

GENESIS –Lesson 17

Learn: Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name: That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things is earth, and things under the earth; And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. Philippians 2:9-11

Read: Genesis 4: 13-26

1. What was Cain's response to the punishment that God pronounced upon him? v 13
2. What is different in Cain's response at this point with how he talked to God in Genesis 4: 9?

God did spare Cain's life, not exacting the penalty of capital punishment that would later be required in Genesis 9:6. We see that Cain's former impudence had become a cry of fear.

God, therefore (partly in mercy, partly to assure that Cain would be a continuing testimony to his generation of God's warnings against sin), promised Cain that He would protect him against execution, on penalty of a sevenfold vengeance.

Cain was set apart by a mark or a sign.

3. How do we know that God's promise to Cain of protection was widely known?
Genesis 4:23, 24
4. How do we know that God's mark, whatever it was, actually did protect Cain? v 17
5. As Cain "went out from the presence of the Lord," what was his starting point? v 16
6. Where did Cain get his wife? Genesis 5:4

7. How did Lamech, a descendant of Cain, begin to show his open rebellion toward God?
v 19

8. Lamech had three notable sons, list each son and what they were famous for doing?
vv20-22

9. What else is included in the designation of “cattle?” Exodus 9:3

Civilization’s attempt to thwart the effects of God’s curse is illustrated by the Cainitic economy as follows: (1) urban life, instead of “tilling the ground”; (2) nomadic life, instead of settled living to plant crops; (3) metal working and tools were developed to ease the “toil of the curse”; (4) musical instruments devised; (5) polygamy was introduced, instead of adhering to God’s plan of one man for one woman; (6) metallic weapons were invented, giving those who possessed them great advantage; (7) poetic boasting, as noted in Lamech’s song.

Cities, with their community of interrelated activities and interests, technology, animal husbandry, music, poetry, and so forth—most of these things can legitimately be regarded as a proper response to God’s primeval command to subdue the earth and exercise dominion over it, provided they are regarded in this light, with man as God’s steward of them for the benefit of his fellow man and for the glory of God. Unfortunately, man’s history indicates, rather, that he has cultivated them primarily in rebellion against God; and this was especially true of the antediluvian (before the flood) civilization.

Lamech, in particular, representing the seventh generation of mankind on the Cainitic side, tragically reflects the developing spirit of his age.

THE GENESIS RECORD p147 Dr. Henry Morris

10. What did Lamech do? v 23

11. How did Lamech’s boasting reflect his rebellious nature? vv 23, 24

During this period from the fall to the Flood, there seems to have been no organized system of laws or government for controlling human conduct. Although Adam undoubtedly instructed his children concerning the curse, as well as God's promise of a coming Redeemer and the intermediate provision for approaching Him through the blood sacrifice, there was no human agency ordained to enforce standards of behavior or worship. -Dr. Henry Morris

12. There were undoubtedly some, especially in the direct line of the patriarchs from Adam to Noah, who heeded Adam's counsel and thus believed and obeyed God's Word. But, what were most people content to do? Jude 11

13. Each man and each clan did whatever they wanted to do, to the extent that their strength and skills permitted. What was the result? Genesis 6:5

14. It was demonstrated right at the beginning of civilization that men cannot simply be left to their own devices; laws and governments are absolutely necessary. When did God formally institute systems of human government among men?
Genesis 7:15, 19-24; 9:6-11 Especially note Genesis 9:6

15. Verses 25, 26 show a marked change from human accomplishments and boasting. What did the Lord do to maintain the "seed of the woman?"

16. Then, in the days of Enos (meaning "mortal frailty," and implicit testimony to Seth's awareness of man's deep spiritual need), what did men do?

The phrase "men began to call upon the name of the LORD" (Jehovah), seems to signify the beginning of regular public worship of the Lord, rather than only individually meeting with God. In later times, and probably even at this time, it was accompanied by the building of an altar and the offering of a sacrifice. See Genesis 12:8; 13:4

Before Calvary, when God Himself provided one great sacrifice for sins forever, it was needful for men, as they called on His name, again and again to offer their sacrifices, shedding blood on the altar as atonement for their souls (Leviticus 17:11). But since Calvary it is different.

17. What is now necessary for men? Acts 2:21, 37, 38; Acts 4:10-12; Romans 10:13

Jesus is not only the Christ, but He is Himself the Lord, Jehovah, the eternal "I Am." He is the Lord Jesus Christ!

18. What name has God given to him? Philippians 2:9-11