

Introduction

The first age of human history was brought to its climax and culmination in the days of Noah.

When Eve was tempted by Satan to doubt God's good character, the disease of sin seemed so harmless.

It was just a bite of fruit, after all.

But when their oldest son murdered their second son, it hit home how terrible that disease of sin really was.

But it didn't stop there. Cain's line went on to found wicked cities full of wicked people.

The aged _____, dying at 930 years old, had witnessed more sin and sorrow than he had ever imagined possible.

And God deemed the reprobate human race so far gone that only a worldwide flood would clean up the moral mess.

The characteristics of those tragic days, strange as they may seem to us today, are nevertheless due to be repeated in the _____ of this present age.

Therefore, it is crucially important, from the standpoint of understanding both past history and our not-too-distant future, that we understand the events which took place in the days of Noah.

Two days before Christ's crucifixion, His disciples asked Him, "What will be the sign of Your coming, and of the end of the age?" (Mat. 24:3).

His reply pointed to a number of "signs," all of which would occur in THAT generation (that is, the generation which would see the signs would also see "the end of the age").

These signs were climaxed with the prophetic warning,



Matthew 24:37-39

"For the coming of the Son of Man will be just like the days of Noah. For as 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; so will the coming of the Son of Man be."

Thus, Jesus not only verified the _____ of the Global Flood, but He also encouraged us to study closely the characteristics of the days before the Flood, for such things would also characterize the days just before His return.

The Sons of God



Genesis 6:1-2

1 Now it came about, when men began to multiply on the face of the land, and daughters were born to them, 2 that the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful; and they took wives for themselves, whomever they chose.

Moral and spiritual conditions in the antediluvian (Latin for “pre-flood”) world had deteriorated with the passing years, not only among the Cainites but eventually among the Sethites as well.

Ungodliness abounded, except for the small remnant connected with the line of the promised Seed, along with those few who may have been influenced by the witness of such men as _____.

Then, in the days of Noah, a strange and terrible event took place, leading rapidly to such a tidal wave of violence and wickedness over the earth that there was no longer any remedy but utter destruction.

The “sons of God” saw the “daughters of men” and took them as their wives; the offspring of those perverted unions were “giants in the earth,” mighty men of renown, monsters not only in size but also in _____ (Gen. 6:1-5).

One’s first reaction to this passage is to think of ancient myths of pagan gods consorting with humans—and then to dismiss the entire story as legend.

In contrast, modern Christians have recently attempted to make the story more palatable by explaining the “sons of God” as Sethites and the “daughters of men” as Cainites, with their union representing the breaking down of the wall of separation between _____ and unbelievers.

Another possible interpretation which avoids supernatural implications is that the phrase “sons of God” referred to kings and nobles, reducing this passage to an account of _____ marrying commoners.

Neither of these naturalistic interpretations, however, explain HOW or WHY the progeny of such unions would result in “_____” being born, nor why they would lead to universal corruption and violence.

Although Scripture does teach that believers should not marry unbelievers (1 Cor. 7:39; 2 Cor. 6:14), there is no indication that that particular sin is unforgivable or more productive of general moral deterioration than other sins.

Therefore it seems clear that something beyond the normal and natural is being described in these verses.

The interpretation of the passage obviously hinges on the meaning of the phrase “sons of God” (Hebrew *bene ha elohim* בְּנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים).

In the New Testament, of course, this term is used with reference to all who have been _____ through personal faith in Christ (John 1:12; Rom. 8:14, etc.).

The concept of the spiritual relationship of believers to God as analogous to that of children to a father is also found in the Old Testament (Ex. 4:22; Deut. 32:5; Psalms 73:15; Isaiah 43:6; Hosea 1:10).

But not _____ of those examples uses the same Hebrew phrase as Genesis 6:2 & 4; nor is the meaning of those passages parallel to the meaning here in Genesis.

Neither the descendants of Seth nor true believers of any sort have been previously referred to in Genesis as “sons of God” in any kind of spiritual sense.

The only obvious and natural meaning is that these beings were “sons of God,” rather than of men, meaning that they had been directly _____ by Him, not born to human parents.

Such a description could apply only to Adam (as in Luke 3:38) and to the _____, whom God had directly created (Psalms 104:4; 148:2, 5; Colossians 1:16).

The actual phrase “sons of God” (*bene elohim*) is used three other times, all in the very ancient book of Job (1:6; 2:1; 38:7).

There is no doubt at all that, in these passages, the meaning applies exclusively to angels.

A similar term, “sons of the mighty” (*bene elim*), is used in Psalm 29:1 and 89:6, and also refers to angels.

Thus, there seems no reasonable doubt that, in so far as the language itself is concerned, the intent of the writer was to convey the thought of angels—but this time of _____ angels since they were acting in opposition to God’s will.

