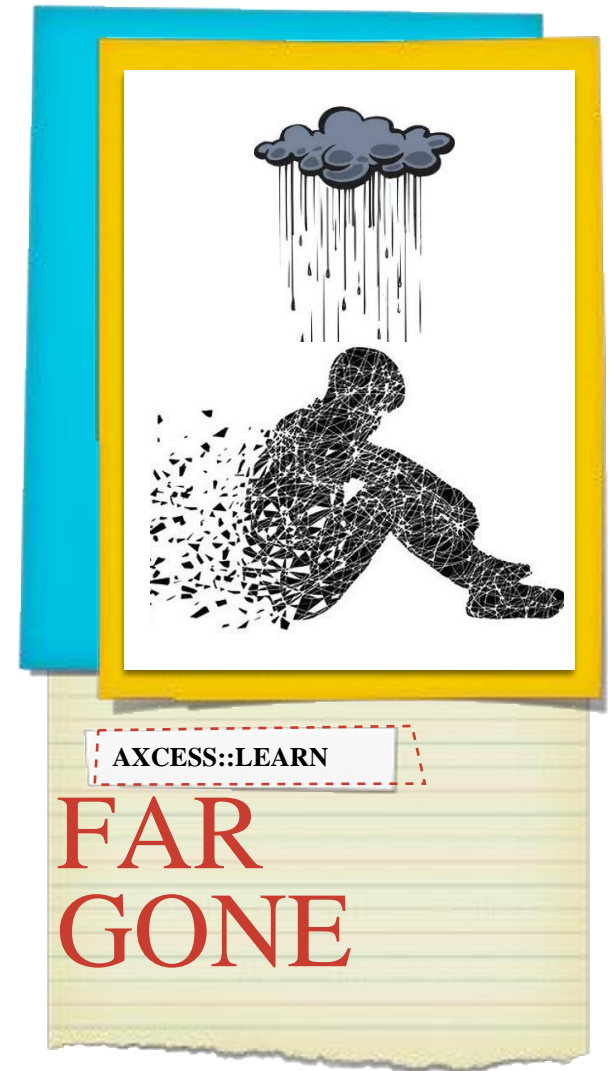




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****Italicized words in brackets interlaced in the text are the Hebrew words that were used in the oldest known manuscripts. Approaching Scripture through the Hebrew mindset and context can help us to appreciate more fully and to properly interpret what the passage is actually intending to communicate.*



GENESIS 5

Genealogies in the Bible - People in ancient Israel placed great importance on who their family's ancestors were. The family lists show where certain families came from and why they were important. Genesis 5 lists the male head of each family from Adam to Noah. Women are rarely mentioned unless they are very significant.

**Discuss why genealogies are important in Scripture. Remember in Genesis 3:15 we get a peek of God's plan to restore humanity to Himself. Who is the "seed" of Havah? Messiah Yeshua! The story throughout the Scriptures is the story of the line of Yeshua.

GENESIS 6

v. 1-4 N'filim Who are the "sons of God"? Many Bible scholars have taken this to mean fallen angels. It's easy to see how that conclusion could be arrived at when "fallen" or "cast down" in one sense of the word describing their offspring, N'filim.

Others have come to the conclusion that the "sons of God" was simply a designation that referred to the line of Shet—faithful, godly men. The "daughters of men" were representatives of the line of Kayin, those who fell away from God. [consider James 1:14-15]

Whether the N'filim were the result of mixing two lines of humans or the mixing of humans with fallen spiritual beings, the result of all this was that a race of people tormented their culture and were able to dominate at will. Apparently they were bigger, stronger, and smarter, and they were subjects of many ancient pagan myths. No matter whether their existence came from fallen sons of God (*Benei Elohim*) or from fallen man, the true source of their power was evil.

N'filim were literal and real. They eventually came to represent a "type." Before the Flood they were likely a real race of people, but after the Flood, when they no longer existed, N'filim was a name for other peoples with similar attributes. **Take a moment to reflect on people in history that fit this description: Goliath / Hitler

The Ruach HaKodesh...God's Spirit

God said in verse 3 how "His Spirit would not strive with man forever. ..their lifespan will be 120 years." God's Spirit was striving to call man to repentance and righteousness through the preaching of Hanokh & Noah.

**God is spirit, and so He is essentially speaking of Himself when He speaks of the "Holy Spirit"—attribute of God that we call Spirit. In Hebrew *ruach* (spirit) is the means that God uses to deal between Himself and man.

This 120 years was the span of time until the Flood, in which man was given the opportunity to respond to the warning that God's Spirit would not always be patient.

v. 5-7 yetzer harah "...the people on earth were very wicked, that all the imaginings (*yetzer*) of their hearts were always of evil (*rah*) only. ADONAI regretted (*nacham*) that he had made humankind on earth; it grieved (*atsab*) his heart." God promised total destruction when His patience ran out.

v. 8-10 righteous man "Noah found grace in the sight of ADONAI...Noah was a man righteous (*tzaddik*) and wholehearted (*tammim*); Noah walked with God."

**Noah was not righteous because of His own merit and good works, God viewed him as righteous because he believed in God as Creator, Sovereign, and the only Saviour from sin. He found grace for himself because he humbled himself and sought it. God says who's righteous.

v. 11-13 corrupt..filled with violence The earth was *shachath* and filled with *chamas* because of all living beings (*basar*)...so God was going to *shachath* them along with the earth. The seed of the fallen rejectors of God, deceitful and destructive, had dominated the world. "Destroy" did not mean annihilation, but it referred to the flood judgment. God brings judgement to injustice.

Who causes evil? Where does evil come from?

"I form the light (*owr*), and create darkness (*choshek*);
I make peace (*shalom*), and create evil (*rah*);
I am HaShem, that doeth all these things."
—Isaiah 45:7

v. 14-16 instructions God provides Noah precise instructions to follow. God protects the godly from His own wrath and divine judgment.

v. 17-22 covenant In contrast with the rest of the created order which God was to destroy, Noah and his family were not only to be preserved, but they were to enjoy the provision and protection of a covenant relationship with God. This is the first mention of "covenant" in Scripture.
**8 is the number of redemption

NOTES

Kayin's descendants = line of evil ...chapter 4
>>Adam > Kayin > Hanokh > Irad > Mechuya'el > Metusha'el > Lemekh > Yaval /Yuval /Tuval-Kayin /Na'amah

Shet's descendants = line of good ...chapter 5
>>Adam 930 > Shet 912 > Enosh 905 > Kenan 910 > Mahalal'el 895 > Yered 962 > Hanokh 365(God took him) > Metushelach 969 > Lemekh 777 > Noah 950 > Shem / Ham / Yefet

Adam lived to see 7 generations of his family. He was still alive when Noah's father, Lemekh was born. It's quite likely that they knew each other.

N'filim This King James Bible and many other translations have loosely translated the word *N'filim* to mean "giants." The Greek Septuagint, developed in 250BC, first took the Hebrew word *N'filim* and translated it to Greek *gigante*. In Hebrew, however, *N'filim* is a play on the root word *nephal*, which means "fallen" or "to fall upon." The sense of the word is "to cease or to die," "to be cast down into the earth (like a grave)."

HEBREW WORD DEFINITIONS

nephal:: to fall (of violent death), fall away, fail

yetzer:: imaginings of the heart; thoughts

rah:: evil

yetzer harah:: the evil inclinations

nacham:: bitter regret; repent

atsab:: grieve; pained, vexed, annoyed, angered

shachath:: to ruin, destroy, pervert, corrupt morally

chamas:: violence, wrong, cruelty, injustice

basar:: living flesh...can refer to mankind and animal