothers actually set up the conditions that would bring about their eventual temporal salvation—that is, Joseph, by virtue of being sold, would become their deliverer. Jesus, by His being given into the hands of the Gentiles, was crucified and completed the atoning sacrifice, becoming the Deliverer for all mankind.
7. Joseph began his mission of preparing salvation for Israel at age thirty, just as Jesus began His ministry of preparing salvation for the world at age thirty (see [Genesis 41:46](#); [Luke 3:23](#)).

8. When Joseph was finally raised to his exalted position in Egypt, all bowed the knee to him. All will eventually bow the knee to Jesus. (See [Genesis 41:43](#); [D&C 88:104](#).)
9. Joseph provided bread for Israel and saved them from death, all without cost. Jesus, the Bread of Life, did the same for all men. (See [Genesis 42:35](#); [John 6:48–57](#); [2 Nephi 9:50](#).)”

(*Old Testament Student Manual*, 96–97)