Genesis
Chapters 1-11
The Book of Beginnings

INSTRUCTOR
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November 6, 2014

Psalm 139

Structure:
A. The Lord’s Discernment of Individuals (1–6)
B. The Lord’s Perception of Individuals (7–12)
C. The Lord’s Purpose for Individuals (13–18)
D. Prayer for Vindication (19–24)

• Psalm of David
• Personal Psalm
• Numerical symmetry

Reference: Expositor’s Bible Commentary

Guest Speaker on Nov 13

Triceratops
• 30 feet long
• 10 feet tall
• 4-6 tons
• Head 4-5 feet across
• Cretaceous period, extinct 65 million years ago.
Guest Speaker on Nov 13

Soft Tissue has been discovered in horn of Triceratops

No older than 4,500 years.

Genesis 6:2 (p. 48)

“Sons of God” and “daughters of men”

a. An assembly of lesser deities. Ancient pagan myths tell of deities mating with beautiful women, giving birth to demigods.

b. Angelic celestial beings (Jude 6; 1 Peter 3:19-20; 2 Peter 2:4-5; 1 Enoch 6-11).

c. The Nephilim mentioned in verse 4, perhaps there was a race of giants.

d. Human aristocrats, for example antediluvian kings.

e. Godly men, perhaps from the lineage of Seth.

Genesis 6:2 (p. 48)

Jude 6-7, “And angels who did not keep their own domain, but abandoned their proper abode, He has kept in eternal bonds under darkness for the judgment of the great day.

7 Just as Sodom and Gomorrah and the cities around them, since they in the same way as these indulged in gross immorality and went after strange flesh, are exhibited as an example, in undergoing the punishment of eternal fire.”
1 Peter 3:18-20, “For Christ also died for sins once for all, in order that He might bring us to God, having been put to death in the flesh, but made alive in the spirit; in which also He went and made proclamation to the spirits now in prison, who once were disobedient, when the patience of God kept waiting in the days of Noah, during the construction of the ark, in which a few, that is, eight persons, were brought safely through the water.”

2 Peter 2:4-6, “For if God did not spare angels when they sinned, but cast them into hell and committed them to pits of darkness, reserved for judgment; and did not spare the ancient world, but preserved Noah, a preacher of righteousness, with seven others, when He brought a flood upon the world of the ungodly; if He condemned the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah to destruction by reducing them to ashes, having made them an example to those who would live ungodly thereafter.”

Genesis 6:2-4 (p. 48)

1. Verse 2: The motivation and focus seemed to be in regard to the sex act itself, rather than fulfilling the Adamic Mandate (Gen 1:26-28).
2. Verse 2: Possible polygamy
3. Verse 4: Offspring were not called human.
Genesis 6:3 (p. 48)

What did God mean by, din (יָדוֹן), “to strive with” or “to contend?”

- Does this infer that the human race was behaving contentiously toward God?
- Perhaps “abide” would be the better translation.
- When Jesus described general conditions on earth at the time of His second coming, he likened it to the society of Noah’s day (Mt 24; Lk 17).

Grace Before Judgment (p. 48)

Was Genesis 6:3 a reference to new lifespans? (Only Moses lived to 120 years.)

In Genesis 6:3, God granted 120 years of grace between His proclamation of judgment and its execution. Such a long period of time illustrates God’s longsuffering (2 Peter 3:9).

Recall that there was an unannounced delay of hundreds of years between the first sin and the deaths of Adam and Eve (Gen 2:17). God announced the death sentence long before it was carried out.

Genesis 6:4 (p. 49)

Who are the Nephilim?

a. Fallen angels. The Hebrew word for fallen (נָפָל).

b. Miscarriages or stillborn. Job 3:15, Psalm 58:8, and Ecclesiastes 6:3 might support this idea.

c. Super-humans, such as Israel encountered in Numbers 13:33. (The Nephilim in Numbers 13 are not necessarily the same Nephilim as in Genesis 6.)

d. “Renowned men” might imply Godly antediluvian patriarchs, perhaps those in the lineage of Seth.
Interpretation of 1 Pet 3:18-20 (p. 49)

1. The Spirit of Christ was within Noah as he preached to his generation.
2. The Spirit of Christ conducted an evangelistic mission to hell, offering salvation to Noah's unsaved generation.
3. The Spirit of Christ proclaimed victory in hell to all demonic spirits.
4. The Spirit of Christ pronounced judgment on the Nephilim, a specific group of demons.
   a. These are the "sons of God" in Gen 6:2 (Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7)

Noah's Life (p. 51)

- Was born with a blessing (Gen 5:28-29)
- Was righteous (Gen 6:9)
- Was 480 years old when God announced the coming Flood (Gen 6:3)
- Had son(s) at age 500 (Gen 5:32)
- Was 600 years old when the Flood came (Gen 7:6)
- Lived to age 950 (Gen 9:28)

Toledoth of Noah (p. 51)

**Genesis 6:8** "Noah found favor in the eyes of YHWH." The word "favor," hein (חֵן) is often translated "grace."

**Genesis 6:9** Noah "walked" halak (הָלָק) with God. This verb in the perfect tense, using a Hiphil intensive reflexive stem, suggests an ongoing pattern of life. Does this verse suggest Noah was really saved by works?