This was also the meaning placed on the passage by the Greek translators of the _____, by Josephus, by the writer of the ancient apocryphal book of Enoch, and by all the other ancient Jewish interpreters as well as the earliest Christian writers.

The reason for questioning this obvious meaning is the opinion that it would be impossible for angels to have marital relations with human women and to father children by them.

However, whenever angels have appeared visibly, as recorded in the Bible, they have always appeared in the physical bodies of _____ (e.g., Genesis 18 & 19).

It is true that the Lord Jesus said:



Matthew 22:30

“in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven”

However, this is not equivalent to saying that angels are “sexless,” since people who share in the resurrection clearly retain their own personal identity, whether male or female.

When Jesus said that the angels of God in heaven do not marry, this does not necessarily mean that those who have been cast _____ of heaven were incapable of doing so.

It clearly was not God’s will that angels mix in such a way with human women, but these wicked angels were not concerned with obedience to God’s will.

In fact, it was probably precisely for the purpose of attempting to _____ God’s will that this particular battalion of the “sons of God” engaged in unholy invasion of the bodies of the daughters of men.

Satan had not forgotten God’s prophecy that a promised Seed of the woman would one day destroy him.

He had implanted his own spiritual seed in Cain and his descendants, but God had preserved the line of the true Seed through _____.

When Noah was born and Lamech was led to prophesy that “comfort/rest” concerning the Curse would come through him (Gen. 5:29), Satan and his demons must have feared that their opportunities for victory in this cosmic conflict were in imminent danger.

Perhaps desiring reinforcements for a coming battle against the hosts of heaven, and also desiring, if possible, to completely corrupt mankind before the promised Seed could accomplish Satan’s defeat, they seem to have decided to utilize the marvelous power of _____ which God had given the human family and to corrupt it to their own ends.

By implanting their demonic “seed” in the rapidly multiplying human population, they might be able to enlist in only one generation a vast multitude of allies against God.

So these “sons of God” saw the daughters of men and “and they took wives [or, literally, ‘women’] for themselves, whomever they chose.”

For the sake of argument, let’s assume that the “sons of God” (bene elohim) were, indeed, fallen angels.

In order to make sense of this passage, it would appear either that angels can assume such a total human form that they can actually reproduce with human women, OR that they _____ human men who then took human wives.

Either way, the question would have to be posed about the nature of the progeny that would result from such a union.

Fallen angels have no possibility of _____, but fallen men and women do.

What, then, would be the case with “people” who were half-angel, half-human?

This is such a grotesque situation that it seems extremely doubtful that God would have allowed it at all, even if it were physiologically a possibility.

And yet, as already indicated, it does violence to the actual text of the passage if we try to make it mean merely that the sons of Seth began to marry the daughters of Cain.

If this were what Moses meant, why didn’t he just say so, and thus avoid all the confusion?

And WHY the _____, and WHY the universal violence?

The sons of Seth were surely not all godly men; so why should they all be called “sons of God” (remember, most of them _____ in the Flood)?

Furthermore, Adam had many sons in addition to Cain and Seth; were they spiritual “sons of God” too?

Not very likely, at this period of history.

Furthermore, why stress the union of godly men with ungodly women?

If there were so many godly men on earth, why did God only save Noah and his three sons?

This naturalistic interpretation is so forced and awkward that it does disservice to the doctrine of divine _____ to suppose that this is really what the writer is communicating.

Moses surely meant to convey to his readers the idea that, in these days of Noah, such an awful irruption of abnormality and wickedness had burst forth on the earth that it could only be explained by a demonic cause.

Also, is it not possible that the various legends of giants and demigods actually represent _____ of Biblical truth?

Furthermore, it is very significant that the Septuagint renders the phrase “sons of God” as “angels of God.”

This was the Old Testament version in dominant use in the _____ period, and thus this would be the way the phrase would have been read by Christ and His Apostles.

The apocryphal book of Enoch was extant then, as well, and was apparently known to the New Testament writers (Jude 14), and it supported this angelic interpretation.

In addition, three New Testament passages (Jude 6; 2 Peter 2:4-5; 1 Peter 3:19-20) are best understood by accepting this ancient interpretation.

Now, what of the offspring of these unholy unions?

It could be that the children were true human children of truly human fathers and mothers, but that all were possessed and controlled by evil spirits.

That is, these fallen angelic “sons of God” indwelt the bodies of human men, then taking (or “possessing”) the bodies of the women as well, and also possessing all the _____ they bore.

Jude seems to be speaking of these particular demons who compounded their original sin of following Satan in his rebellion against God by now leaving “their own domain,” having “abandoned their proper abode,” and “going after strange flesh” as later did the Sodomites “in the same way” (Jude 6, 7).

