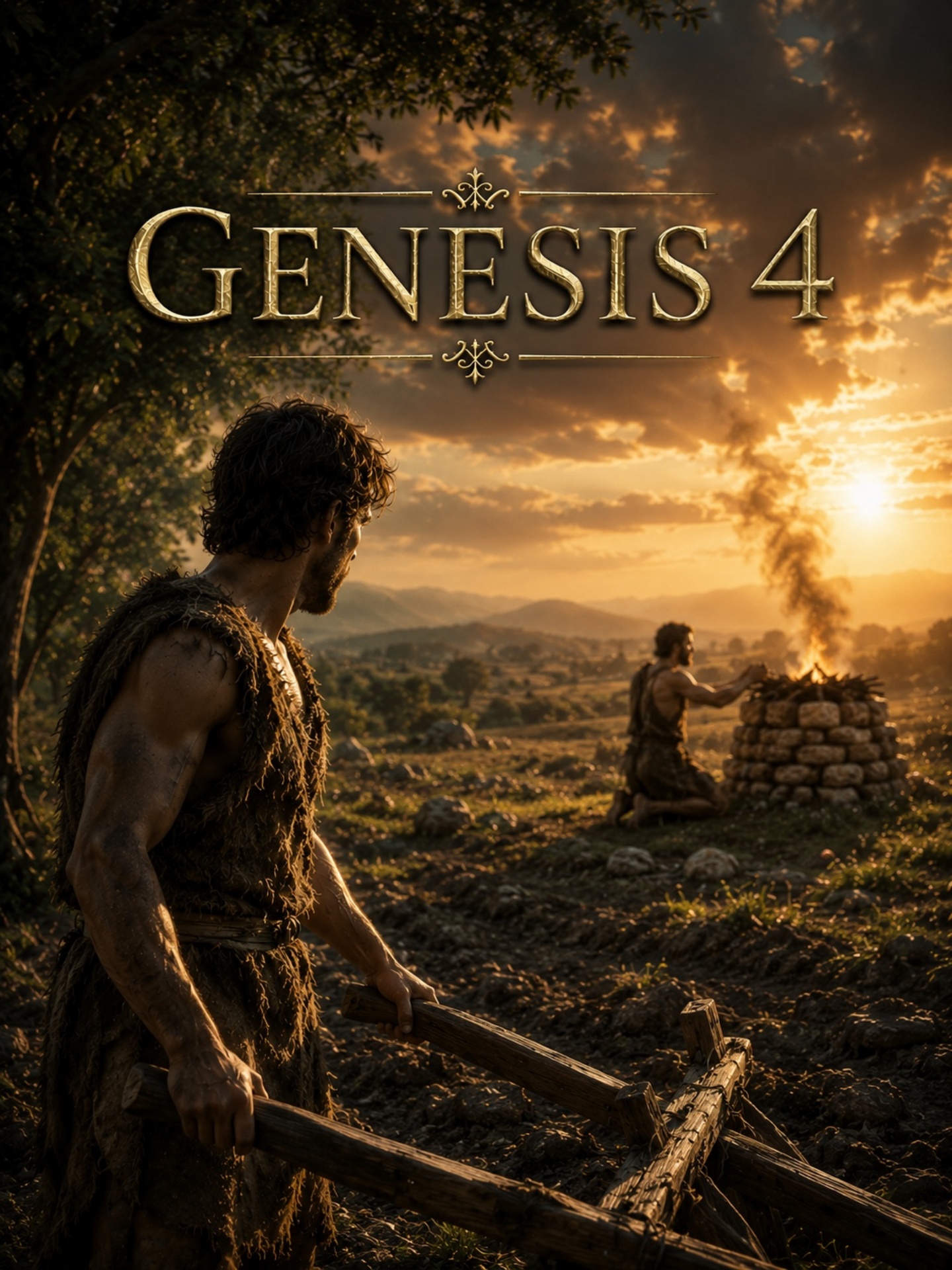


GENESIS 4



Introduction: The Rise of Civilization

The early chapters of Genesis are very selective as to the information that God wanted to reveal.

Chapter 1 covers one week—the six days of creation, the structuring of the universe, and the day of _____.

Chapter 2 gives us a unique perspective on Adam’s creation and his experiences during Day Six.

All of the events in Genesis 2 likely span several hours and give pertinent details surrounding Adam’s awareness of himself and the rest of creation, and the creation of a _____ personally designed for Adam—Eve, the one who would become the “mother of all living.”

Then comes chapter 3, the pivotal point in recorded history, covering just a few _____—but oh, the difference those few minutes made to mankind!

So when we look at all three of the first chapters together, we find that in them God has carefully provided a structural outline upon which all the rest of Scripture rests.

- God is the _____.
- Man is the delegated steward.
- Man became a _____ sinner.
- Sin and death now reign on earth.
- God is the holy Judge.
- God is also the merciful _____.

And now, as we enter chapter 4 of Genesis, remember that the Garden of Eden was now shut.

God had placed _____ with a great sword that turned and whirled like a flashing scythe at the entrance to the Garden.

Although the Garden would remain there as a testimony to the Creator’s greatness, it would remain forbidden and sealed until the great Flood destroyed the world.

Nothing would ever be the same again. And into this sad world, the first _____ children are born.

Cain and Abel



Genesis 4:1-2

1 Now the man had relations with his wife Eve, and she conceived and gave birth to Cain, and she said, “I have gotten a manchild with the help of the Lord.”

