

Genesis 6,7

Day 1

Wickedness Before the Flood. Read Genesis 6:1-7

1. What was taking place before the Flood? 6:1-2

FYI: "God had commanded Adam and Eve to **'multiply'** (Genesis 1:28). With each man and woman enjoying hundreds of years of parental productivity plus almost ideal environmental and climatological conditions, the earth could well have been 'filled' with people long before the Flood. For example, an initial population of two people, increasing at the rate of 2% annually (estimated to be the annual growth rate at present) would generate a population of well over ten trillion people in 1656 years (the time span from Adam to the flood)." – The Defender's Study Bible

2. The only other occurrences of *bene Elohim* which is translated "sons of God" in Genesis 6:2 are found in Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7 Who do they seem to be in these verses?

FYI: "the sons of God" There are three main ideas concerning the identity of the "sons of God" in vs. 2:

- 1) they were descendants of Seth's line who intermarried with Cain's evil descendants.
- 2) they were evil rulers who considered themselves gods.
- 3) they were fallen angels taking over the souls of men (demon-possession) and marrying daughters of men.
- 4) they were fallen angels whose offspring were giants (Nephilim).
 - *"This was the meaning place on the passage by the Greek translators of the Septuagint, by Josephus...and by all the other ancient Jewish interpreters and the earliest Christian writers."*
 - *"Satan sent his angels to intermarry (either directly or indirectly) with human women... to pollute the genetic pool of mankind with a satanic corruption, to put something like a genetic virus to make the human race unfit for bringing forth the Seed of the woman – the Messiah – promised in [Genesis 3:15](#)." – David Guzik*

Article: "Battle over the Nephilim" <https://answersingenesis.org/bible-characters/battle-over-the-nephilim/> (Presents pros and cons for each of the above positions.)



3. What constraint did God put on mankind at that time? Why? 6:3

FYI: "The reference to 'one hundred and twenty years' has been understood by some to refer to man's future longevity and by others as the time yet remaining before the coming of the Flood, in addition to the interpretation that this was simply the time remaining before Adam's death." – Henry Morris

4. What is written about these Nephilim (giants/fallen ones) *afterward* (6:4)? (also called *Anakites*)

- Numbers 13:28, 33
- Deuteronomy 1:28; 2:10,11; 3:11
- Deuteronomy 9:1,2

5. How were the offspring of these unions described? 6:4

Digging Deeper

What do the following say about fallen angels? 1 Peter 3:19,20; 2 Peter 2:4; Jude 6

FYI: "Men of Renown: (Perhaps) The `heroes' of Greek mythology. The remains of primitive truth, corrupted in transmission." – The Companion Bible

6. What word describes the extent of the wickedness of the men and women living at the time of the Flood. 6:5 (See also 6:11) What do you imagine that to be like?

- What does this say about even Seth's descendants?

FYI: corrupt Strong's 7843 *shachath*; to decay
"to corrupt, spoil, ruin, mar, destroy."

- Vine's Expository Dictionary

"The whole pre-flood culture began a headlong plunge into depravity so deep that it deserved to die. The account is, frankly, appalling – and sobering...What we see here is the takeover of culture by Satan and his hosts. Evil has multiplied faster than the population, so that it has spread through the entire people of earth. But more important than the details of this episode is that man was beyond self-help... Demonic powers were in the driver's seat."

- R. Kent Hughes (123,126)

7. From Matthew 24:37-41, what did Jesus say about the understanding people had at the time of the Flood? To what time did He compare it? *What would you say some conditions at the end times will be?*

- What opportunity were they given? 1 Peter 3:20

8. How was God affected by this wickedness? 6:6 How does this compare to how he "felt" at creation? 1:31

Digging Deeper

By what was/is the Lord grieved?

- Luke 13:34; 19:41-42

9. What was the only solution to the wickedness on earth? 6:7

- Mark 3:5

- Why do we know that was the only solution? 2 Peter 3:9; Matthew 18:13,14; John 3:16

- Ephesians 4:29-32

10. Since God does not repent or change His mind (see Numbers 23:19; 1 Samuel 15:29), in what sense do you think He regretted making mankind?