Therefore, God no longer allows them to roam about the _____ like other demons, but “... cast them into the pit (literally, “Tartarus,” not the ordinary place of departed spirits) and delivered them to chains of darkness” where they are “being kept for judgment” (2 Pet. 2:4, LSB).

120 Years

Almost a millennium had passed since the early lives of _____ and Enoch in Genesis 4 until the sad comments of God noted in Genesis 6.

The wickedness of humanity had become great, and the lifestyle of earth’s population had become utterly corrupt.

And God responded to this appalling state of affairs.



Genesis 6:3

3 Then the Lord said, “My Spirit shall not strive with man forever, because he also is flesh; nevertheless his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.”

Why this specific time?

Why 120 years?

This statement makes no sense unless it is recorded to give us the remaining _____ until the impending judgment that God would bring upon the earth.

Some commentators have suggested that God is dictating that from this point onward, the average lifespan would be 120 years.

But there is no such evidence to support that interpretation.

Noah's children and their children's children lived many centuries.

It wasn't until the time of _____ that normal lifespans shortened to near 120 years.

It makes much more sense to see this as God specifying that He was giving man only 120 years more until He, the Judge of all the earth, would bring an end to that population.

We know that both Enoch and Noah bore a strong witness to the people of their day, and it's quite possible that Methuselah and Lamech did the same.

God has always been _____, even under such awful conditions as those that prevailed in the days of Noah (1 Pet. 3:20).

Though nearly all had rejected Him, He still granted 120 years to mankind in light of the bare possibility that at least some might "come to repentance" (2 Pet. 3:9).

This was more than adequate time even for those who were infants to grow to maturity and have abundant opportunity to accept or reject God.

The Nephilim



Genesis 6:4

4 The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them. Those were the mighty men who were of old, men of renown.

One of the most amazing facts revealed by paleontology (the study of fossilized remains of creatures which inhabited the earth in a former age) is that nearly all modern animals were once represented by _____ ancestors.

Not only in the Bible, but in numerous other ancient books are preserved traditions of giants.

The children of the unions of the demonically controlled men and women of this period are the ones said to have become the "giants," the mighty men of old.

The word in the Hebrew is nephilim and comes from the verb naphal ("fall").

Though some commentators suggest that the word means "those who fall upon"—that is, "attackers"—the more natural and probable meaning is "those who have fallen," most likely a reference to the _____ angels.

And the translators of the Septuagint, when translating Genesis 6 into Greek, rendered the word “gigantes,” from which we get our English word “giants.”

Factors for _____ physical stature have resided in the created gene pool from the beginning of the human population.

Their emergence as frequent or dominant characteristics in a specific population could result by chance in a small inbreeding population, or it might result by design in the case of controlled manipulation of the genes by breeders understanding enough about the genetic process to do so.

Geneticists today appear on the verge of breakthroughs which would permit exactly such genetic _____.

And if modern geneticists can discuss with all seriousness the imminent possibility of accomplishing such things as “designer babies,” then it is not unlikely that such genetic knowledge could have been available to the angelic (and demonic) hosts.

Having gained control over both minds and bodies of those antediluvian parents, the fallen “sons of God” could then, by some such genetic manipulation, cause their progeny to become a race of monsters who would also be under their _____.

The demon-possessed humans and their progeny, along with all the other godless inhabitants of the antediluvian world, were soon to perish in the waters of the Flood.

However, the name Nephilim became synonymous with “_____” and was later applied to the giants seen in Canaan by the Israelite spies (Num. 13:33).

Those were purely human giants, descended from a man named Anak, and they were also known as the Anakim.

Because of their prodigious size and strength, they were revered as great heroes; but in God’s sight they were merely ungodly men of violence.

Most of them were killed by Joshua and Caleb and the Israelite forces as they conquered the land of Canaan (Josh. 11: 21-22; 15:13-14).

Hamartiology Before the Flood



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.

After the events of Genesis 6:1–4, God assesses the grave situation.

In addition to the evil Nephilim, mankind itself had grown wicked beyond compare.

First, man was outwardly committing evil acts (“the wickedness of man was great”).

Second, as Jesus affirmed that evil _____ always lie behind evil acts (Mat. 15:18-19), “every intention of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.”

This is another example of how “heart” in the Bible is usually a metaphor for the mind—the place of _____.

The Hebrew in both these phrases is even more emphatic, with a striking alliteration (words that begin with the same sound) and assonance (words containing the same vowel sound): rabbāh rā‘aṭ (רעת רבה) meaning “great evil”; raq ra‘ (רק רע) meaning “only evil.”

Also, the word “intention” is the Hebrew yetser (יצר), related to the word yatsar, used for God’s forming of _____ out of dust (Gen. 2:7).

“The correlation is this: God formed humanity by design, but humanity took its God-given abilities to devise or design evil continually.”
-Arnold Fruchtenbaum

And even as God’s heart ached at the foolishness of His crowning creation grasping after every nuance of the knowledge of _____, earth became



Genesis 6:11-12

“corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence....Indeed it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted their way on the earth”

What a pitiful situation!