2 Again, she gave birth to his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of flocks, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

The opening two verses of Genesis 4 document the births of Cain and Abel.

Cain was the firstborn, and Eve attaches great significance to his birth.

Abel is probably the second child, but that is not specifically stated.

There may have been a daughter or two or three in between the boys.

It must be remembered that Adam and Eve had a plurality of sons and daughters according to Genesis 5:4, BUT only three of Adam and Eve's children receive specific mention: Cain, Abel, and Seth.

So, WHY do the Scriptures mention those three?

The lineage leading to _____ comes through Seth, so we can see why he is specifically mentioned.

Abel is held up as a great example of _____ in Hebrews 11:4.

And Cain's sinful behavior is mentioned as a _____ in Hebrews 11:4, 1 John 3:12, and Jude 11.

It's interesting to note that Jewish tradition claims that Adam and Eve bore some _____ children together.

There is no reason to doubt such prolific reproduction. After all, the initial command from the Creator included the imperative to "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth" (1:28).

It is likely they had many, many children, given their physical stamina, health, and longevity.

One must remember, however, that the _____ document of Adam's historical record skips many years between verses.

Cain was, no doubt, born soon after the expulsion from the Garden; Abel, probably shortly after that.

But by verse 3, both Cain and Abel are clearly adults.

The notation about the age of Adam (130 years) at the birth of Seth (Genesis 5:3) indicates that the events surrounding the disobedience of Cain and the subsequent murder of Abel took place more than a _____ after the creation.

Seth is obviously intended to be the "_____" for Abel, which would date the first human murder within the year before Seth's birth—probably 129 years after Adam and Eve had left the Garden.

Much would have happened during those years.

The name Cain means "gotten" and is obviously derived from Eve's exclamation of joyful acquisition, "I have gotten a manchild with the help of the Lord."

The practice of giving children names associated with some specific _____ is frequently found in Genesis (4:25; 5:29; 17:5; 41:51; etc.) as well as other parts of the Old Testament.

Eve was not only thankful for a child, but also that the Lord had enabled her to have a “manchild.”

It’s possible that she hoped that he might be the promised _____, even though he was not in a specific biological sense a “seed of the woman.”

But Scripture tells us the fact that he “was of the evil one” (1 John 3:12), and thus was the first in the long line of the _____ seed.

Abel’s name means “vapor” or “vanity,” and suggests that, by the time of Abel’s birth, that Adam and Eve had become thoroughly disillusioned with the state of the world under the _____.

God had indeed made the creation “subject to vanity” (Rom. 8:20).

Abel, a Keeper of Sheep



Genesis 4:2

2 Again, she gave birth to his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of flocks,...

Since God didn’t give permission for humans to eat animals until after the flood in Genesis 9:3, the question must be asked:

Why was Abel a keeper of sheep?

One reason could be for _____. And another reason could be for _____.

It seems logical to assume that God had explained the sacrificial system to Adam and Eve, and that they in turn explained it to their children.



Genesis 4:4

4 Abel, on his part also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of their fat portions.

The Law later given to Moses specifically requires the sacrifice of the _____ of livestock (Ex. 13:2; 34:19) and specifies the inclusion and significance of the _____ portions (Lev. 3:9-10, 16; 4:19-20, 26).

So, it seems logical that God had already given specific instructions concerning the sacrifices, and that Abel was following God’s instructions carefully.

Cain, a Tiller of the Ground



Genesis 4:2

2 Again, she gave birth to his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of flocks, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

Cain was a tiller of the ground, so he was apparently farming fruits, vegetables, and grains.

Since God gave specific instructions to Adam and Eve in Genesis 1:29 to eat plants, it would make sense that they would have farmed many varieties of plants for _____.

The Sacrifice



Genesis 4:3-5

3 So it came about in the course of time that Cain brought an offering to the Lord of the fruit of the ground. 4 Abel, on his part also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of their fat portions. And the Lord had regard for Abel and for his offering; 5 but for Cain and for his offering He had no regard. So Cain became very angry and his countenance fell.

The little phrase “in the course of time” which opens the scene to the sacrifice ceremony contains a significant piece of information.

The Hebrew would best be translated “at the end of the days”—signifying a _____, repetitive, known time sequence that Adam and the growing population would have all been familiar with.

Simply being given the occupational choices of Cain as agricultural expert and Abel as a keeper of livestock does not in itself introduce a reason for the sacrifice.

Why then do Cain and Abel suddenly appear, bringing _____ sacrifices, in a formal ceremony?

And what was behind God’s displeased reaction to Cain’s effort?

There seems to have been a regular time and place at which men were allowed to meet God.

Adam and Eve had been driven out of the garden, away from the presence of God.

But by God’s grace, and in view of His promised Redeemer, He still allowed men to _____ Him under certain conditions, where they could hear His Word and receive His guidance.

Possibly that place of worship was at the entrance to the _____ where the cherubim guarded the way to the tree of life (Genesis 3:24).

It seems reasonable that Adam and Eve had instructed both Cain and Abel in the proper way to worship God; so it's difficult to understand what caused Cain and Abel to assume such different attitudes and characters.

Gradually, however, these innate differences began to manifest themselves.

Adam and Eve had other sons and daughters (Gen. 5:4); hence it's highly probable that Cain and Abel had some _____ born during the many years prior to the events described in this chapter.

