

Genesis 25:19-34ⁱⁱ

These are the descendants of Isaac, Abraham's son: Abraham was the father of Isaac, and Isaac was forty years old when he married Rebekah, daughter of Bethuel the Aramean of Paddan-aram, sister of Laban the Aramean. Isaac prayed to the LORD for his wife, because she was barren; and the LORD granted his prayer, and his wife Rebekah conceived. The children struggled together within her; and she said, "If it is to be this way, why do I live?" So she went to inquire of the LORD. And the LORD said to her, "Two nations are in your womb, and two peoples born of you shall be divided; the one shall be stronger than the other, the elder shall serve the younger." When her time to give birth was at hand, there were twins in her womb. The first came out red, all his body like a hairy mantle; so they named him Esau. Afterward his brother came out, with his hand gripping Esau's heel; so he was named Jacob. Isaac was sixty years old when she bore them. When the boys grew up, Esau was a skillful hunter, a man of the field, while Jacob was a quiet man, living in tents. Isaac loved Esau, because he was fond of game; but Rebekah loved Jacob. Once when Jacob was cooking a stew, Esau came in from the field, and he was famished. Esau said to Jacob, "Let me eat some of that red stuff, for I am famished!" (Therefore he was called Edom.) Jacob said, "First sell me your birthright." Esau said, "I am about to die; of what use is a birthright to me?" Jacob said, "Swear to me first." So he swore to him, and sold his birthright to Jacob. Then Jacob gave Esau bread and lentil stew, and he ate and drank, and rose and went his way. Thus Esau despised his birthright.

ⁱⁱ About Genesis 25:19-34

Today's reading begins the story of Isaac and Jacob, through whom the promises of God to Abraham for descendants is being fulfilled. It also highlights a favorite theme in the narratives about the prominence of younger sons who receive the coveted blessings that move the covenant story forward.

The twin brothers Esau and Jacob are rivals even in Rebekah's womb. She struggles to understand the painful conflict and through an oracle learns that the two children will always be in conflict. They are unlike in appearance, interests and behavior.

The final section describes how a hungry Esau exchanges his older son's inheritance—his birthright—to the wily Jacob in exchange for a warm meal.