Everything good had been provided.

The whole earth was before them with liberty to learn, explore, and develop all that would enhance their lives with wonder and joy.

AND YET, the whole population only sought for evil all the time.

But what does it mean that the Lord “was sorry” (NASB, NKJV) or “_____” (NIV, ESV, LSB) or “repented” (KJV) that He had made man?

When the Bible says God “changes His mind,” it is speaking of God in human terms.

The technical term is anthropomorphism.

Of course, God knows all along what He will or will not do, and He never technically changes His mind because He never gets new information that He has to consider.

However, as He interacts with people, He interacts in _____ time.

God does not interact with us today on the basis of the sin that we may commit next month.

Today, if we are walking in obedience and fellowship with Him, God chooses not to act on what He knows is coming.

Likewise, if we are living in sinfulness today, but He knows we are going to repent next year, God does not treat us as He will next year.

He deals with us now, right where we are.

On the _____ level, God never “changes His mind.”

In fact, Numbers 23:19 says that God neither lies nor repents (changes His mind).

But on the level of interaction with humans—from our _____—He does change His mind.

Although He knows what will happen before it does, He reacts to us in “real time.”

When the situation changes, He changes His actions and His responses to us.

And what we see in this verse is His sorrow over the moral mess mankind had made of God’s beautiful world.

It was so bad that God could no longer tolerate it.

God’s Worldwide Judgment



Genesis 6:7-8

7 The Lord said, “I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky; for I am sorry that I have made them.” 8 But Noah found favor in the eyes of the Lord.

Since the remedy for worldwide wickedness would have to be a worldwide judgment, all _____ animals would have to be destroyed as well.

Thus beasts and birds and creeping things (not fish) were to be destroyed, along with man, from the face of the earth.

Since the Lord had created them as a part of man's _____, it was His prerogative to destroy them with that dominion.

But there was to be one exception. "Noah found favor [grace] in the eyes of the Lord."

The godliest, most important man in the entire world at that time—was simply a sinner saved by _____!

This is the first time that this wonderful word, "grace" (Heb. *chen* חֵן) appears in Scripture.

In sovereign mercy and by the election of grace, God had prepared the heart of Noah to respond in obedient faith to His will.

_____ in every era is exactly the same.

By sovereign grace, received through faith, the believer is justified before God and declared to be righteous in Him.

Only on the basis of this glorious gift of grace can one then walk in fellowship with God, showing the genuineness of one's faith by one's works.

Twice Ezekiel mentions _____ as one of the three most righteous men in history.



Ezekiel 14:14, 20

14 "...even though these three men, Noah, Daniel, and Job were in its midst, by their own righteousness they could only deliver themselves," declares the Lord God. 20 "...even though Noah, Daniel, and Job were in its midst, as I live," declares the Lord God, "they could not deliver either their son or their daughter. They would deliver only themselves by their righteousness."

Then in Hebrews chapter 11, Noah is specifically mentioned for his _____ in God.

In fact, at the beginning of the verse it states, "by faith," and then at the end of the verse we are told again that what he did came by "faith."



Hebrews 11:7

7 By faith Noah, being warned by God about things not yet seen, in reverence prepared an ark for the salvation of his household, by which he condemned the world, and became an heir of the righteousness which is according to faith.

Peter also mentions Noah as a _____ of righteousness.



2 Peter 2:5

5 ...and did not spare the ancient world, but preserved Noah, a preacher of righteousness, with seven others, when He brought a flood upon the world of the ungodly;

There are more statements about Noah's faith and obedience in Genesis itself.

Four separate times it is said that Noah _____ what God commanded (6:22; 7:5; 7:9; 7:16).

Now think about this.

What must it have been like for Noah?

The whole _____ (except for those seven other family members who went with him on the Ark) was in total rebellion against God.

And yet Noah was a preacher of righteousness.

Did he preach on the street corners of the big, wicked cities of Babylon and Nineveh, founded by the line of Cain?

Did he verbally warn his contemporaries of God's coming judgment, like Jonah did?

Or did he just preach to those who stopped by to watch him work on the Ark?

We don't know the details, but we know that he "preached _____."

No doubt, because of the wickedness on the earth at that time, it must have been difficult—even _____—for Noah and his family.

God must have sovereignly protected them all.

But how would we fare if we were in Noah's shoes?

Would we have the same courage and resolve that Noah did, even though the rest of the world—literally—was against him?

Noah was truly a man of great faith!

The Generations of Noah



Genesis 6:9-10

9 These are the records of the generations of Noah. Noah was a righteous man, blameless in his time; Noah walked with God. 10 Noah became the father of three sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Noah had three sons born to him—_____, Ham and Japheth—before God sent a flood to destroy the world (Gen. 5:32).