They were both grown men, and we know from verse 17 that Cain, at least, was _____.

It is, therefore, quite probable that the offerings described in these verses were not the first ones offered by these two brothers.

Rather, it must have become a regular practice, at certain definite periods of time, possibly even on the _____.

The words in the Hebrew—literally, “at the end of the days”—seem to suggest this.

Since this was the first occasion on which Cain received a _____, we can infer that his previous offerings had been acceptable to Yahweh.

The Bible does not specifically say whether such sacrifices had been commanded by God, or whether the practice arose merely as a _____ expression of thanksgiving and worship.

If it was the latter, however, it is difficult to understand why God would not have been as pleased with an offering of Cain's fruits as with an offering of Abel's slain lamb.

It seems more likely that God HAD given _____, and that Cain had disobeyed.

The entire occurrence can only be really understood in the context of an original _____ by God regarding the necessity of a substitutionary sacrifice as a prerequisite to approaching God.

In that case, Adam and Eve had no doubt duly instructed their children in this provision and, for a long time, they heeded and followed it.

Cain himself had probably _____ from Abel a sheep for his own sacrifice each time they came to the appointed place.

There came a time, however, when Cain began to resent this situation and finally decided to _____ against it.

There seemed no good reason to him why he should be indebted to his younger brother each time.

His own fruits were every bit as valuable—and at least as attractive and useful to man—as were Abel’s animals.

Therefore Cain, in presumption and rebellion, finally would no longer accept one of his brother’s sheep, but instead brought the fruit which his own _____ had coerced from the earth God had cursed.

He offered these fruits possibly in a spirit of careless unconcern for the will of God; possibly in a spirit of _____ in what he had been able to produce despite God’s curse on the ground; or possibly even in a spirit of rebellion against the implication that his nakedness before God required a covering which could only be provided by the shedding of blood.

Whatever his motive might have been, the bottom line was that his heart was not right before the Lord, and his offering was not brought in _____.

Therefore, God _____ his gift.

From what we read in the New Testament, Cain’s offering was rejected because his works were _____.



Hebrews 11:4

4 By faith Abel offered to God a better sacrifice than Cain, through which he obtained the testimony that he was righteous, God testifying about his gifts, and through faith, though he is dead, he still speaks.



1 John 3:11-12

11 For this is the message which you have heard from the beginning, that we should love one another; 12 not as Cain, who was of the evil one and slew his brother. And for what reason did he slay him? Because his deeds were evil, and his brother’s were righteous.



Jude 1:11

11 Woe to them! For they have gone the way of Cain, and for pay they have rushed headlong into the error of Balaam, and perished in the rebellion of Korah.

“The superior excellency of Abel’s sacrifice to Cain’s lay both in the matter, and in the manner of it; the one was offered heartily to the Lord, the other only in show; the one was offered in faith, the other not.”

John Gill, Commentary on Genesis

So Gill is saying the problem was in Cain's _____, as well as in what he offered.

Regardless, this recorded event should serve as a vital reminder for each of us to make sure that:

- we do things the _____ God instructs us,
- we examine our hearts to verify that they are right before Him,
- AND we are not filled with envy or anger or anything else that could lead to horrible sinful actions.



John 4:24

24 God is spirit, and those who worship Him must worship in spirit and truth.

Cain's "countenance" had been haughty, but now it "fell," and he became bitterly _____.

Though perhaps up to this point in life he may have seemed outwardly pious and obedient toward God, this incident finally revealed the truth that was in his heart.

There is no doubt that inward pride and _____ must have been festering in his heart for some time.

The resentment was directed not only at God, but also at his brother Abel.

Abel was an outward symbol of the fact that Cain's works were not adequate to get him into God's presence (since he must obtain Abel's sheep for this purpose).

In addition, Abel was a _____ (Luke 11:50-51), and thus quite possibly had discerned this weakness in his older brother and had been warning him about it.

This situation had finally become intolerable for such a proud individual as Cain.

God's Merciful Warning



Genesis 4:5-7

5 but for Cain and for his offering He had no regard. So Cain became very angry and his countenance fell. 6 Then the Lord said to Cain, "Why are you angry? And why has your countenance fallen? 7 If you do well, will not your countenance be lifted up? And if you do not do well, sin is crouching at the door; and its desire is for you, but you must master it."

God's grace is His unmerited _____ granted to those who do not deserve it.

God's mercy is the withholding of God's _____ on those who do deserve it.

And sometimes God’s mercy shows itself in _____ judgment for a time, even for those who will not know His saving grace.

The interchange between God and Cain is a good example of BOTH God’s grace and God’s mercy.

The word choices in this short passage are significant.

The “regard” shown to Abel and not to Cain implies much more than a mere _____ of correct behavior.

The Hebrew word is sha’ah/הָאָה, most often translated “look.”

Given the implicit habitual sacrifice and the personal quotations from God Himself throughout the account, it is quite likely that the Lord, in the pre-incarnate manifestation of the second Person of the Godhead, was _____ at these formal meetings, and literally “looked” at Abel while not “looking” at Cain.

Such a personal rejection would have been BOTH obvious—and humiliating.

And so, Cain lost it!

Not only was he boiling with fury (the Hebrew words are as intense as can be expressed), but Cain’s “countenance” collapsed.

In simple terms, his face showed both _____ and humiliation.

Immediately, the Lord confronted Cain with a tender effort to redeem him.

