

All right. If you guys are looking for a seat, there's plenty up front here on each side. You can make your way up front. And you guys, if you have your Bibles, can make your way to the fifth chapter of Genesis. And let me remind you, if you're new to Wednesday nights or you are forgetful like me from our last season, that out here under the tent, you can go to our parkland Chapel app. And there on Wednesday nights on under that tab. The teaching slides for tonight are on on that platform, in case you can't see the one lone television over here from the back. Last night I was at a Cardinals baseball game. And you may know that the Cardinals season, the baseball season is coming to a close for the Cardinals. It looks like it might be over before it's over, but while baseball might be coming to a close in America, or at least for those of us whose teams don't look likely to make the playoffs. The Bible begins with baseball. You guys know this, right? Because in the big inning is how it begins, right? Genesis chapter 1, verse 1. And so the beginning of the Bible, Genesis is the beginning of everything. It tells us the beginning of everything except the beginning of God. Because God has no beginning or no end. And so Genesis begins with God creating in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And so God creates. In chapter 1, the light and the sky and the earth and the seas, and the sun and the moon and the planets and the stars and the creatures of the air and the creatures on land. And then as his capstone creation on the sixth day, he creates man or humans, and we are created in the likeness of God. We're told, or in his own image created male and female. And this distinction of in God's own image, it's the only thing that he created that is created exactly in his image. And so he gives those male and female, he created that mankind creation, dominion over creation. Now when we get to chapter 2, we have the beginning of mankind. And we've told you this, that the Hebrew way of telling a story is to give you the info you need, and then if it wants to dig deeper, it'll retell. So you have in the beginning, God created down on the sixth day, man in his own image. And then in Genesis two, we begin again with mankind because that's our story. And the story is retold with more detail how he created and what he had for them to do in the garden. And everything's rosy until we get to Genesis three. And then we have the beginning of sin. If you ever want to wonder why in the world things are so messed up, you just go back to Genesis three. The Bible tells us the story. Adam and Eve sinned. In fact, the Bible tells us later that sin, happened through Adam because Eve was deceived. But she tempted her husband and she being deceived, then gave it to him and he sinned knowingly. So sin comes through Adam. Now that led to the curse. And so what we understand, and it's important to understand this, is that death is a result of sin. And this is huge because the biblical account flies directly in the face of the evolutionary theory that most of us have been taught, because evolutionary theory depends on millions of years and death. And the Bible says that there was no death until there was sin. And the way I read the Bible, there's almost no possible way to get millions of years of, creation with, life and then death before God created mankind hadn't been around that long. And so we have ourselves a impasse when it comes to those two approaches to creation. We talked about some of that, and we even had Audrey Williams come in and talk about some of that, as that is her background. But because of sin things died. We died physically. We died spiritually. And then we die relationally. And so Adam and Eve are relationally broken from God, and they're expelled from the garden. And that leads us to chapter 4, where we ended up last time. We made it through four chapters in ten weeks through Genesis. We're baby stepping through Genesis. So in chapter four, then you have the spread of sin. The Bible is telling mankind's story, and we have Cain killing Abel. And then, like Adam and Eve in the ancient world, to wander is a sign of a curse or being dispossessed. And so while Adam and Eve are expelled from the garden, then Cain was made to wander because he killed his brother. And. Yet even though he was protected by God from other people, killing him there are people that quickly perpetuate his sin. And Lamech is a guy who pops off the page in chapter 4. This guy named Lamech, he he says he killed a young man for wounding me or hurting me. And then he said, If Cain be avenged in verse 24 of chapter 4, if Cain be Avenged sevenfold, then Lamech 70 sevenfold. He's like a king got away with it. I'm going to let it rip. And so sin is spreading, and so in the middle of all this spread of sin, we have, then Cain's line traced just for a bit, not very far.