Whenever the names of Noah's three sons are recorded, Shem is always mentioned first (e.g., Gen. 9:18; 10:1, 21).

Japheth was the middle son (Gen. 10:21), and Ham was the youngest (Gen. 9:24).

All three of them were born after Noah was _____ years old (Gen. 5:32), and the flood came 100 years later (Gen. 7:6-7), making all three sons likely in their nineties.

Shem was _____ two years after the flood (Gen. 11:10), so he must have been born when Noah was around 502 years old.

The word Shem means “_____,” which implies that Noah expected this son's name to become great.

He was right—the modern words Semitic and Semite are derived from Shem's name.

The Bible records that Shem had five sons:
Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram (Gen. 10:22).

Shem lived to be 600 years of age (Gen. 11:10-11) and became the ancestor of the Semitic peoples (Gen. 10:1, 21-31).

Noah blessed Shem above his brothers (Gen. 9:26-27), and it was through Shem that the promised _____ destined to crush Satan came (Gen. 3:15).

“Shem was the ancestor of all the sons of Eber” (Gen. 10:21), and this is important because the word Eber is the origin of the Hebrew word for “Hebrew.”

_____, a descendant of Shem, is the first person in the Bible who is referred to as a “Hebrew” (Gen. 14:13).

And the promised Seed is traced through Shem to Abraham, eventually leading all the way to Christ (Luke 3:36).

Reasons for God's Judgment



Genesis 6:11-13

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. 13 Then God said to Noah, "The end of all flesh has come before Me; for the earth is filled with violence because of them; and behold, I am about to destroy them with the earth."

These verses seem to rehearse the reasons for the coming destruction.

The earth was _____; the earth was filled with violence; and all flesh had corrupted their way.

The universality of human depravity was thus repeatedly emphasized.

Shem, Ham, and Japheth had all been born within the last century before the Flood, and they had lived in the midst of this corrupt society all their lives.

The marvel is that they themselves somehow escaped the corruption.

Had it not been for the example and teachings of their godly parents and grandparents, no doubt they too would have been overcome with the antediluvian wickedness.

One factor which possibly helped was that their father probably kept them _____ for many years in building the Ark and making preparations for the Flood.

God had commanded man to fill the earth.

This he had done; but he had also filled it with violence.

God had told man the way to walk; but now all flesh had corrupted his way.

The word for "corrupt" (Heb. *shachath* שָׁחַת) is a very strong term, and is often translated "destroy."

That is, to corrupt is to _____!

The beautiful image of God in mankind was corrupted by the Nephilim and by mankind's own headlong race after violence.

And God told Noah He would destroy man "_____ the earth."

The Bible clearly teaches that the Flood was a global, world-destroying cataclysm.



2 Peter 3:6 (KJV)

6 ...the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished.

The Ark



Genesis 6:14-16

14 Make for yourself an ark of gopher wood; you shall make the ark with rooms, and shall cover it inside and out with pitch. 15 This is how you shall make it: the length of the ark three hundred cubits, its breadth fifty cubits, and its height thirty cubits. 16 You shall make a window for the ark, and finish it to a cubit from the top; and set the door of the ark in the side of it; you shall make it with lower, second, and third decks.

In order to preserve both human and terrestrial animal life on the earth, God instructed Noah to build a huge barge-like structure called an Ark, in which the occupants would be saved from destruction in the coming Flood.

The Ark was designed for capacity and floating _____ rather than for speed or navigability.

The word for “Ark” (Hebrew tabhah תַּבָּחַ) is not the word used later for the “ark of the covenant,” but it’s the word used for the ark of bulrushes in which Moses was hidden as a baby (Ex. 2:3).

It’s a very ancient word for a vessel meant to _____ upon water.

At the time Noah began building the Ark, it must have seemed ludicrous to his antediluvian contemporaries.

They had never seen _____ on the earth, let alone any kind of flood (Gen. 2:5).

Noah’s constant construction work and his preaching of righteousness no doubt gave them much occasion for ridicule.

Nevertheless, Noah had been “warned by God about things not yet seen” (Heb. 11:7) and, believing God’s word, he proceeded steadfastly to prepare “an ark for the salvation of his household.”

The Ark’s dimensions were 300 cubits long by 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high.

The Babylonians had a royal cubit of about 19.8 inches; the Egyptians had a longer and a shorter cubit of about 20.65 and 17.6 inches respectively; and the Hebrews had a long cubit of 20.4 inches (Ezk. 40:5) and a common cubit of about 17.5 inches.

Another common cubit of antiquity was 24 inches.

But most Bible scholars believe the Biblical cubit to be _____ inches.

However, if we assume the cubit to have been only 17.5 inches, the shortest of all cubits, the Ark would have been 438 feet long, 72.9 feet wide, and 43.8 feet high.