No matter how deliberate the sin, no matter how intense our anger at God, the gracious and merciful Creator seeks to _____ the relationship.

Cain had lived decades with evidence of God’s constant care.

Time and again Cain had come with his family to the altar of sacrifice and known the presence of God.

There was no need or cause for Cain to do his own thing, and yet the Lord showed him _____ before his rage hardened into unrepentant sin and horrible consequences.



Genesis 4:6

6 Then the Lord said to Cain, “Why are you angry? And why has your countenance fallen?”

This gentle and merciful prodding could have—indeed should have—brought Cain to his senses.

Cain knew the _____.

He knew that if he did what was expected by His Creator, that he would be accepted.

Such direct questions, delivered then personally by the Lord to Cain, are delivered now to ____ by the Holy Spirit Who “will convict the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment” (John 16:8).

The motivation is the same.

God _____ mankind, and is “not wishing for any to perish but for all to come to repentance” (2 Pet. 3:9).

But just as surely as the call and conviction goes out from God to bring repentance, so does the clear warning:



Genesis 4:7

7 “If you do well, will not your countenance be lifted up? And if you do not do well, sin is crouching at the door; and its desire is for you, but you must master it.”

These particular words to Cain should have triggered an undeniable memory in his mind.

It is without doubt that Adam would have taught his children what God had commissioned them to do as _____ over the earth.

Mankind was to “have dominion” over the earth.

Cain was warned that sin would “long” to possess him, but that he, Cain, should “have _____” over it (same words).

God obviously knew Cain’s heart.

However, He asked Cain those questions to give him the opportunity to _____ and repent.

God also warns that in a sense, sin is crouching, ready to take over his life, but that Cain needs to stop this and not let his sin _____ get the better of him.

This is the first time the word “____” is used in the Bible.

God’s short interchange with Cain could not have been more clear.

But unfortunately Cain refused to heed God’s gracious warning.

Instead, he let sin get the better of him, and he _____ his brother Abel.

This is the first recorded _____ in the Bible.

In a way, this battle between Cain and Abel represents the battle spoken of in _____ between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman.

Perhaps the devil thought that by getting Cain to kill Abel, this would stop the prophetic promise given in Genesis 3:15 that the seed of the woman would overcome the devil.

There are other events recorded in history where the devil tried to stop the seed of the woman: e.g., killing the _____ children at the time of Moses (Ex. 1), and Herod killing the male children two years old and under, after Jesus was born (Mat. 2).

Abel's Murder



Genesis 4:8

8 Cain told Abel his brother. And it came about when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother and killed him.

As it's been said in the past, "No answer also means a 'no' answer." Cain turned _____ from God and went into the field to talk with Abel.

The time element is not given, but it appears that the incident occurred shortly after his rejection at the formal sacrifice.

Cain may have simmered and stewed for some time about the humiliation at the sacrifice, but this _____ for all murders involved anger and jealousy.

The New Testament tells us that Abel was God's _____ prophet (Luke 11:49-51).

Thus, he no doubt _____ with his older brother to turn away from his sinful anger and evil deeds.

But the seeds of pride, envy, and hatred bore their bitter fruit.

The enmity of the old Serpent completely poisoned Cain's soul when God would not receive his gift, and it would not rest until Abel's blood was spilled.

As they talked together out in the field, with Abel no doubt urging repentance while Cain insisted on his perceived injustice, the argument finally became so bitter "that Cain rose up against Abel his brother and killed him."



1 John 3:12b

12 ...And for what reason did he slay him? Because his deeds were evil, and his brother's were righteous.

The seed of the Serpent was striking at the seed of the woman, _____ her first son and slaying her second, thus trying to prevent the fulfillment of the Protoevangelium promise right at the beginning of human history.

Cain's Denial



Genesis 4:9

9 Then the Lord said to Cain, "Where is Abel your brother?" And he said, "I do not know. Am I my brother's keeper?"

Once again, God seeks Cain out and confronts him with the horror of his sin.

God always comes to us first.

When sin occurs, we follow the pattern established by Adam and Eve, and now repeated and intensified by Cain.

The first impulse is to _____, hide, and deny—anything but confess and repent.

But God STILL loves us.

And He STILL comes after us in our sin.

Any relationship with the Creator must begin with His initial overture.

"No one," the Lord Jesus would later say, "can come to Me unless the Father who sent Me draws him" (John 6:44). AMEN!

So it is here with Cain.

No sooner had the awful deed been perpetrated, than God called Cain to account.

This time Cain had not gone to the place of sacrifice to seek God; rather, God had gone out into the _____ seeking him.

God's first question just asked for the simple facts, designed to elicit a _____ from Cain.

The Lord was certainly not in need of information about Abel's whereabouts; Cain was in need of confession.

Instead of responding in humility and fear of God, however, Cain boldly _____ God's right to ask such a question! "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In modern vernacular, "How should I know?! It's not my job to keep track of him!"

Some sins are committed in ignorance and naiveté, but most of what we do is consciously and willfully done.

Remorse may come (and usually does), but remorse is not the same as _____.

Remorse senses the consequences to come and wants to avoid them.

Repentance _____ the deed and longs to correct it.

Remorse may wish that the event had not transpired and will usually embrace an excuse for the sin.

Repentance recognizes the _____ of righteousness and seeks the face of the One Who can forgive.

Cain might have had some remorse, but certainly no repentance.

Cain's response to God's penetrating question shows how quickly a human heart can _____.