But then we're brought back to Adam and Eve and God having grace on them. And while Cain took their son Abel, who was the better of the two as a righteous man, and Cain being an evil or a profane man, Seth is now born to Adam and Eve, and we are told at the end of chapter 4 that as for Seth, verse 26, to him was also a son born, and he named him Enoch. And then men began to call on the name of the Lord. And so something begins to happen. Here is sin spreads. Then we have, Enoch born and his name means mortal. Men seem to be beginning to get a grasp on their own mortality. And yet it's at this time that men begin to call on the name of the Lord. And I point this out to you. The Lord in my Bible is capital, O capital, o capital r capital D I got it out. And when it's like that, it's it's Yahweh or it's Jehovah. It's actually the covenant name of God that he gave to the Israelites. And so here we see before there ever was an Israelite nation, before he ever called Abraham out of ur of the Chaldees the people are starting to to to wake up spiritually a little bit and understand this need not just to relate to the Lord as the giver of life and protector, but to worship him and to walk with him. And so what that leads us to is Seth's godly line. And that's what we're really going to track in the fifth chapter of Genesis. And this line, what you have to understand eventually leads us to Jesus Christ. That's why it's important. Now, as I think about that, then genealogies chapter 5, if you didn't read ahead, is a genealogy which I know most of you skip. Or if you try to read it, you don't make it through. And if you make it through, you don't remember much of what you read. And if you make it through and remember anything, you don't know why you read what you read, but genealogies do play a key role in the Bible, as I have here for you, and they play a key role for a few reasons that I have pointed out. First, they record human history and give a historical continuity. So, for instance, in in this one genealogy here in chapter 5, we have Noah connected to Adam. So the second key figure, you might say in the story in the Bible is Noah from Adam we go to Noah. Now, what's interesting when you think about the continuity of this historical account is not only are we being given human history, and we have our context for what was going on, but we see in an oral tradition before there was even any real written language, things were passed down orally. How God is connecting human history and allowing it to be passed down without too many gaps in the telephone game. Okay, so look at this Adam and Lamech. And we know this because of the genealogy we're going to study Adam and Lamech. Lamech is Noah's dad are alive for 57 years together. Adam could have told his story to Lamech, who is Noah's dad. And then Noah is alive. We'll see later. For 58 years, while Abraham is alive, known as Abraham then. And so the Genesis account literally only has to be passed down through a few mouths, which would be regarded as credible in almost any case, to get to the time when people are now writing history. And it would be able to be passed down you know, in cuneiform or on tablets or later, even the scrolls. And so that's the first reason. Then also they demonstrate God's faithfulness. And what you see is that sin blows up in chapters three and four, and sin dominates the landscape in the story. That's why we read it the way it's laid out. But then what these genealogies tell us is they tell the story of what God's doing in the history of mankind is. They show us that sin cannot deter God's sovereign love. He's always going to come out on top. And then finally, and if you get one thing from this, this is the one thing you need to understand about the Bible. Genealogies, for the most part, trace the lineage of Jesus, and he's the reason that we're here, right? So those genealogies, like Cain's in the last chapter that are not of the messianic line, are followed just but briefly, and then genealogies that are of Christ are followed from one key person down to the next. So all that said, then, just let me say this as I have it there for you. You might find genealogies boring, but they're not boring if they're yours, right? There are people that pay a lot of money to try to figure out what their family tree is. Just so you know, if you claim the name of Christ, this is your family tree. This is your people. And so, by the way, it's a messed up lot that Jesus is saving. We're all tore up from the floor up. So that's part of the story. But I hope the next time you approach a genealogy that you can read it like it's your own and maybe spend a little more time interacting with it. Now, how to glean from the genealogies. Before we get started with this one, then when I approach genealogy. I put up here for you how I try to glean from it. First, I really do read over it and take where I've been in Scripture, and then

