

# In the Beginning – Part 3

## The Aftermath



### I. Cain & Abel

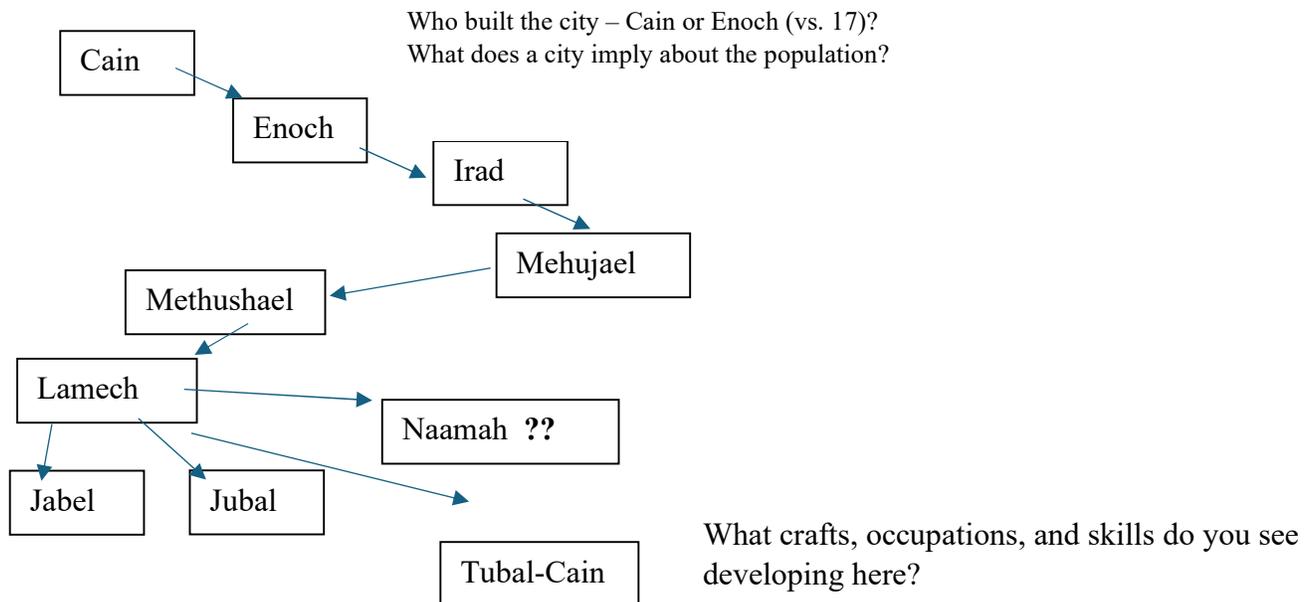
Genesis 4:1-15

1. What's interesting about the way Eve worded her comment after Cain was born?
2. Note the occupations of the two men.
3. Why did they bring what they did for their offering?
4. What are your thoughts as to why God regarded or respected Abel's sacrifice but not Cain's? (See also Hebrews 11:4)
5. We don't really know, but what do you think these guys knew about God's expectations regarding sacrifices? (Genesis 4:3-5)
6. What was Cain's reaction to God's not responding well to his sacrifice?
7. Think about God's conversation with Cain. What do you think God's intentions were? Do you think God was prefiguring Romans 6:14? Why or why not?

8. It's interesting to note that the two of them talked before they went up to the field where the murder took place.
9. More questions for Cain, Genesis 4:9-10. What similarities do you see in God's questions here compared with His questions of Adam?
10. What are the key points of the curse put on Cain? And do you see any similarities to Adam's curse?
11. And Cain's reaction? Also notice Cain says he's been driven from the face of the *ground*.
12. Do you find anything about Cain's reaction interesting?
13. What was God's promise to Cain?
14. Where did all the people come from that Cain was worried about?

## 2. Cain's Family (Genesis 4:16-24)

1. Where did Cain settle? Remember Eden was in the east and now he is going further east.
2. Cain's genealogy:



### 3. Another son for Adam

1. The son's name was Seth which means "appointed." What was Eve's logic in naming him Seth?
2. Why do you think she used the word "seed"?