Adam and Eve gave excuses for their sin, but avoided open denial.

Cain immediately throws his lie in the face of God and adds in flippant arrogance that he is not responsible for his brother's safety.

Sin has moved from lying at the door of Cain's heart into a hostile _____ of Cain's actions and thoughts.

This point of unalterable rebellion is both heartbreaking and horrible.

God's Justice



Genesis 4:10-12

10 He said, "What have you done? The voice of your brother's blood is crying to Me from the ground. 11 Now you are cursed from the ground, which has opened its mouth to receive your brother's blood from your hand. 12 When you cultivate the ground, it will no longer yield its strength to you; you will be a vagrant and a wanderer on the earth."

After Cain's blatant lie, God can no longer speak to Cain in mercy, but only in judgment.

Cain had been able to still the hated prophesying voice of his brother, but he could not still the voice of his _____!



Genesis 4:10

10 He said, "What have you done? The voice of your brother's blood is crying to Me from the ground."

This is the first time _____ is actually mentioned in the Bible, although its presence and significance had been intimated previously—when God clothed Adam and Eve with animal skins, and when Abel brought his animal offering.

Abel, the type of the seed of the woman, was righteous before God and yet _____ violently at the hand of the first of the Serpent's seed.

Thus, Abel's blood crying from the ground is the _____ of all the suffering inflicted on the righteous down through the ages by the children of the wicked one.

Its climax and fulfillment are seen in the conflict of Satan and Christ on _____.

This conflict had reached a tragic crescendo when those religious leaders whom Christ had said were "of [their] father the devil" (John 8:44; Mat. 23:15) cried out for His crucifixion, hissing: "His blood shall be on us and on our children!" (Mat. 27:25).

Like Cain, they would rather see _____ blood shed, than place God's values and desires above their own.

God said to bring a lamb; but Cain wanted to bring _____, so Cain killed Abel.

God offered the Lamb of the world; but the Jews wanted _____, so they killed Jesus.

And now the sovereign omniscience of God shatters Cain's façade of bravado. "Be sure your sin will find you out," the Scripture warns (Num. 32:23).

God's knowledge penetrates our innermost thoughts and knows even what our _____ will be.



Psalms 139:4

2 Even before there is a word on my tongue, Behold, O Lord, You know it all.



Hebrews 4:12

12 It [the Word of God] pierces as far as the division of soul and spirit, of both joints and marrow, and able to judge the thoughts and intentions of the heart.

NO ONE ever gets away with their sin.

Sometimes God withholds _____ for a time, but unrepentant sin is ALWAYS punished.

In Cain's case, God's justice is swift and appropriate.

God specifically judges the _____ that Cain will till to grow food.

God had already cursed the ground in Genesis 3:17, but now there was an extra judgment regarding Cain and the earth.

As a result of the curse in Genesis 3:17, we know that man has had to till the earth for food and deal with _____, pests, problems of drought, problems of disaster, and so forth.

But now, whenever Cain tried to till the earth, it would be much more _____ and wouldn't be as productive as it would be for anyone else.

This means Cain would struggle for the rest of his life to grow the produce which, in his sinful pride, he had offered to God.

God also told Cain that he would be a _____.

He would not be able to stay in one place very long.

This could be because he would now have to keep looking for land that would yield food for him.

It could also be because people (his other family members) would know what he had done.

And so now, because of fear of _____, he would be constantly moving to keep away from them.

Regardless, it's a reminder to ALL of us that God hates and judges sin.

Yes, He is a God of grace and mercy.

BUT He is also a God of _____.

The Mark of Cain

Genesis 4:13-15



13 Cain said to the Lord, "My punishment is too great to bear! 14 Behold, You have driven me this day from the face of the ground; and from Your face I will be hidden, and I will be a vagrant and a wanderer on the earth, and whoever finds me will kill me." 15 So the Lord said to him, "Therefore whoever kills Cain, vengeance will be taken on him sevenfold." And the Lord appointed a sign for Cain, so that no one finding him would slay him.

Cain now complains about his punishment.

Once again, there does not seem to be any indication that Cain was sorry for what he had done, but only sorry for being caught and being _____ so harshly.

No wonder we are warned in the New Testament about Cain (e.g., Jude 11).

Think about it.

Cain _____ his brother Abel; and now he was complaining about the judgment that God had determined for his actions.

He had killed his brother; and he had the gall to complain to God that he was worried that someone would kill him!

Indeed, “the way of transgressors is hard” (Prov. 13:15 KJV)!

However, God decreed that Cain would not be killed.

God spared Cain’s life, not exacting the penalty of _____ punishment that would later be required (Gen. 9:6).

In fact, as a warning, God said that IF someone were to kill Cain, THEN they would be judged sevenfold.

Whatever that exactly means, it was clearly a stern warning!

The nature of the “sign” or the “mark” on Cain has been the subject of much debate and speculation.

The Hebrew word translated “_____” is ‘owth/אוֹת and refers to a “mark, sign, or token.”

Elsewhere in the Hebrew Scriptures, 'owth is used 79 times and is most frequently translated as “_____.”

Unfortunately, the Hebrew word does not identify the exact nature of the mark/sign God put on Cain.

In the past, some have believed the mark on Cain to be dark skin—that God changed the color of Cain’s skin to black in order to identify him.

Since Cain also received a curse, the belief that the mark was black skin caused many to believe that people of dark skin were cursed.