It can be shown hydrodynamically that a gigantic box of such dimensions would be exceedingly stable, almost impossible to _____.

Even in a sea of gigantic waves, the ark could be tilted through any angle up to just short of 90° and would immediately right itself again.

Furthermore, it would tend to align itself parallel to the direction of major wave advance and thus be subject to minimum _____ most of the time.

With the dimensions as calculated, the total volumetric capacity of the Ark was approximately 1,400,000 cubic feet, which is equal to the volumetric capacity of 522 standard livestock cars such as used on modern American railroads.

Since about 240 sheep can be transported in one stock car, a total of over _____ sheep could have been carried in the Ark.

A few other details of the Ark's construction are given.

It was to have three stories, each ten cubits high; and each of these "decks" was to be divided into various "rooms" (literally "_____"—thus apparently each of appropriate size for the individual animals to rest in).

The Ark was to be made of "gopher wood," the exact nature of which is unknown today, but some type of dense, hard wood, perhaps like our modern _____; and it was to be made waterproof and resistant to decay by "pitch," inside and out.

The Ark also had a "window" (Hebrew tsohar צֹהַר), which probably means, literally, an "opening for daylight."

Although the phraseology is difficult, most scholars understand that this "window" was to consist of a one-cubit opening extending all around the Ark's circumference, near the roof, as provision for light and _____.

Finally the Ark was to have a door in its side.

There was only to be _____ door, and all must enter and exit by the same door.

Once the animals started streaming into the Ark, there would be nowhere else to go but further into the Ark.

Although it is not stated as such, it may well be that this is also intended as a _____ of Christ.

Jesus is the one “Way” (John 14:6) to the Father.

He is the one “Door” (John 10:7-9) to the resting place for His sheep.

A Global Flood



Genesis 6:17

17 Behold, I, even I am bringing the flood of water upon the earth, to destroy all flesh in which is the breath of life, from under heaven; everything that is on the earth shall perish.

We are not told exactly when God’s instructions to Noah were given, though it was obviously some time after (probably soon after) His prophetic warning that man would have only 120 more years before judgment would come (Gen. 6:3).

Here in verse 17 God first tells Noah exactly what form the coming destruction would take, though it may have already been implied from His instructions to build an Ark.

It would be a mighty _____ of waters (mabbul mayim מַבּוּל מַיִם).

This word for “flood” (mabbul), used here for the first time, applies only to the Noahic Flood; other floods mentioned in Scripture are denoted by various other words in the original language.

But this was the “mabbul,” unique in all history.

Similarly, when the Genesis Flood is referred to in the New Testament, the Greek term kataklusmos/ κατακλυσμός is uniquely employed (Mat. 24:39; Luke 17:27; 2 Pet. 2:5; 3:6) instead of the usual Greek word for “flood.”

This Flood would not be comparable to other later local floods; it was absolutely _____ in all history.

This Flood would not only destroy _____, but also “all flesh, in which is the breath of life, from under heaven.”

This phrase indicates again that animals, like men, have the “breath/spirit (ruach רוּחַ) of life.”

The phrase “under heaven” qualifies the destruction as applying to land animals only, as does also the statement “everything that is in the earth [or ‘land’].”

The Flood would not destroy all _____ species, though multitudes of marine organisms would no doubt perish in the submarine upheavals associated with the Flood.

Such language, of course, is utterly inconsistent with the idea of either a local flood or a tranquil flood.

The Noahic Covenant



Genesis 6:18

18 But I will establish My covenant with you; and you shall enter the ark—you and your sons and your wife, and your sons' wives with you.

This is the first mention of a “_____” (berith בְּרִית) in the Bible.

God promises Noah that, in response to his obedience, He will subsequently establish His covenant with him and those who would accompany him into the Ark.

The details of this covenant were elaborated later, when they had all emerged from the Ark (9:8-17).

Initially, however, it was essential that Noah build and furnish the Ark, so that life could be preserved through the coming Flood.

God said that only _____ people would be on board: Noah, his wife, his three sons, and their wives.

God knew that no one from that generation would be converted through Noah's preaching; all would perish in the waters of the Flood.

Of course, there were some believers (e.g., Lamech, presumably Methuselah) who would die before the coming of the mabbul.

God's Instructions to Noah



Genesis 6:19-21

19 And of every living thing of all flesh, you shall bring two of every kind into the ark, to keep them alive with you; they shall be male and female. 20 Of the birds after their kind, and of the animals after their kind, of every creeping thing of the ground after its kind, two of every kind will come to you to keep them alive. 21 As for you, take for yourself some of all food which is edible, and gather it to yourself; and it shall be for food for you and for them.”

Found within these verses are God's instructions for the preservation of the animals in the Ark.