11. How does Romans 3 describe the path of mankind “*under the power of sin*” (Rom. 3:9)?

- 3:10-12,18 (thoughts)
- 3:13-14 (words)
- 3:15-17 (deeds)

Applying the Word: *Where and how quickly do you see evil spreading in our culture? What do you see happening to boundaries/barriers in the media/culture regarding sexual displays, obscene jokes, blasphemy, violence, corruption, etc.?*

Day 2

Noah and the Ark. Read Genesis 6:8-16

12. What hope do you see in the words “*But Noah...?*” 6:8 What does “*favor/grace*” indicate about Noah’s salvation? (See Titus 3:5)

13. List what you learn about Noah in 6:9,10.

- How were Noah and Enoch’s (5:21-24) lives similar?

14. What is said about Noah’s righteousness in Hebrews 11:7? (Compare Genesis 15:6)

- Apparently, what was Noah doing before the Flood? 2 Peter 2:5 (*How do you think this was received? What kind of protection from the Lord might Noah and his family have needed? Imagine what it would be like if you and your family were the only believers in the world!*)

15. List the phrases describing conditions on the earth. 6:11,12 What word is repeated for emphasis?

FYI: Corrupt OT:7843 *shachath*; to decay, i.e. (causatively) ruin (literally or figuratively)

Violence OT:2555 *chamac*; violence; by implication, wrong; unjust gain:

16. What judgment did God make? 6:13. Why do you think the **earth** (man's domain/home) was destroyed too?

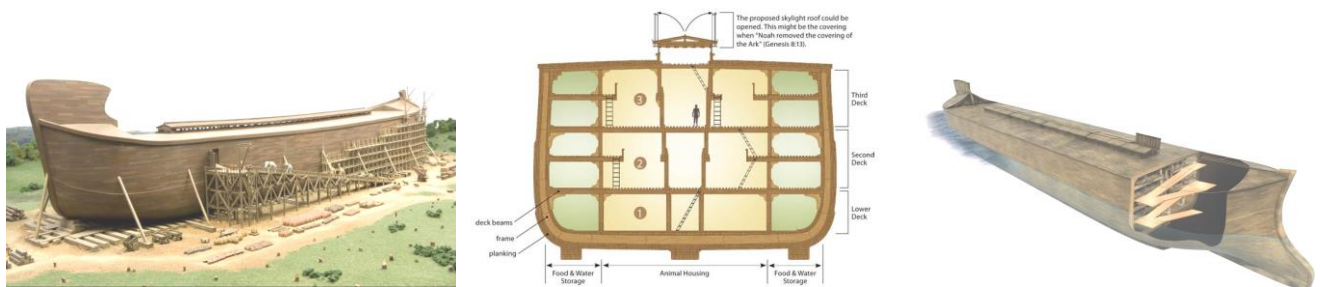
17. What materials were used to make the ark? 6:14



FYI: Cover OT:3722 *kaphar*, to cover (specifically with bitumen); figuratively, to expiate or condone, to placate or cancel
 "The Hebrew word is...frequently translated later as "atonement" (e.g., Leviticus 17:11). In providing a protective covering against the waters of judgment, it thus becomes a beautiful type of Christ." - The Defender's Study Bible

18. From Genesis 6:14-16, what do you ascertain about the ark's:

- Size: ("In large-scale construction projects, ancient civilizations typically used the royal cubit - about 19.8–20.6" [52 cm]. <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/how-long-was-the-original-cubit/>)
- Sea-worthiness: (buoyancy/maneuverability/water-proofing)
- Interior Design: (What kinds of "rooms" would they need?)



19. Interestingly, since the Ark only needed to float, what didn't Noah have to include in its construction?

20. Do you think God might have given Noah additional detailed instructions about building the ark? See Exodus 25:9.40, Numbers 8:4

- How might the Lord have equipped Noah and his family? Exodus 35:30-35
- Besides his family, do you think Noah could have employed others to build the ark? What about supplies?

Applying the Word: Noah and Enoch's lives demonstrated an intimate understanding and trust in God's loving care for them. If God were to write a verse in scripture about you, for what would you would like to be remembered?