Many used the “mark of Cain” teaching as a justification for the African _____ trade and discrimination against people with black/dark skin.

This interpretation of the mark of Cain is completely _____.

NOWHERE in the Hebrew Scriptures is 'owth used to refer to skin color.

Whatever the mark/sign was, it was an indicator that Cain was not to be killed.

The key issue here is that God would not allow people to exact _____ upon Cain.

Furthermore, the curse on Cain in Genesis chapter 4 was on Cain himself.

Nothing is said of Cain's curse being passed on to his _____.

There is absolutely no Biblical basis to claim that Cain's descendants had dark skin.

Furthermore, unless one of Noah's sons' wives was a descendant of Cain (possible, but unlikely), Cain's line was _____ by the Flood.

So why didn't God allow Cain to be killed?

This seems perplexing for sure. After all, in Genesis chapter 9, after the flood, God said:



Genesis 9:6

6 "Whoever sheds man's blood, By man his blood shall be shed, For in the image of God He made man."

This verse is where God sets up capital punishment (the death penalty) for _____ and, by extension, also sets the foundation for civil government.

So WHY did God not require that for Cain?

Well, maybe because God had not specifically given that instruction yet.

There is no indication in God's Word that there was any _____ law at this stage for the restriction of crime.

Or maybe, God wanted others to see firsthand the miserable life Cain had to lead, as a warning to others NOT to be like him.

Cain Builds a City



Genesis 4:16-17

16 Then Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and settled in the land of Nod, east of Eden. 17 Cain had relations with his wife and she conceived, and gave birth to Enoch; and he built a city, and called the name of the city Enoch, after the name of his son.

Here we get some details concerning the history of Cain and certain of his _____.

After this, we read a history of _____ and his descendants.

And when we compare the two lines, we find a great contrast between the descendants of Cain (who were very worldly) and the descendants of Seth who “called on the name of the Lord” (Gen. 4:26).

Since part of Cain’s judgment was that he would be a _____ (“a vagrant and a wanderer”), perhaps Cain determined this wouldn’t happen, and therefore he built a city (the first _____ mentioned in the Bible), probably intending to settle down.

However, it’s intriguing that the city is called Enoch after his son.

Maybe Cain didn’t stay very long after all, but moved on, leaving the city in the hands of his son Enoch.

Because God had said Cain would be a “vagrant” and a “wanderer,” He _____ saw to it that that happened.

Cain’s Wife—Who Was She?



Genesis 4:17

17 Cain had relations with his wife and she conceived, and gave birth to Enoch; and he built a city, and called the name of the city Enoch, after the name of his son.

The text states that “Cain knew his wife.”

This seems to indicate that he was already _____ at the time he killed Abel.

So, who was Cain’s wife?

The simple answer is that Cain most likely married his _____.

1 Corinthians 15:45 tells us that Adam was “the first man.” Genesis 3:20 states that Eve “was the mother of all the living.”

And Genesis 5:4 reveals that Adam and Eve “had other sons and daughters” (besides Cain, Abel, and Seth).

There were no other _____ on earth as some have claimed.

God did not create other people groups from which Cain got to choose a wife; we are all made from one man (Acts 17:26).

But doesn’t the Bible forbid marriage between close _____?

Yes and no.

Since Adam and Eve were the first (and only) human beings, their children would have no other choice than to intermarry.

God did not forbid interfamily marriage until much _____ when there were enough people to make intermarriage unnecessary (Lev. 18:6-18).

The reason that incest today often results in genetic abnormalities is that, when two people of similar genetics (i.e., a brother and sister) have children together, there is a high risk of their recessive characteristics becoming _____.

When people from different families have children, it is highly unlikely that both parents will carry the same recessive traits.

Furthermore, the human genetic code has become increasingly _____ over the centuries as genetic defects are multiplied, amplified, and passed down from generation to generation.

Adam and Eve were perfectly designed by God, and their lack of genetic defects enabled them (and the first few generations of their descendants) to have a greater quality of _____ than we do now.

Their children had few, if any, genetic mutations; therefore, they could intermarry safely.

Some Christians have offered the faulty explanation that God separately created Cain's wife.

But there is not the slightest hint anywhere in the Bible that Cain's wife was a separate creation by God.

Besides that, such an explanation actually solves nothing, because there is a similar problem with Adam's lesser-known son Seth, our _____.

Where did he get his wife?

Was she specially generated as well?

Or did he marry one of Cain's daughters, his own niece?

And for that matter, where did Cain's son Enoch get his wife, given that Cain was exiled?

Brother-sister marriage in early human history is _____, unless we resort to extra-Biblical explanations of special creations of more women.

There are other problems as well, because hypothetically, such created women would not share common _____ with Adam, with all that that entails for the Fall and Redemption.

Only Adam and Eve were created without _____, and after that, only Jesus was born without a human father.

All other humans who have ever lived were the result of _____, not creation.

Thus all humans are born “in Adam,” while we are born again in Christ, the “last Adam,” and this birth is clearly stated to be spiritual, as John 1 says:



John 1:12–13

12 But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, even to those who believe in His name, 13 who were born, not of blood nor of the will of the flesh nor of the will of man, but of God.

In addition, we need to remember that the Bible does not forbid marriage of close relatives until the time of _____.

Noah’s grandchildren must have married brothers, sisters, or first cousins—since there were no other people (Gen. 7:7; 1 Pet. 3:20).

