



GENESIS: THE FOUNDATION FOR EVERYTHING

SUPERNATURAL SIN AND GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY

GENESIS 6:1-4

GENESIS: THE FOUNDATION FOR EVERYTHING

We are taking a...

1. Literal = truthful/factual as written
2. Grammatical = syntactical and lexical exegesis
3. Historical = real people; true events and depictions

...approach to interpreting Genesis.

This hermeneutical approach answers the question, 'what does this text mean by what it says?' In other words, it allows for the text or passage to say what it says at face value and to be interpreted as literally true so that we don't read any personal bias into the author's meaning.

We are after authorial intent—the meaning the author assigned to the text when he wrote it.

Most importantly, that concerns what God means by what He wrote.

This is God's book, so that it is written with God making certain that what we have today is His own trustworthy, accurate, complete, and all-sufficient account of what He wants us to know about the subjects He deals with.

Today, God tells us just how low society sank into sin and self, and He tells us why and how things got so bad.

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

God gives them over: the end of restraining grace (v 1-2)

“For just as the days of Noah were, so the coming of the Son of Man will be. For in those days before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the ark, and they did not understand until the flood came and took them all away...”

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

Just as we experience today, these people are pursuing lies, giving themselves over to evil desires and wicked living, and taking pride in sinful rebellion and in considering themselves independent and free.

They are deceived.

People have given themselves over to gross wickedness, so God has given them over to that wickedness.

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

Why does Satan want to corrupt humanity?

Satan wants to thwart God's promise of bringing His Messiah from the bloodline of a godly woman.

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

Verses 1 and 2 employ the same wording and grammar to emphasize mankind:

“when men [mankind/humanity] began to multiply on the face of the land...”

“the daughters of men [mankind/humanity]...”

The idea is *daughters of [mankind]* who would include both Seth’s and Cain’s lineage.

Daughters of men is being used as a general term for mankind, not as a specific reference limited only to Cain’s line.

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

Who were *“the sons of God”*?

They are fallen angels.

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

2 Peter 2:4-10a

“God did not spare [these] angels who sinned, but cast them into the pit and delivered them to chains of darkness being kept for judgment...”

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

Jude 6-7

Notice that Sodom and Gomorrah indulged *in the same way as these* [fallen angels], that is, in gross sexual immorality.

They accomplished this by possessing human men.

Came in to the daughters of men is a crass Hebrew expression characterizing God's view of the vile nature of these acts.

God sees all; He witnessed this abomination.

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

They had so turned their hearts to evil that they became inviting, welcoming hosts for demonic dominance over their lives.

This is the reason God sees these people in comparison with the evil that Sodom and Gomorrah had become.

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

God gives them time: the end of God's patience (v 3-4)

This is not a lifespan decree.

It is a declaration of mercy and a warning of impending judgment if that mercy is refused.

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

“The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward... Those were the mighty men who were of old, men of renown.”

This is a negative reference to the extreme fallenness of mankind.

Nephilim = fallen ones (nephal = fall)

It can also refer to those who fall upon others.

So, the Nephilim isn't so much a reference to physical size as to evil character and the evil actions resulting from that wicked character.

II. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

“The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward... Those were the mighty men who were of old, men of renown.”

It seems the context of selfish ambition characterizing this time best supports the understanding that these Nephilim were influential, wicked men who used their power and resources to exploit and dominate others.

I. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)

“The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward... Those were the mighty men who were of old, men of renown.”

Mighty men is also pejorative or disparaging.

It refers to being mighty in their rebellion against God; they were men of renown in that they were infamous, known for this wicked, rebellious way of life.

I. **The Sinfulness of Society** (Genesis 6:1-4)

The flood is God's judgement on heinous sin, and it gives us powerful proof of Satan's corrupting influence on humanity and of mankind's depravity.

But the ark tells us that God's sovereignty in salvation is much greater than Satan's schemes to enslave us—and is even greater than our own sin.



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