The scope was quite comprehensive: a male and a female of each “_____” were to be brought into the Ark, “to keep them alive.”

God had a purpose for each created kind, so He intended that all the kinds be preserved through the Flood.

In addition to this general rule, _____ animals of each “clean” kind (evidently intended for use as domestic and sacrificial animals) were to be taken on board (7:2).

Most land animals are small, of course; so this did not by any means represent an impossible task.

Authorities on biological taxonomy estimate that there are less than eighteen thousand species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians living in the world today.

This number might be doubled to allow for known extinct land animals (that is, those known from _____ fossil records, not the imaginary transitional forms that never existed except in the minds of evolutionists).

Allowing then for two of each species, there might have been a total of about seventy-two thousand animals on the Ark—or seventy-five thousand, to allow for the five extra animals in each “clean” species.

Since the Ark could have carried as many as one hundred and twenty-five thousand sheep, and since the average size of land animals is less than that of a sheep, no more than _____ percent of the Ark’s capacity would have to be used for animals.

Actually, it would have been less than this, since the Biblical “kind” is probably considerably broader than the “species” category of modern biology.

There were a few large animals (elephants, dinosaurs, giraffes, etc.) to be carried on the Ark, but many more small ones (mice, robins, lizards, frogs, etc.).

Even the large animals were probably represented by _____ (and therefore small) individuals, since they had to spend a year in the Ark without reproductive activity and then go out to repopulate the earth.

Thus, the specified size of the Ark seems ideally appropriate for all the animals it had to carry.

There was, of course, also ample room for the approximately one million species of _____ (many of these, no doubt, could have survived outside the Ark), as well as food storage for the people and animals, and living quarters for Noah and his family.

Neither was there any serious problem involved in assembling the animals.

The climate before the Flood seems to have been uniformly warm all over the earth.

Furthermore, the seas, hills, and other geographical features were also more or less uniformly distributed over the globe.

Consequently, animals were not ecologically _____ in different latitudes or altitudes as at present, but were more or less uniformly distributed around the world.

Thus, no great distances were involved when the time came for representatives of each kind to migrate to the Ark.

The Lord told Noah that the animals would “_____ to you” at the proper time, so Noah did not have to send out hunting and trapping expeditions.

This was probably the first animal migration in history, as such migrations had never been necessary before, with a pleasant climate and abundant food available everywhere.

Within each animal kind, however, had been placed genes which were programmed to impart such migratory instincts to their possessors.

In the antediluvian populations, these had no selective value and so were not dominant. Certain individuals still possessed them, however.

And so, when the time came, these individuals, instinctively sensing the approaching storm, began to move, God somehow urging and _____ them toward the waiting Ark.

The animals on the Ark, therefore, were all individuals possessing such genes. Their descendants have inherited them and utilized the instincts necessary in the postdiluvian world.

Scientists as yet have _____ naturalistic explanation for the remarkable migratory and directional instincts possessed by animals, especially by birds, which enable them to adjust to the sharp latitudinal and seasonal temperature and other changes that characterize the post-Flood world.

These abilities have been inherited from their ancestors on the Ark. Another remarkable physiological mechanism possessed by many animals (possibly latent in all), as a protection against sharp temperature and other climatological changes, is the ability to suspend all bodily changes in a state of _____.

This ability enables an animal to pass the winter in very confined quarters, with little or no food intake or bodily excretions (the phenomenon of “estivation” is a similar state of dormancy during very hot weather).

These are remarkable abilities—instinctive abilities possessed by animals (not by _____) which enable them to cope with prolonged periods of bad weather.

Very likely the animals entered the Ark, partook of a good meal, and then, in response to the suddenly darkening sky and the unaccustomed chill in the air, they settled down for quite possibly a year-long hibernation in their respective “nests” in the Ark.

Some may have eaten part of the stored food during the year, but perhaps much of it was to provide them all another good meal as they left the Ark after the Flood.

Noah's Complete Obedience



Genesis 6:22

22 Thus Noah did; according to all that God had commanded him, so he did.

Noah was not only a man of strong faith in God's word, but of thoroughgoing _____ to that word.

The tasks God had given him to do were extremely difficult (build and furnish an enormous Ark) and discouraging (preach for 120 years without a single convert)—AND YET—Noah never questioned or complained.

He simply obeyed!

In the last verse of this chapter—and three times more—we are told that Noah did what God had commanded of him (7:5, 9, 16); and twice it stresses that he did “_____” that the Lord commanded him (6:22; 7:5).

In the days of evil physical giants, Noah was a _____ giant, wholeheartedly believing and obeying God.

Because Noah walked with God, God had wonderful fellowship with him.

There are seven recorded instances in which it is said that God _____ to Noah (Gen. 6:13; 7:1; 8:15; 9:1, 8, 12, 17), each time in fellowship and blessing to Noah and his family.