Abraham married his half-sister (Gen. 20:2, 12); Isaac married Rebekah, the daughter of his cousin Bethuel (Gen. 24:15, 67); and Jacob married his cousins Leah and Rachel (Gen. 29:21-30).

When we start from Scripture, it is easy to see who Cain’s wife was.

God’s Word has the answers to this question and so many others like it.

We just need to _____ and _____ what He has said.

The Line of Cain



Genesis 4:18-22

18 Now to Enoch was born Irad, and Irad became the father of Mehujael, and Mehujael became the father of Methushael, and Methushael became the father of Lamech. 19 Lamech took to himself two wives: the name of the one was Adah, and the name of the other, Zillah. 20 Adah gave birth to Jabal; he was the father of those who dwell in tents and have livestock. 21 His brother’s name was Jubal; he was the father of all those who play the lyre and pipe. 22 As for Zillah, she also gave birth to Tubal-cain, the forger of all implements of bronze and iron; and the sister of Tubal-cain was Naamah.

Here are listed the main descendants of _____: Enoch, Irad, Mehujael, Methusael, and Lamech, with Lamech’s three sons, Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain.

As we follow the line of Cain, we discover several fascinating details about these Cainites.

The first recorded instance of _____ is when Lamech took two wives.

This clearly ignores that God created and designed marriage in Genesis 2:24 to be between ____ man (male) and ____ woman (female).

Here we find Lamech in rebellion against what God had ordained with regard to marriage.

Jabal invented _____, presumably associated with raising livestock.

Such tents would enable people to move around with their livestock to better pastures.

Jubal invented stringed and wind _____.

He must have been quite a genius to do this; those are two very different families of musical instruments.

One could imagine people then using those instruments for all kinds of entertainment.

Tubal-cain invented processes to produce _____ and iron and taught people how to make all sorts of items.

Perhaps he taught them how to make weapons that could even be used for killing people, as we read in Genesis chapter 6 about how violent and wicked the people of the earth had become by the time of Noah.

So within seven generations, we now have people inventing quite sophisticated _____.

Many of Cain's descendants had, no doubt, followed in the footsteps of their father's rebellion.

The centuries passed, and there is nothing noted about the major sons until we get to Lamech.

If he is representative of the line, as seems to be the case in giving us this information, then Cain's line has degenerated into open _____ as well as obvious prosperity.

Lamech apparently was the man who led the Cainites into open rebellion against God.

He began by defying God's ordained principle of monogamy, by taking two wives, Adah and Zillah (Genesis 2:23-24; 4:23).

These were presumably attractive women, since Adah means "ornament" and Zillah means "shade."

Lamech was evidently a _____ and prosperous man, and it is likely that both wives entered voluntarily into this union.

This was in the _____ generation from Adam, the same as that of godly Enoch in the Sethitic line.

A further motive may have been in anticipation of the greater number of sons a bigamous arrangement could provide.

There seems to have been no organized government in those days, with society functioning on a patriarchal basis.

Thus, the _____ the individual clan, the more wealth and power that would probably accrue to it.

More Murder



Genesis 4:23-24

23 Lamech said to his wives, “Adah and Zillah, Listen to my voice, You wives of Lamech, Give heed to my speech, For I have killed a man for wounding me; And a boy for striking me; 24 If Cain is avenged sevenfold, Then Lamech seventy-sevenfold.”

Lamech is also noted for his arrogance and braggadocious speech in the _____ of a man who had hurt him in some way.

Perhaps this was a prelude to the violence that would consume mankind in the centuries to follow.

What is noteworthy, however, is the flagrant and _____ words that followed his deeds



Genesis 4:23-24

23 Lamech said to his wives, “Adah and Zillah, Listen to my voice, You wives of Lamech, Give heed to my speech, For I have killed a man for wounding me; And a boy for striking me; 24 If Cain is avenged sevenfold, Then Lamech seventy-sevenfold.”

Once again, the lingering impact of Cain is felt.

The most noteworthy aspect of Lamech’s poem is its _____ outburst against God.

In punishing his ancestor Cain, God had nevertheless issued a stark warning to all against killing Cain, stating that a sevenfold punishment would overtake anyone doing so.

But now Lamech says in effect: “Well, if God promises a sevenfold vengeance on anyone killing Cain, I myself guarantee a seventy-sevenfold retribution on anyone who even hurts me!”

There is absolutely no evidence of a religious side to Lamech.

His faith was in _____.

He believed that he could do anything he pleased—and so he did.

He wanted two wives, so he _____ them.

He believed in personal revenge, so he _____ it.

From what we read about Lamech, it seems abundantly clear that he was a violent, proud man in _____ against God.

This then ends the details about the bloodline of Cain, whose ungodly line contrasted with that of the descendants of Seth.

And this helps us understand how the world's population could become so corrupt by the time of _____, as no doubt those who promoted evil greatly impacted others.

Just as 1 Corinthians 15 warns,



1 Corinthians 15:33

33 Do not be deceived: "Bad company corrupts good morals."

The Line of Seth



Genesis 4:25-26

25 Adam had relations with his wife again; and she gave birth to a son, and named him Seth, for, she said, "God has appointed me another offspring in place of Abel, for Cain killed him." 26 To Seth, to him also a son was born; and he called his name Enosh. Then men began to call upon the name of the Lord.

Now we begin to read the record of Adam through the line of _____.

Notice that we don't read about an emphasis on human accomplishments or people boasting (like Lamech).