the chapter afterward where we're going, and try to put it in context and and ask myself, what's what's the overarching narrative? What's the thing that the writer is trying to get across with this particular genealogy? Additionally, anytime you read the Bible, you're going to want to pray for the Holy Spirit to give you insight. We believe that if we pray for him to give us insight, he will. But then also to ask, what is the purpose of this record? And again, not just, you know, the overarching narrative, but then why is it situated in this biblical account, in this location? And so that may help you glean something from it. But then, as I always encourage people to do you want to read it just like any other piece of literature, you're going to look for repeated words and patterns. Any anything that pops off the page is maybe a little different. Or if you get additional information, we've got a couple of people in here today that we get a little additional information on. Well, then they matter. They're supposed to garner our attention, but then also with genealogies, if you've got some time, then I encourage you to look up the definition of each name, because names matter in the Bible. They were often, as I mentioned to you, these people, are given a name with a prophetic implication, something that they hope for in that person's life or something God had wanted to produce in that person's life. So here's the way I go about it. I use what's called a lexicon, and a lexicon is just a Hebrew or Greek dictionary. In this case, with some expanded information. And you may say, well, I don't know how to find lexicon. Well, Jesus loves you right there. If you scan that QR code, it will take you to an app that I use every week, almost every day, actually called Bible Hub. And that's the lexicon. For the Hebrew, as it were. And so what you do is you type your verse in there and it will give you the definition of every word in the Hebrew in that verse. And it will. You don't have to be able to say it. It will actually spell it out for you phonetically, help you pronounce it a little bit, and then it will give you the definition. And often it will tell you how that word was used in context. And so if you spend about 15 minutes going down through each name with the lexicon, lots of times there'll be something really cool pop off the page. And I got to tell you in Genesis five, the lexicon or knowing the definitions of the name is the key to having your mind blown. And we'll get to that later. If you don't know what I'm talking about. So that brings us to Adam's genealogy. We're going to start in chapter 5, verse 1. This is the book of the genealogy of Adam in the day that God created man, he made him in the likeness of God. He created them, male and female, and blessed them and called them mankind. In the day that they were created. So this is the book of the genealogy of Adam. Adam literally means man. God created man. He named him man. Adam. Now it begins in the beginning, in the day that God created man. So according to the biblical account, the way we approached it, that's the sixth day of creation. Six literal days in God created man and called him Adam. We find that he actually created man and woman and they were called Adam. They were called mankind. Now this begins a similar to Matthew, chapter one, verse 1. If you've ever read the Gospel of Matthew, it reads like this. The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the Son of David, the son of Abraham. And so while Genesis chapter 5, verse one is the book of the genealogy of Adam, then when we get to the New Testament and we're presented with Jesus, the Messiah, it begins the same way. Jesus is actually the second Adam all over Scripture. He's called the second Adam, and he's here to reverse the curse. So that's why when you get to Genesis five, it's good to read the genealogy. And when you get to Matthew chapter 1, it's good to to peruse the genealogy there too. Well, anyway it tells us here that he created him in the likeness of God, as we said before, mankind's the only creation which is created in the image of God or the likeness of God. And he created them, male and female. This used to not be a big deal, but it is nowadays. And just to be blunt and you know, and brief, mankind is of only two sexes or genders. Okay, that's the biblical take. We can move on. He blessed them. He blessed them, and he called them mankind. Which, again, is Adam. He called Adam and Eve, as it were. They together? Mankind. In the day that he created him, on that sixth day. And so this is Adam's genealogy. This is what we're getting ready to get into now, this genealogy is actually a bridge between chapters four and six. So the Bible is telling, you know, a story. It has, you know, a take that it's focusing on. And so this one is bridging the gap between, as we mentioned before, Adam. And then in chapter 6, Noah.

