

The Hebrew word ראה (*rāʾâ*) occurs several times throughout the story of Abraham, Gen 12:1 being the first occurrence and 24:64 the last.

ראה means "<u>to see</u>" in the base stem (Qal) and "to cause to see = <u>to show</u>" or "to be seen = <u>to appear</u>" in the derived stems (Hiphil and Niphal).

God Who Sees Us

- Hagar calls God "El <u>Roi</u>" and the place where God appears to her "Beer-lahai-<u>roi</u>" because he providentially cares for her after she runs away from Sarai - Gen 16:13-14.
- Because his "vision" is unlimited, the Bible often uses the metaphor of eyes and seeing to describe the omniscience and omnipresence of God – Ps 33:13–15; Prov 15:3.
- Depending on one's relationship to him, the "all-seeing eye" (omniscience) of God represents either condemnation or consolation – Gen 18:21; Ps 11:4–5; Heb 4:13; 2 Chron 16:9a.

God Who Causes Us to See

- God not only sees us but also causes us to see him and the truth of his promises, which requires that we put our faith in him – Gen 12:1, 7; 13:14–15; 17:1; 18:1, 2; 21:19; cf. 15:6, 18.
- Abraham does not always know why God asks him to do certain tasks (e.g., sacrifice Isaac), but he trusts and obeys without hesitation – Gen 12:1; cf. Heb 11:8–19.
- God requires Abraham to obey him "blindly" to show him that he (God) is seeing to the outcome himself (i.e., providing) – Gen 22:2, 4, 8, 13, 14; cf. 2 Chron 3:1; 1 Chron 21:28.

God Whom We "See"

- Faith enables us to "see" him whom we cannot yet see and assures us that he will one day bring us before him to see him face to face Heb 11:1; cf. v. 27; 2 Cor 5:1–10; John 20:29–31.
- Because we know that God sees us, we can face the present trials, trusting his providence and anticipating our (ultimate) salvation Rom 8:18–39 (esp. vv. 18, 24–25, 32); 1 Pet 1:3–9.
- When we "see" God and his works, we will trust him, worship him, and imitate him so that we can see him just as he is on the last day Gen 12:7; 22:13–14; 1 John 2:28–3:3.