### 4. The Genealogy of Adam (Genesis 5)

1. Verse one summarizes the creation of man being made in the likeness of God.
2. According to verse 2, He created them male and female and called them \_\_\_\_\_?
3. As we go through the genealogy, notice that in each case we are told the number of years the father lived before a particular son was born. After the statement of the son's name, the text tells us how many years the father lived after that son was born. It also tells us there were other sons and daughters. We don't know how many. Finally we are told the number of additional years followed by the total life span of the father.

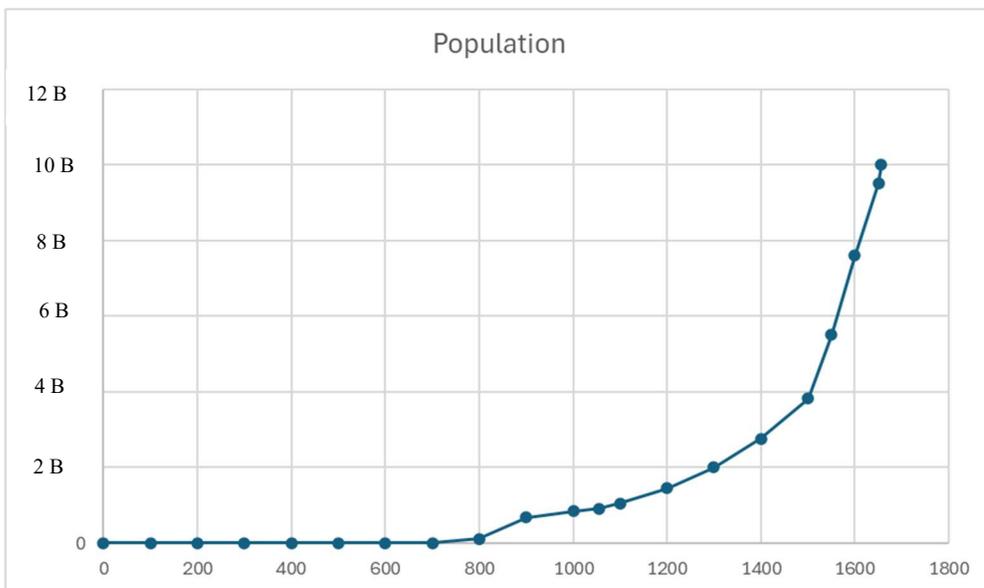
Patriarch	AgeWhenSonBorn	Years after son	TotalLifespan	DeathYear
Adam	130	800	930	930
Seth	105	807	912	1042
Enos	90	815	905	1140
Cainan	70	840	910	1235
Mahalaleel	65	830	895	1290
Jared	162	800	962	1422
Enoch	65	300	365	987
Methuselah	187	782	969	1656
Lamech	182	595	777	1651
Noah	500	450	950	2006

