

IN THE BEGINNING GOD**From Adam to Noah Genesis 4:19—6:8**

*“The LORD saw how great man’s wickedness on the earth had become...
and his heart was filled with pain.” Genesis 6:5, 6*

Day 1: Read Genesis 4:19–24.

1. Lamech was a descendant of one of Eve’s sons. Which one? (Gen. 4:17, 18)
2. What is the reason Lamech gives for committing murder? (vs. 23b) How do Lamech’s motivation and subsequent actions follow the example set by his ancestor? (Gen. 4:4–8)
3. Even before Lamech dishonors God by destroying another created in God’s image, he makes another choice that dishonors God’s design for marriage. What is it? (Gen. 2:24; 4:19; Mt. 19:5, 6)
4. If Lamech had had the New Testament and the indwelling Spirit, what kind of godly response could he have had to being wounded and offended? (Mt. 5:38–39; Rom. 12:18–21; 1 Pet. 2:21–23)

Day 2: Read Genesis 4:25—5:3.

5. How does Eve view the birth of Seth? (vs. 25)
6. As Abel’s replacement, Seth establishes a righteous line and eventually becomes the father of whom? (Luke 3:23–38) Note especially verse 38.
7. What similarities do you see in the language the Bible uses to describe the relationship between God and Adam (man) and between Adam and his son Seth? (Gen. 1:26, 27; 5:1–3)
8. Consider the ways children “image” their parents. How do they represent their “creators”? How do parents feel when their children make good choices? Bad ones? How can this help us understand our relationship with God?

Day 3: Read Genesis 5:3–32.

9. While the names and ages of the families included in the genealogy change, what phrases are repeated for almost every generation?

10. How does this pattern in the genealogy show the fulfillment of God's words found in Genesis 1:28 and 2:17?

How does this cycle demonstrate both God's mercy and his justice?

How do these seemingly contradictory attributes of God seamlessly meet perfectly in the cross? (Isa. 53:5; Rom. 5:8–9; 6:23)

11. Which descendant of Adam does not die? (vs. 24) What understanding can we gain from Enoch's life about what pleases God? (Heb 11:5, 6)
12. What other descendant of Seth is spoken of in a way that leads us to expect that he will be special? (vs. 29)

Day 4: Read Genesis 6:1–5.

13. While it is not clear *who* the “sons of God” are in this passage, it is clear what they see and what they do in response to what they see. What do they see? What do they then do?
14. The Hebrew words for “were beautiful” and “married” could be translated “looked good” and “took.” What do God's response in verse 3 and the commentary in verse 5 reveal about God's take on the situation?
15. How does the “look/took” translation repeat the pattern of original sin? (Gen 3:6)

Day 5: Read Genesis 6:5–8.

16. As God looks at man, what does he see in addition to his evil actions and behavior that would not be visible to you or me? (vs. 5b; 1 Sam. 16:7; Luke 6:45)
17. What emotions do man's wickedness and evil evoke in God?
18. What determination does God make in light of man's continual evil?
19. Is God's response to man's sin a surprise to you? Because our sin nature makes us terribly self-focused, it is easy to focus on how the consequences of our sin affect us, but it is more difficult to focus on how our sin hurts God and to realize that what we do really matters to him. How would shifting your focus aid in repenting of your sin?