Day 3

The Ark and the Animals. Read Genesis 6:17 - 7:6

21. Imagine how Noah felt when God told Him what He was going to do in:

- 6:17
- 6:18,19

22. *Consider:* Do you think Noah had had children before Shem, Ham and Japheth (5:32)? How likely is it that Noah had brothers and sisters (5:30)? What might this indicate about any of Noah or his wife's families who didn't go on the ark? (*Noah's father died before the flood, his grandfather died the year of the flood.*)

23. Which animals were to be brought into the ark? 6:20 *What size would they probably have been?*

- How were the animals for the ark gathered? (6:20b; 7:15)

24. What types of animals didn't Noah have to take on the ark?

Digging Deeper

The events in the book of Job probably occurred within a few centuries of the Flood. It is suggested that Job 40:15-24 is the description of a hippopotamus or elephant. What do you think? (Check out the tail!)

Does the "leviathan" in Job 41:1-10 (also Isaiah 27:1) sound like a alligator, as is usually suggested?

FYI: "Marine animals are omitted, as representatives of their kinds could survive outside the ark. Note that the animals were to 'come unto thee.' God directed to the ark, by a miraculous selection process... Noah did not have to gather the animals himself, but merely to take into the ark two of each kind as God sent them to him..."

"There were quite possibly huge masses of floating vegetation and other debris all over the earth at the time of the Flood. Some insects could have been quite capable of surviving on this flotsam. Many insects lay their eggs in the branches of trees or woody plants...Some aquatic insect larval stages are over a year long, and some nymph stages are two to three years long. Floating vegetation could have provided a ready food source for many of them; and insects can also survive long periods without food by going dormant, further enhancing their survivability chances outside the Ark... Since Scripture doesn't explicitly state one way or the other, we cannot be dogmatic on this issue; but there seems to have been ample opportunities for many types of insects to have survived outside the Ark."

- from "Were Insects on the Ark?" <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/were-insects-on-the-ark/>

25. What else did Noah bring into the ark? 6:21 How large an amount would this have been?

- Can you think of other things Noah might have packed for the voyage?

FYI: Take every kind of food. "Since the pre-Flood world was essentially uniform climatologically, it was probably equally uniform ecologically, with representatives of all plants and animals located reasonably near Noah's home base."
- The Defender's Study Bible

26. How well did Noah respond to God's commands? 6:22 (cf. 7:5) (Compare Exodus 40:16; Joshua 11:15)

FYI: "6:22 so did he This simple statement summarizes a whole century of absolute obedience to God's Word by Noah, under the most difficult and discouraging of circumstances. Not only here but three other times (Genesis 7:5, 9, 16), it is said that Noah did all God commanded him."
- The Defender's Study Bible

"So now we begin to see what it means to be **righteous**. The righteous person rests everything on the bare word of God and obeys it. We also glimpse what it means to **walk with God**, because to walk with Him is not a stroll. It means to go the same way in obedience – even as the culture marches the other way."
– R. Kent Hughes (137)

27. What invitation did the Lord give Noah and why? 7:1 In what ways would this have been emotionally hard for Noah?

28. What extra animals was Noah to bring onboard? 7:2,3 What reasons can you see for these instructions? (See also 8:20; 9:3)

FYI: "7:2 by sevens. The 'clean' kinds of beasts and birds were those suitable for domestication and a form of fellowship with man, as well as for sacrificial offerings. Apparently three pairs of each of these were preserved in order to allow for wider variation in breeding after the Flood. The seventh was offered by Noah in sacrifice when they left the ark (Genesis 8:20)...

7:3 keep seed alive. God's purpose for the ark was to 'keep seed alive' in the earth, a statement meaningful only in the context of a universal flood. The ark was far too large to accommodate merely a local or regional fauna. In fact, if the Flood were only local, the ark would not have been needed at all. Noah's family, as well as the birds and beasts, could far more easily have simply migrated away from the region to be flooded."
- The Defender's Study Bible

29. How long was the rain going to last? 7:4

FYI: "Forty will become a number associated with a time of testing and purification, especially before coming into something new and significant. This is seen in Moses' time on Mount Sinai (Ex 24:18, Deuteronomy 9:25) the spies' trip to Canaan (Numbers 13:25), Israel's time in the wilderness (Numbers 14:33, 32:13), Elijah's miraculous journey to Sinai (1 Kings 19:8), and Jesus' temptation in the wilderness (Mark 1:13)."
- David Guzik

Digging Deeper

What similarity is there in the way that Noah and Moses' lives were preserved? Exodus 2:2,3

What other parallels do you find in: Genesis 6 and Exodus 14:26-31

Genesis 7:12 and Numbers 14:34

30. Underline what God said He was going to destroy.

- Genesis 6:13 So God said to Noah, "I am going to put an end to all people, for the earth is filled with violence because of them. I am surely going to destroy both them and the earth.
- Genesis 6:17 I am going to bring floodwaters on the earth to destroy all life under the heavens, every creature that has the breath of life in it. Everything on earth will perish. NIV
- Genesis 7:4 For after seven more days, I will send rain on the earth for forty days and forty nights; and I will wipe out from the face of the land every living thing that I have made."