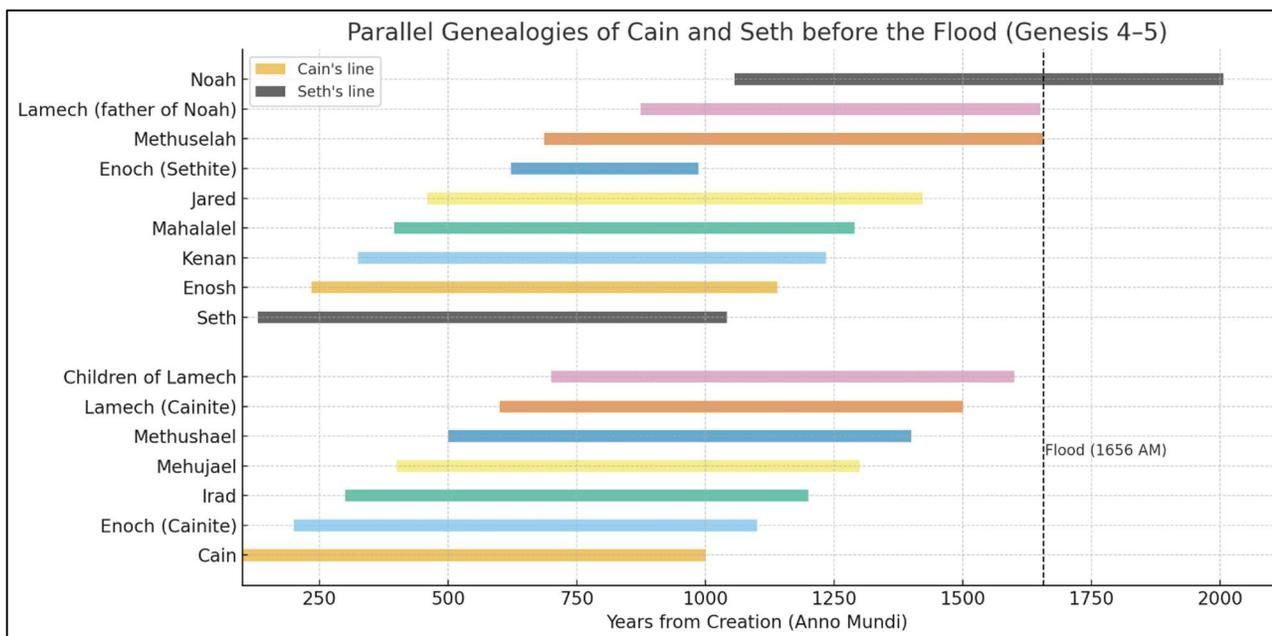
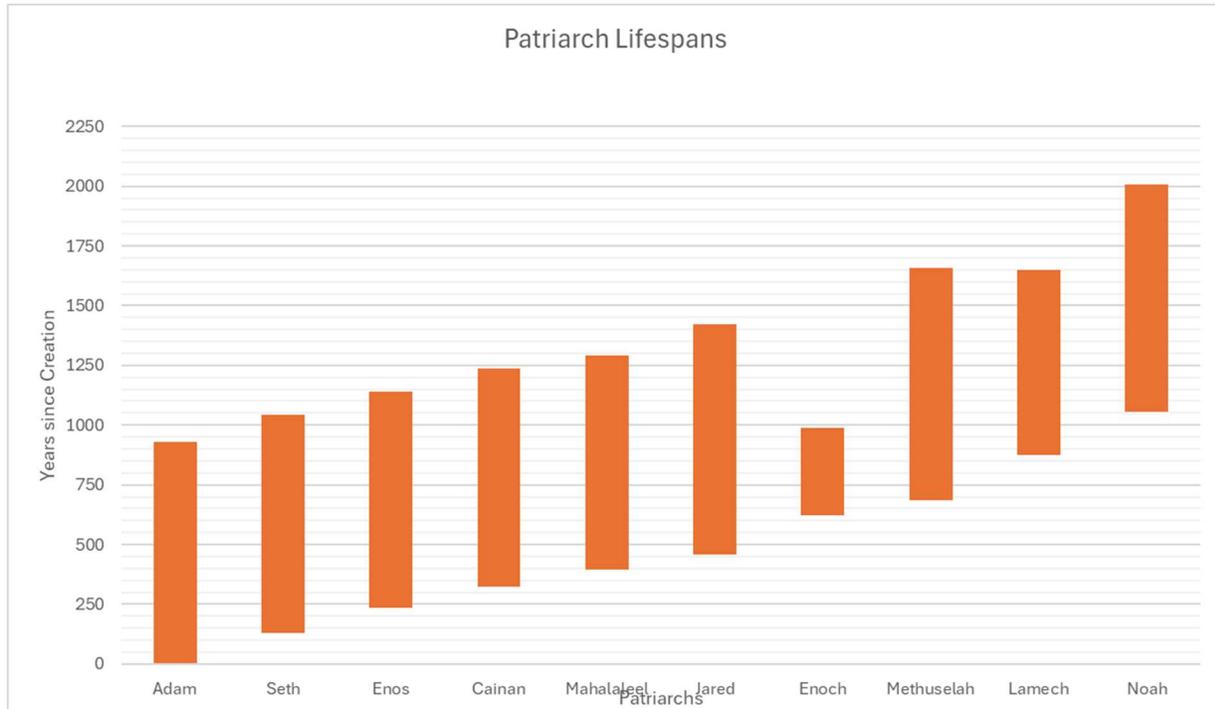
#### Pre flood population growth

Reasonable Approximations:

- Average family: **8 children** reaching adulthood (4 boys, 4 girls).
- Children born uniformly over ~800 years post-first son.
- Effective growth rate: ~0.3–0.5% per year