Instead, the first thing we read about the descendants of Seth is that "men began to call upon the name of the Lord."

Seth was born in the 130th year of Adam's life, and was the son born right after the murder of Abel.

The list that follows seems to suggest that these people try to follow the instructions of God and make the worship of their Creator central to their lives and _____.

It's clear that Adam and Eve considered Seth the replacement for _____, and expected him to fulfill the role that had been so violently destroyed by Cain.

Cain and his family had left the area, moving into the land of Nod on the east side of Eden.

Adam's family, apparently, was separated from regular interchange with the heirs of Cain, and began to establish a more formal _____ both in location and in lifestyle.

The population has now been growing for over 250 years and would have numbered well into the thousands.

With Cain and his descendants away off eastward, the Adamic family, under the leadership of Seth and his son Enosh, "began to call upon the name of the Lord."

That specific phrase is used only _____ times in all of Scripture (Gen. 4:26; Psa. 116:13, 17; Zeph. 3:9; Rom. 10:13; 1 Cor. 1:2).

It can be quickly seen that each time the phrase is used, there is some form of _____ identified, most likely public and structured.

Whatever may have been the format in Seth's time, the Scripture found it important to note that it was after the death of Abel that the population that began developing through the line of Adam, Seth, and Enosh became more focused in their worship of the Creator.

Perhaps some form of _____ observance was coupled with a more formal focus on the Person and Worship of God.

Several generations later, _____ is the one who becomes the pinnacle of righteous behavior and holiness before his Creator.

Remember, Enoch of Seth's line AND Lamech of Cain's line live at approximately the _____ time, and they are chosen for mention to give the contrasting pictures of the godly and the ungodly.

Enoch seems chosen by God to be both an unsullied example of godliness and a unique vessel for extraordinary service.



Genesis 5:24

24 Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him.



Hebrews 11:5

5 By faith Enoch was taken up so that he would not see death; and he was not found because God took him up; for he obtained the witness that before his being taken up he was pleasing to God.

Some have suggested that Enoch will be one of the two _____ during the Tribulation who will openly resist the Antichrist.

Elijah was the other Old Testament prophet who was taken directly into Heaven without going through _____.

This is surely plausible, but Scripture simply doesn't tell us if these two faithful men are the witnesses of Revelation.

And Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these, saying, "Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints." (Jude 14)

This little cameo in the book of _____ is quite interesting.

Enoch, living for 350 years during the First Age of the earth, was prophesying about the Second Coming of Christ!

What a contrast!

Cain's Lamech was bragging about his murder of retribution and how much more important he was than Cain.

Enoch is walking with God and preaching about the Second Coming!

This period of time was right in the middle of the First Age before the destruction by the great _____ during Noah's day.

From this point on, over the next 700 years, the population of earth begins to degenerate.

By the time Adam and Seth were dead, Enoch had been taken up into heaven, Noah was in his prime, and the world was totally _____.



Genesis 6:5-6

5 Then the Lord saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. 6 The Lord was sorry that He had made man on the earth, and He was grieved in His heart.



Genesis 6:11-12

11 Now the earth was corrupt in the sight of God, and the earth was filled with violence. 12 God looked on the earth, and behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted their way upon the earth.

The apostle Peter tells us that the world that existed then was totally destroyed by a cataclysm of water that entirely _____ what was.

Our world today is very _____.

Scarred and marred by the upheaval of the earth's destruction, we only have a small glimpse—in the first six chapters of Genesis and in the enormous burial grounds of the fossil record—of what the world was like at that time.

What caused God to be so angry?

How can we understand the justification for the enormous destruction of billions of people and nearly all air-breathing life?

Lord willing, we will discuss it next week as we look at chapter 6.

But, IF you're reading ahead, as you should be doing, don't skip chapter 5.

Read that right alongside chapter 6.

Genesis chapter 5 is a genealogical record that bridges the gap between the creation of Adam and the global flood.

It primarily traces the lineage of Adam through his son Seth.

Although the _____ of God continued to be recognized among the Sethites, they were still members of a fallen race.

In the first verse of Genesis 5, the writer recalls again that God created man "in the likeness of God."

But then, in verse 3, he says that Adam "became the father of a son in his own likeness, according to his image, and named him Seth."

Between Adam and Seth lay the _____.

Though Adam was created in God's image, Seth was made in Adam's own likeness; he therefore partook of the _____ nature of his father (note Rom. 5:12-14).

As you read through Genesis chapter 5, three facts seem to be emphasized in the record of the ten antediluvian patriarchs in Genesis 5:

God was preserving and recording the divinely ordained line of the promised _____, with the appropriate genealogical and chronological data;

God's _____ to "be fruitful and multiply" was being carried out, since the record recites that each one in the line "begat sons and daughters";

God's _____ was also in effect, since in spite of the fact that each man lived many hundreds of years, they all eventually "died."

This list of names and ages, which may seem dull and monotonous at first, thus becomes hugely meaningful and exciting on closer inspection.

It is from this section, telling us that men once were able to live almost a _____ years, that we deduce something of the marvelous nature of the world’s primeval environment.

It also indicates that men were able to father children during most of their long lives (Enoch had a son at age sixty-five, for example, and Noah at age five hundred).

Thus, there is no reason to think, of course, that the men whose names are listed were the firstborn sons of their fathers.

The recorded names are merely from those sons who turned out to be in the line of the _____ Seed.