FYI: 7:4 Substance/creature/living thing Strong's OT:3351 *yequwm*; properly, standing, i.e. a living thing "Every living substance" includes the plant life on the land. The lush vegetation of the pre-Flood world was all to be uprooted, transported and buried in great sedimentary beds, many of which would eventually become the world's coal beds."
- The Defender's Study Bible

31. How old was Noah at the beginning of the Flood? 7:6 How much longer did Noah live? 9:28,29

" Video: "Were Dinosaurs on the Ark?" with Bryan Osborne (6:51)
|| <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-oQApxdXhA>
" Video: "The Animals on the Ark with Tim Chaffey" (11:46)
" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VCVeS6pbiDc>
"



Applying the Word: What concept did you have of Noah and the ark as a child? What, if anything, has surprised you about this account?

Day 4

The Flood. Read Genesis 7:7-23

32. What did it take to get the animals on board the ark? 7:7-9 How orderly do you think this process was? Why do you think God *waited* seven more days? 7:10

33. What were the sources of waters for the Flood? 7:11

- What did God repeat for emphasis? 7:12

FYI: "flood" Strong's 3999 *mabbuw* in the sense of flowing; a deluge
"deep" (7:11) Strong's 8415 *tehowm*; an abyss (as a surging mass of water), especially the deep (the main sea or the subterranean water-supply): Also translated "deep (place), depth" (KJV)
7:11 "describes a great rending of the beds of the seas and torrential rain and makes us recall chapter 1 when the waters above and below the firmament were separated. Now in a massive acts of de-creation they were unleashed back into chaos."
- R. Kent Hughes (138)

34. What reason do you see for repeating the list of everything that went on the ark? 7:13-16

- What significance do you see in the Lord's shutting the door? 7:16b (Compare John 10:9; Revelation 3:7)

FYI: "Two of every kind of land animal entered the ark, including those animals (e.g., dinosaurs) that have become extinct in the millennia following the Flood. The animals were all young animals, since they would have to spend the year in the ark without reproducing and then emerge to repopulate the earth after the Flood. The animals entering the ark were those individuals possessing genes for the remarkable physiologic abilities of migration and hibernation...vital for survival in the post-Flood world."
– The Defender's Study Bible

35. Imagine being on the ark when the Lord shut the door and the Flood began. What might Noah and his family have been experiencing emotionally, physically or spiritually? *Think of the sights, sounds, and sensations.*

36. List the phrases that describe the water's action and what happened to the ark and mountains.

- 7:17
- 7:18
- 7:19
- 7:20

37. Underline the things that died. (Circle "every" and "all". Underline what survived. (*What would have happened to fish?*)

So all creatures that moved on the earth perished: birds, livestock, animals, and every swarming thing that swarms upon the earth, and all mankind; of all that was on the dry land, all in whose nostrils was the breath of the spirit of life, died. So He wiped out every living thing that was upon the face of the land, from mankind to animals, to crawling things, and the birds of the sky, and they were wiped out from the earth; and only Noah was left, together with those that were with him in the ark. Genesis 7:21-23

Food for Thought: "The *ultimate* goal of the flood was not to destroy all life but to destroy the stronghold of sin. It can be said that the flood did not aim to wipe out creation but to preserve it through all that God had ordered to be put in the ark for safety."
– Africa Bible Commentary (22)

38. How long did the flooding last before beginning to recede? 7:24 What damage would this have done to the earth's surface?

