

GENESIS: THE FOUNDATION FOR EVERYTHING

# THE SORROW AND SOLEMNITY OF GOD GENESIS 6:6-8

GENESIS: THE FOUNDATION FOR EVERYTHING

"And God saw all that He had made, and behold, it was very good." (Gen. 1:31)

"Then the <u>Lord saw</u> that the <u>wickedness</u> of man was <u>great</u> on the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only <u>evil</u> continually." (Gen. 6:5)

"...<u>every</u> intent of the thoughts of his heart was <u>only</u> evil <u>continually</u>.... Now the earth was <u>corrupt</u> before God... for all flesh had <u>corrupted</u> their way upon the earth. (Gen. 6:5, 11, 12)

What is the <u>basis</u> for God's appraisal of man's heart being entirely, continually evil and of living as a society in constant corruption?

- 1. God's own holy character
- 2. God's own sovereignty as Creator
- 3. God's own <u>purpose</u> for mankind

The very nature of the demonic possession explanation helps account for two important elements of this unique time in human history:

- 1. The <u>terrible depth</u> of wickedness, corruption, and violence the passage describes—evil on a scale never seen before or since.
- 2. The <u>terrible destruction</u> God brings in response to this corruption —destruction on a scale never seen before or since.

- 1. The Sinfulness of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)
- II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)

#### II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)

Sagacity is the quality of being wise, discerning, and sound in judgment.

Applied to God, it means that God looks on mankind and makes an <u>assessment that is perfect</u>.

#### II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)

God looks on mankind with the deepest understanding and makes an <u>error-free judgment</u> of man's inner (heart) condition.

So, with verse 5, we have the main idea that God's assessment is tragic because it is true.

#### II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)

How is verse 6 related to the context?

It shows us how <u>God's evaluation of mankind</u> affects God Himself.

God's conclusions about mankind's condition <u>brought grief to</u> <u>God's heart</u>. In this case, God's <u>sagacity</u> led to God's <u>sorrow</u>.

The main idea of verse 6 is that just as God's judgments about us are true, God's grief toward us is pure.

- I. The <u>Sinfulness</u> of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)
- II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)
- III. The Sorrow of God (Genesis 6:6)

While the grief of God is <u>pure</u>, the <u>guilt</u> of mankind is <u>grave</u>.

This is what theologians refer to as an <u>anthropopathism</u>: applying human emotions or characteristics to God to convey a certain reality about the Lord's relationship to mankind, or about how God deals with man.

God's sorrow and grief refer to God's <u>displeasure</u> with mankind from which God will now change His <u>behavior</u> toward man.

God is responding to mankind's disobedience.

1 Samuel 15

Saul <u>disobeyed</u> God and proved <u>unfaithful</u> to be king of Israel. So in <u>response</u> to Saul's rejection and unfaithfulness of God, the Lord <u>changed His behavior</u> toward Saul and justly rejected him.

Jeremiah 18:1-12, 15

The word <u>relent</u> in verses 8 and 10 is the same word used in Genesis 6:6, translated as <u>sorry</u> (NASB) and <u>regretted</u> (LSB).

God's sorrow and grief are evidence of His holiness and sovereignty in His relationship to mankind.

God's sorrow and grief are real, but they are <u>not</u> human. They are put in human terms to convey to use the fact that <u>God is</u> <u>not indifferent to human sin</u>.

- I. The <u>Sinfulness</u> of Society (Genesis 6:1-4)
- II. The Sagacity of God (Genesis 6:5)
- III. The Sorrow of God (Genesis 6:6)
- IV. The Solemnity of God (Genesis 6:7)

The judgment of God is deserved.

# IV. The Solemnity of God (Genesis 6:7)

Solemnity refers to God's <u>serious attitude and actions</u> toward man's sin. God takes sin very seriously and this verse expresses that.

Because God <u>hates</u> sin and <u>must</u> deal with it according to His holy nature, God's <u>solemnity</u> brings about God's <u>sentence</u> in verse 7: "<u>I will blot out man</u> whom I have created from the face of the land...."

# IV. The Solemnity of God (Genesis 6:7)

This strong phrase conveys the twin concepts that:

- 1. God's <u>patience</u> has a <u>limit</u>.
  - Common grace
  - Uncommon judgment

God's degree of response gives evidence to mankind's degree of sinfulness.

# IV. The Solemnity of God (Genesis 6:7)

This strong phrase conveys the twin concepts that:

- 1. God's patience has a limit
- 2. God's <u>punishment</u> is <u>absolute</u>.
  - In its scope
  - In its severity
  - 2 Peter 3:3-9

#### V. The Salvation of God (Genesis 6:8)

The grace of God is <u>undeserved</u> but <u>freely given</u>.

Noah's salvation shows the <u>holy favor</u> of the Lord which produces the <u>high fear</u> of the Lord.

God's judgment is coming on rebellious unbelievers.

# V. The Salvation of God (Genesis 6:8)

But the Lord mercifully gives us this promise of rebirth and blessing:

"But Noah found favor in the eyes of the Lord."

"And the angel said to her, 'Do not be afraid, Mary; for you have found favor with God. And behold, you will conceive in your womb, and bear a son and you shall name Him Jesus. He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Most High; and the Lord will give Him the throne of His father David; and He will reign over the house of Jacob forever; and His kingdom will have no end. (Luke 1:30-33)

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