- Inputs timeline 1,656 years, average 7 children/family → ~1 billion.
- Higher (10–12 children): 10–100 billion.
- Generation 40 -50 years (42 years)
- No catastrophic losses before the flood
- 80-100 years doubling time





4. Note Enoch who walked with God. See Hebrews 11:5 and Jude 1:14. After reading these passages, describe Enoch.
5. Methusaleh was the oldest and died the year of the flood.
6. Note the reason Lamech named him Noah (4:29). Notice the focus on work, pain, ground, and curse. These things seem to be a theme throughout these early chapters of Genesis.

## Noah

1. Who are the sons of God and the daughters of men?  
(Genesis 6:1-2, 4)
2. God's reaction (6:3, 5-7). How would you summarize God's response? Notice that most of these references to God are using the term LORD (Yahweh).
3. But what? (6:8 & 9)
4. Noah, we remember, had three sons.
5. What are some further issues God had with the people of the earth? (corrupt=ruined, destroyed, causing trouble; violence = hamas). (Gen 6:11-12)
6. Read Genesis 6:13-16.  
  
Verse 14 refers to smearing the ark with pitch both inside and out. The word for pitch is *kopher*, which is also the word for ransom or redeem. Another form of this word is the work for *atonement*, and is also used for the "Mercy Seat" in the tabernacle. See Exodus 30:12 and Ex. 25:17.
7. Read Genesis 6:17-22 and pay attention to which creatures would lose their life, God's promise of a covenant, God's provision of salvation for Noah, his family, and certain animals. Also, notice Noah's response in verse 22.

Read Genesis 3:1-3

8. When God told Noah and his family to enter the ark, how did He characterize Noah's righteousness?  
(7:1)  
If Noah alone was righteous, his family therefore benefitted by also escaping the judgment.
9. Which animals were taken in by twos and which by sevens?

Read Genesis 7:4-12

10. Notice in 7:4 that even after Noah had entered the ark, there was a period of days before the flood was to start. How long was it and why do you think God did that?
11. Note exactly what day the floodgates of heaven and earth opened up. Also notice the date when the ark rested on Mount Ararat in 8:4, and what date the mountains appeared, and finally what date the flood was over in 8:13, and the final ok to leave in 8:14.

Flood gates open:	2/17/600 (600 = Noah's age)
Ark rested:	_____/_____/_____
Mountains appeared:	_____/_____/_____
Flood over:	_____/_____/_____
Final ok:	_____/_____/_____

12. Read Genesis 7:13-24

Who closed the door? (verse 16)

How high did the water rise? (verses 19, 20)  
 (15 cubits is about 22.5 feet)

In verse 23, blotted out, destroyed = wipe clean, wipe out, annihilate.  
 "every living thing" = all the stock of living things, in other words the entire inventory of living things.

How long did the water prevail?

13. Read Genesis 8:1-19.

God remembered Noah!!

Notice the steps and process Noah went through to determine the status of the conditions outside. We are going to read this but not discuss it much.

It's interesting that God caused a wind (Hebrew=ruach) to pass over the flooded earth. In Genesis 1:2 it was the ruach of God that hovered over the waters.

It would be interesting to count the days and mark them on a calendar that you could set up and get a better picture of the timeframe for these closing days of the flood.

14. Read Genesis 8:20-22

What's the significance of building an altar?  
 How do you read verse 20? How many animals did he sacrifice? One of every clean bird and animal? Or more?

What did God say to Himself in verse 21? There were two parts: 1)

2)

What was promised in verse 22?

15. Read Genesis 9:1-7

Does verse 1 sound familiar? Where have you heard that before?

What does verse 2 mean?

How do the food restrictions change as of verse 3?

When you think of God's provision of food for Adam and Eve at first and now for Noah and family, what does that tell you about the goodness of God?

The concept of blood being the life of a man or animal is an important theme in Scripture. Compare verse 4 with Leviticus 3:17; 7:26-27; 17:10-14. Notice what Lev. 17:11 says about the importance of blood related to atonement. Think about how that relates to Jesus's sacrifice.

What are your thoughts as you meditate on and think about these passages about the importance of blood?