39. Underline the timing of the flood:

Beginning of the Flood	7:11 In the <u>six hundredth year</u> of Noah's life, in the <u>second month</u> , on the <u>seventeenth day</u> of the month, on that day all the fountains of the great deep burst open, and the floodgates of the sky were opened. NAS
The Rain	7:12 And rain fell on the earth forty days and forty nights.
Duration of the Flood	7:17 For forty days the flood kept coming on the earth, and as the waters increased they lifted the ark high above the earth. 7:24 The waters flooded the earth for a hundred and fifty days.
Ark Rests	8:4 Then in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat.
End of Flood	8:13 And it came to pass in the six hundred and first year, in the first month, the first day of the month, that the waters were dried up from the earth; and Noah removed the covering of the ark and looked, and indeed the surface of the ground was dry. 14 And in the second month, on the twenty-seventh day of the month, the earth was dried. 15 Then God spoke to Noah, saying, 16 "Go out of the ark, you and your wife, and your sons and your sons' wives with you.

- How long was the ark afloat? How long were they in the ark?

40. What does the fact that that scripture spends three chapters on the account of the flood, compared to only two chapters on creation, say about the importance of this event?

FYI: "The great worldwide Flood...would have laid down great deposits of water-borne sediments full of the dead remains of living things. The sediments have now turned into sedimentary rock, and the dead things have turned into fossils..."

As we know from observation, floods do a great deal of geologic work. A worldwide, year-long, mountain-covering, cataclysmic flood would do unfathomable damage—eroding here, depositing here, uplifting here, and down-warping there. Many animals, primarily marine shellfish would be buried in the sediments. The sediments themselves would evidence their cataclysmic origin and be found on a regional scale. Thus the Flood would necessarily lay down the rock and fossil record.

In the last few decades, even evolutionary geologists have grudgingly acknowledged the catastrophic nature of nearly all rock units. They have likewise acknowledged that the marine shellfish, which make up the vast majority of the fossils, are essentially identical to their modern counterparts, within the limits of variation and adaptation. The rocks themselves are now known to be continuous on a regional, sometimes continental scale, with almost all sedimentary rocks, full of marine sediments, found on the continents, not in the oceans.

We can't prove, from a strictly scientific perspective, the Flood of Noah, but the nature of the fossil record is just what we would expect to see from the record of the Bible."
— John Morris

"prevailed. The word 'prevailed' in the original conveys the meaning 'were overwhelmingly mighty.' Not only would all land animals eventually drown, but the plant covering would be uprooted and rafted away, the soils eroded and finally even the mountains and hills washed away. In the sea depths, the eruption of the fountains of the great deep would also profoundly affect marine life. Great quantities of magma, metals and other materials were extruded from the earth's mantle.

The sediments from the lands were transported...Complex hydrodynamic phenomena...took place throughout the year. Earth movements of great magnitude, and tremendous volcanic explosions shook the earth again and again, until finally, 'the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished' (II Peter 3:6)...

The rocks of the earth's crust now contain the fossil remains of unnumbered billions of plants and animals, buried in water-transported sediments which quickly became lithified. This 'geologic column' ...represents the deposits of the cataclysmic Flood, with the fossil order primarily depicting the relative elevations of the habitats – and therefore the usual order of sedimentary burial in the Flood – of the organisms of the pre-Flood world...The reason why very few fossil men (also few fossilized flying birds) are found in the rocks is their high mobility and ability to escape burial in sediments. When eventually drowned, their bodies would remain on the surface until they decayed."
- The Defender's Study Bible

|| **Video** *“Is There Evidence of a Global Flood?”* Dr. Georgia Purdom (14:20)
 || <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=47vDpY3eMXq> (age of rocks & fossils)

|| (longer version): *“Noah’s Ark and the Flood: Science Confirms the Bible”*
 || Dr. Georgia Purdom (1:03:55) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82j1lqwA6P0>



Applying the Word: *If you had been on the ark with Noah and his family. what do you think you would have found to be some of the most challenging things about that experience?*

How might a gently rocking, dark environment have affected many of the animals? What kind of supernatural care/protection do you think God provided for these animals on a year long voyage?



For Further Study

Noah’s Ark:

Video: *“Noah’s Ark - Thinking Outside the Box”* (24:08)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DfGIT9K18OE&list=PLVXN0tFUddVR6J4JcME_mXHKnN5fXJ1v&index=1



Video: *“Exploring the Ark Encounter”* (10:00)
 with Del Tackett and 3 Wheaton College Students
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3klcyXfWZI>
(Tour of the Ark Encounter exhibit in Kentucky)



Video: *“How Noah and His Family Could Have Cared for the Animals”* (31:06)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HdwDYS1RNcQ&t=734s>



Article: “Noah’s Ark” <https://arkencounter.com/noahs-ark/>



Article: “How Could All the Animals Fit on the Ark?” Michael Belknap and Tim Chaffey
“The estimated numbers, sizes, and types of ark animals impact nearly every aspect of the vessel’s interior operations, including time and labor expenditures, food and water needs, space and waste management, and enclosure design...”