In contrast, in Psalm 29 (which deals with the Noahic Flood), seven times the “voice of the Lord” thunders forth in majesty and judgment upon a world which had rejected Him (verses 3, 4a, 4b, 5, 7, 8, 9).

The Flood

There will be more to say in the next two chapters (Gen. 7 & 8), but there can be no mistake that the sorrow of God brought about the judgment of God.

The judgment of a holy and omnipotent God is an awful thing to be told about.

It is no accident that almost every culture from every age retains some _____ of such an event.

How could it not be?

Unique in human history, the global Flood is a terrifying reminder that the Creator can also utterly destroy those whom He has made, when they rebel against the One Who made them.

It is popular today to say that God could not or would not destroy that which He _____.

The lie told by Lucifer to Eve (“you shall not surely die”) still echoes in the empty hearts of mankind.

Perhaps the main reason that many wish to ignore the evidence for God’s judgment by water is that the annihilation of billions of men, women, and children in that sudden execution of holy verdict doesn’t fit with “our kind” of God.

Religion puts many faces on “God.”

Holy books tell different stories about how to appease the god of their own making, providing ways to reach some sort of ultimate agreement, with a hope that everything turns out all right.

BUT nothing could be further from the truth.

God IS loving and kind and merciful.

All of His _____ and omnipotence have been directed to solving the ancient problem of sin.

It is His expressed desire that “all should come to repentance” (2 Pet. 3:9; 1 Tim. 2:4).

However, when all has been done to bring about repentance, when the speech and knowledge is declared day and night by the heavens (Psa. 19:1-4), and the “invisible things” of God’s power and divine nature have been clearly displayed for all in every place and during all of time, those who reject and deny what they know to be true are “without excuse” (Rom. 1:20).



Nahum 1:2-3

2 A jealous and avenging God is the LORD; The LORD is avenging and wrathful. The LORD takes vengeance on His adversaries, And He reserves wrath for His enemies. 3 The LORD is slow to anger and great in power, And the LORD will by no means leave the guilty unpunished.

Nahum 1:7-8

7 The LORD is good, A stronghold in the day of trouble, And He knows those who take refuge in Him. 8 But with an overflowing flood He will make a complete end of its site, And will pursue His enemies into darkness.

The End of the First Age

There are only six chapters that log the events of the First Age—six chapters covering a little more than _____ years of human history.

Only six chapters, yet within their short pages are written the foundation of all that follows.

Only six chapters, but in them we can see the awful end of sin let loose, and the terrible impact of the lying, murderous heart of the Enemy, Lucifer.

Only six chapters, but in them the clarity of Satan’s strategy and the foolishness of Eve’s deception are laid bare for all to see.

Only six chapters, rarely read and more rarely applied, in which the long-suffering of the Creator’s heart aches for His image bearers to return willingly to His love—yet in the end, only “Noah found grace in the sight of the Lord.”

Only six chapters, but the Creator draws us back time and again through the rest of Scripture, demonstrating that because He is not only the Creator, but also the promised _____, you and I—like Noah—have every hope of redemption.

The rest of Scripture—the remainder of Genesis, 38 other books of the Old Testament, and 27 books in the New Testament—all tells of a holy God bringing about the reconciliation of man to God.

The End Reflects the Beginning

The First Age ends.

God’s long-suffering toward those who had everything good placed before them is finished.

The Flood of destruction buries the world in graves of mud and water.

That age is over. Our age has begun.

Remember, Jesus said, “For the coming of the Son of Man will be just like the days of Noah” (Mat. 24:37).

Just as world conditions in the last days of the First Age predicted a coming catastrophe, so will world conditions in the last days of our age foreshadow an even greater catastrophe.

Consider the following conditions and characteristics these two ages have in common:

Preoccupation with _____ appetites (Lk. 17:27)

Rapid advances in technology (Gen. 4:22;)

No concern for God in spite of preaching (2 Pet. 2:5; Jude 15)

Disregard for the sacredness of _____ (Gen. 6:1-4)

Population explosion (Gen. 6:1, 11)

Widespread violence (Gen. 6:11, 13)

_____ throughout society (Gen. 6:12)

Preoccupation with illicit sexual activity (Gen. 4:19; 6:2)

Widespread blasphemy (Jude 15)

Organized Satanic activity (Gen. 6:1-4)

Promulgation of abnormal depravity (Gen. 6:5, 12)

Corruption of the _____ bearers (e.g., today's "genetic engineering" (Gen. 6:1-4)

These conditions prevailed in the days of Noah, and they are all rapidly growing again today.

There is good reason, therefore, to believe that our present times are those which will immediately precede the return of the Lord Jesus Christ.

So how should we live in light of that?

Just as Noah did—walk in obedience, and preach righteousness.



2 Corinthians 5:20

20 Therefore, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God were making an appeal through us; we beg you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God.