## **The Noahic Covenant**

Read Genesis 9:8-17

1. With whom did God make this covenant?
2. What did God promise in the covenant?
3. Every covenant has a sign. What was the sign for this covenant?

The bow is part of a weapon system, as in *bow and arrow*.

As you look at the bow in the clouds from your vantage point on land, if you consider it part of a bow and arrow, which way would the arrow be pointing? Is it pointing at earth or heaven?

4. Who will be reminded of the covenant when they see the bow in the clouds? See verses 14 and 16.
5. Verse 17 tells us that the covenant was established between God and all flesh on earth. What conditions did God put on mankind as part of the terms of this covenant?

### **In contrast, consider the covenant with Adam**

Hosea 6:7 says, "But they like Adam have transgressed the covenant." (There's a question about the word "Adam" in that verse that we will discuss in class.)

All two-party covenants have:

- 1) 2 parties, i.e. God and people.
- 2) A promise of blessing.

- 3) A punishment for breaking the covenant.
- 4) A sign or symbol.

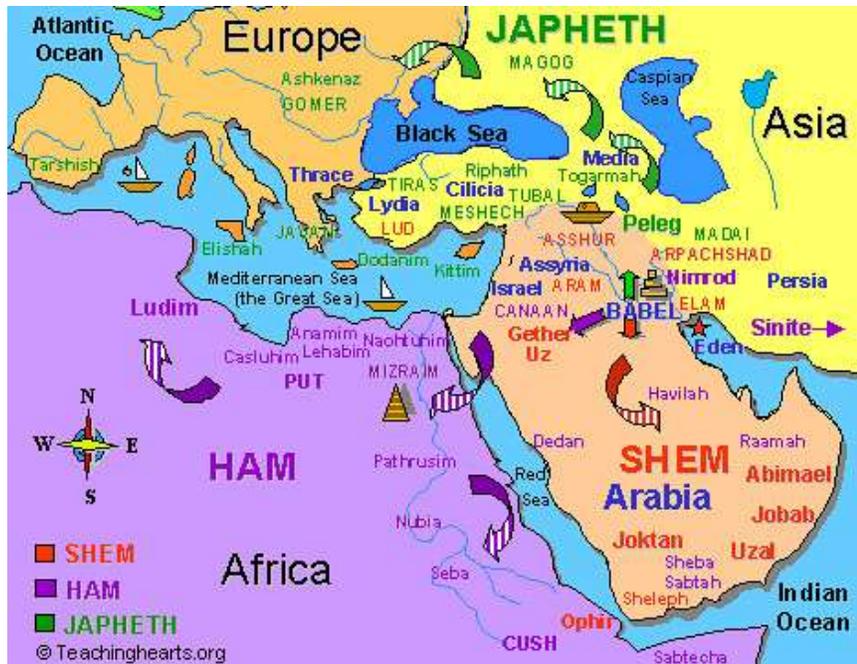
As you study the Bible, keep your eyes open for covenants and the parties involved and the conditions. Given your knowledge of the Bible, what other covenants do you know of?

**The New Covenant**

Who are the parties, what was promised, what are the conditions?

Read Genesis 9:18-29

According to verse 19, everyone on the face of the earth is a descendant of either Shem, Ham, or Japheth.



What career did Noah enter after his role as sea captain?

How long would it have been before he could make wine from his grapes?

Consider the incident of Noah getting drunk and being uncovered in his tent, and consider the actions of Ham and his two brothers.

We don't know all that took place there, but it's interesting that Ham gets the brunt of the blame, but the curse goes on Canaan his son. Any thoughts?

What were the blessings on Shem and Japheth?

Read/Skim Genesis 10

Things to Note and Investigate:

Magog & Meshech and Tubal in vs. 2

Magog mentioned in Ez 38-39 & Rev. 20

Meshech mentioned in Ps. 120; Ezk 27, 32, 38, 39

Everyone according to his tongue in vs. 5

Ham's sons' names in vs. 6; Mizraim =Egypt

Nimrod a hunter; built Nineveh – vs. 8-11

Canaan and sons – vs. 16-18

Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, & Zeboiim – vs. 19

Earth divided in time of Peleg – vs. 25

From these sons of Noah the nations were separated on the earth after the flood – vs 32