**Genesis 6:11** "Violence" harnas (חָרָנָס) conveys the meaning of moral violations deserving divine punishment.
- Habakkuk would later use this word to characterize the Southern Kingdom of Judah (1:3) as well as the Chaldeans (1:9), both of whom God judged.
- In Genesis 6:5 man was "evil," but now the earth is "violent."
Specifications for the Ark (p. 51-52)

Material: Gopher wood and pitch.
- Pitched with pitch כִּפֶּר (kāpar), used of “atonement” in OT.
- Atonement Sacrifice (Lev 17, 23; Num 29)
- Atonement sacrifice of Christ, propitiation (ἱλασμός) (Rom 3:25; Heb 2:17; 1 John 2:2; 4:10).

Dimensions: L = 300 cubits, W = 50 cubits, H = 30 cubits
- L = 450 feet, W = 75 feet, H = 45 feet
- 1 cubit window at the top

Specifications for the Ark (p. 52)

Cubit, ammah (אַמָּה)
A cubit is typically about 18 inches or 50 centimeters (19.7 inches).
The Royal Egyptian Cubit is 20.6 inches
Mine is 19¼ inches
Cynthia’s is 17½ inches
Typically 27 to 28% of height!

Noah’s Ark (p. 52)

Artist’s Concept of Noah’s Ark
Noah’s Ark alongside USS Aircraft Carrier Kitty Hawk
Ref: Mark Johnson, arkdiscovery.com

Noah’s Ark in the Geneva Bible

Ark (right) compared to Great Republic of 1853 (left)
http://worldwideflood.org
Feasibility of Noah’s Ark (p. 53)

Korean study in 2006 by the KRISO Ship Research Center in Korea did an exhaustive engineering study of the materials, cargo, structural bending moment in both still water and under wave conditions to assess seaworthiness of Noah’s Ark. They determined Noah’s Ark to strike a balance between the conflicting requirements for stability, comfort and strength.

The Epic of Gilgamesh story describes a cube-shaped ark, which would have given a dangerous and rough ride, making it neither accurate nor scientific. Noah’s Ark is the original, while the Gilgamesh Epic is a later distortion.

Source: http://worldwideflood.org/

Cargo on Noah’s Ark (p. 53)

Kingdom
Phylum
Class
Order
Family
Genus
Species

Cargo on Noah’s Ark (p. 53)
Every animal belongs to a kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
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"Kind" (myin, מין), translated "type, kind," of unknown etymology, in ancient Arabic means to cleave, create, fertility as in the production of creatures of the same kind. Most biblical scholars suggest that if two things can breed together, then they are of the same created kind. This Hebrew word is translated by the Greek Septuagint is "genus" (γένος), meaning of common ancestry.

"Species" never appears in KJB or ESV, only once in NASB (James 3:7, φύσις, according to nature, natural). In most cases throughout the animal kingdom, species can and do breed together. "Species" is not a scientific or accurate translation of the Hebrew word "kind."

Perhaps the biblical meaning coincides with the level of order or family, but genus is more conservative and includes more animals, therefore Woodmorappe used genus in performing his analysis.
Using *genus* as the taxonomic rank to represent every air-breathing animal on the ark, there would have been 16,000 animals on the ark.

A summary report of 1,600 papers and scientific studies shows that the impoundment of 4 million cu.m. of freshwater, 2,000 dwtpd of food would be needed to support these animals for 371 days. Summary report also illustrated how 8 people could have cared for these animals.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Tons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Empty Ark</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass at start of flood</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass at end of flood</td>
<td>411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food at start of flood</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water at start of flood</td>
<td>4,070</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,092</strong></td>
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</table>

Gross capacity = 17,000 to 23,000 tons

During the Flood (p. 54)

**Genesis 7:11.** Note the specificity of the start of the flood (600th year, 2nd month, 17th day), as though it was historical (unlike ANE mythology).

**Genesis 7:11.** Note that most of the water came from beneath the earth. This caused seismic activity, produced magmas, release of water and steam creating cavities for the oceans, formation of land masses and mountains. (Cf. Psalm 104:6-9).

Worldwide Extent of Flood (p. 55)

- The death of all creatures (6:13, 17; 7:21-23)
- The need for the ark (6:14-16, 19-21)
- The depth of the water् [“fifteen cubits” suggests the draft was half the height of the ark] (7:17-20)
- The duration of the flood (7:24)
- The later biblical testimony (2 Pet. 3:5, 6)
- The worldwide tradition [“everywhere”] (7:19)

Noah the Family Man (p. 55)

Noah, the man who saved the world, actually wasn’t as concerned with saving the world as he was with saving his own family (Heb 11:7). Noah is a wonderful role model for male leadership.

- Noah modeled obedience (Heb 11:7).
- Noah stayed in touch with God (Gen 6:3; Heb 11:7).
- Noah obeyed God (Heb 11:7; Lk 17:26).
- Noah lived by faith (Gen 6:9; Heb 11:7).
- Noah led his family (Heb 11:7).
- Noah bravely opposed sin (Heb 11:7).
Chronology of the Flood (p. 57)

Noahic Covenant (p. 58)

Genesis 8:20-9:17
- Covenant terminology (בְּרִית, berith)
- Legally binding obligations
- Covenant-making phraseology
- Covenant pledges or oaths
- Covenant signs
- Covenant witnesses
- Covenant consequences, whether kept or not kept
- Covenant conditionality

Noahic Covenant (p. 58)

Genesis 9:15 – The Parties
- The entire human race
- The animal kingdom

Genesis 8:21-22 – The Promise
- All life will never again be wiped out
- The four seasons and its meteorological cycles will be preserved

Genesis 9:17 – The Sign