<https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/how-could-all-animals-fit-ark/>

The Flood:

Video: “Was the Great Unconformity in the Grand Canyon the start of the Global Flood?”
(3:36) Dr. Steve Austin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ElaOSxvcdMY>



Video: “How did rapid catastrophic processes form the Grand Canyon?”
(18:24) Dr. Steve Austin

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvYepk4_F7E



Article: *How Could Noah’s Ark Survive the Storm?*

by [Tim Chaffey](#)

<https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/how-could-noahs-ark-survive-storm/>



Video: “How are Enormous ‘Mega-Sequences’ Evidence for the Global Flood?”
(18:04) Dr. Steve Austin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kd-SnHLVOZM>



Video: “What buried one billion nautiloid fossils at the Grand Canyon at the same time?” (17:34) Dr. Steve Austin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1QdAhMhvqU>



See “Additional Resources” in the back for more videos and articles about Noah’s ark, the Flood, and post-Flood phenomena.

When Did the Fossils Die?

by John D. Morris, Ph.D.



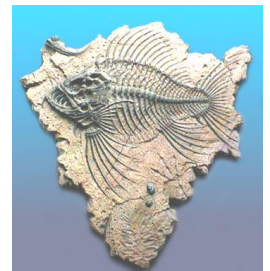
Beginning in the early 1800s, Christian leaders began to be perplexed by the fossils. Their problem stemmed from the facts that: 1) fossils appear to be the remains of once living plants and animals; 2) some scientists, such as James Hutton and Charles Lyell, claimed to have "proven" that the fossils were laid down by slow and gradual processes taking place over long periods of time; 3) a straightforward reading of the Bible indicates that the creation was only thousands of years ago, and that death was not a part of God's original plan, but was introduced due to Adam and Eve's sin.

Most scientists and theologians, up until this time, attributed the fossils to the destruction of the earth by the Flood of Noah's day. But once the concept of a very old earth began to gain support, something had to be done with the fossils. Theologians led the way to general acceptance of this idea by proposing a number of possibilities, each of which claimed to salvage the Bible in the face of what they feared was contrary evidence.

Damaging compromising concepts included the idea that Noah's Flood was only the last in a long series of world-altering catastrophes, with most of the fossils dating from long-floods. Others began to propose that the Flood of Noah was "tranquil," that it covered the mountains without leaving any fossil or geologic trace, or held to a local flood which covered only the Mesopotamian River Valley, with the fossils predating that flood...

The Bible tells us of the great worldwide Flood following the entrance of death, which would necessarily have laid down great deposits of water-borne sediments full of the dead remains of living things. The sediments have now turned into sedimentary rock, and the dead things have turned into fossils.

The Flood of Noah's day, as described in Scripture, was...catastrophic in intensity, involving the breakup of great subterranean storehouses of water and other material (i.e., "the fountains of the great deep," Genesis 7:11), and intense rainfall ("the windows of heaven"). It resulted in the death of "all that was in the dry land" (v.22) as "the mountains were covered" (v.20).



As we know from observation, floods do a great deal of geologic work. A worldwide, year-long, mountain-covering, cataclysmic flood would do unfathomable damage—eroding here, depositing here, uplifting here, and down-warping there. Many animals, primarily marine shellfish would be buried in the sediments. The sediments themselves would evidence their cataclysmic origin and be found on a regional scale. Thus the Flood would necessarily lay down the rock and fossil record.

In the last few decades, even evolutionary geologists have grudgingly acknowledged the catastrophic nature of nearly all rock units. They have likewise acknowledged that the marine shellfish, which make up the vast majority of the fossils, are essentially identical to their modern counterparts, within the limits of variation and adaptation. The rocks themselves are now known to be continuous on a regional, sometimes continental scale, with almost all sedimentary rocks, full of marine sediments, found on the continents, not in the oceans.

We can't prove, from a strictly scientific perspective, the Flood of Noah, but the nature of the fossil record is just what we would expect to see from the record of the Bible. We would do well to trust the testimony of the One who was there to see the fossils laid down, rather than the speculations of those who weren't!