Now there are 13 names listed in this genealogy. Ten of them are in the genealogy. Then the other three Noah's sons, which will really get to next week. And following. But this genealogy, what it does is it gives us the length of the antediluvian or that's just a big word for the pre-flood period. And if you take it at its, literal account and there are people that do insert gaps in here, and if you're one of those, I won't thumb wrestle you. It's just not my approach. I just take it literally. So then this genealogy gives us 656 years, 1656 years before the flood. And so when you do the math in the Bible, mankind is only been around for about 6000 years. That's just how it reads. If you just take it at face value. Now that said, the key phrase you have to know in this chapter is. And he died. If there's a genealogy, it means there's a lot of different generations. It means people passed off the scene. And so the key phrase is, and he died, which in one sense accentuates what we've talked about, that sin causes death. It always does causes spiritual death. As we mentioned, physical death, relational death, when sin is full grown, it always brings forth death. So there's a lot of death. Just a couple chapters after the first sin. But as this then is the genealogy that follows the line of Christ, so then it follows the scarlet thread of redemption. And so the overarching theme of this is where sin abounds. Grace abounds much more. Also, the sin is not the final word for what God's doing. In a believer's life. And the final word, and what God's doing in human history. So then verse 3, now hang on, we're going to read every word of this sucker. Verse three. And Adam lived 130 years, and he begot a son in his own likeness after his image. Now, just I won't camp on this, but there's a whole study in man was created in the image of God. But now Adam's son is created in his image. I'll let you ponder on that. So he had a son in his own likeness. After his image, and named him Seth. So Seth's name means appointed. And after he begot Seth, the days of Adam were 800 years, and he had sons and daughters. There you go. He didn't just have a couple sons. He had many sons and daughters. And so all the days that Adam lived were 930 years, and he died. We talked about the reasons that there was longer life before the flood. We won't rehash that. But then verse six, Seth lived 100 and five years and he begot Enoch, whose name means mortal. And after he begot Enoch, remember, Enoch is the one in his day in whom men begin to call on the name of the Lord. Then Seth lived 807 years, and he had sons and daughters. And so all the days of Seth were 912 years. And he died, and so Enoch lived 90 years, and begot Cainan, or Kenan, and his name means sorrow. And after he begot Cainan, Enoch lived 815 years and had sons and daughters. So all the days of Enoch were 905 years, and he died, and Cainan or Kenan, depending on your translation and your spelling, lived 70 years, and he begot Mahalalel or Mahalalel, and his name means the blessed God. And after he begot Mahalalel. Verse 13, Cainan lived 840 years and had sons and daughters. So all the days of Cainan were 910 years, and he died, and Mahalalel lived 65 years, and he begot Jared. And his name means shall come down. And after he begot Jared, Mahalalel lived 830 years and had sons and daughters. And so all the days of Mahalalel were 895 years, and he died. Jared lived 162 years, and he begot Enoch, whose name means teaching, and Jared lived 800 years and had sons and daughters, and so all or excuse me, after he begot Enoch. Jared lived 800 years and begot sons and daughters. So all of the days of Jared were 962 years, and he died. Enoch lived 65 years and begot Methuselah, and after he begot Methuselah, whose name means his death, shall bring, Enoch walked with God 300 years, and had sons and daughters. So all the days of Enoch were 365 years, and verse 24 Enoch walked with God, and he was not. For God took him. Let's stop there just for a second. Give yourself a little hand clap of applause for making it through that sucker. Just a little mini golf clap. You did it. Well, Enoch, we have to stop here. Because, as I told you, he gets a little more pressed than some of the others. So his name kind of pops off the page. Now, of all the names we've read, Enoch, whose name means teaching, is as I have here for you. He's an Old Testament figure, but he actually gets more press or he gets more words in the New Testament. What I want to point out to you before we track him down in the New Testament is this that it tells us here in Genesis five after he fathered Methuselah, after he followed Methuselah, Enoch walked with God. And I think that's noteworthy because I would say to this day, for for many people, after they have a child, they start to wake up to the meaning of life. They kind of, you know, chase after

their own dreams, live for themselves, and you have a child and you go, oh, you know, it's not just all about me. I got responsibilities here. I mean, what am I going to do? How do I want this little one to be raised? And so here's Enoch, and he wakes up, if you will, and starts to walk with God. It's the first time that phrase is used in the Bible after he fathered Methuselah. Now, before I go on, just let me say that according to Ecclesiastes chapter 12, verse 1, it's good to seek the Lord early. In fact, Solomon wrote in chapter 12 Ecclesiastes verse 1, remember now your creator in the days of your youth, before the difficult days come and the years draw near. When you say, I have no pleasure in them, and so, biblically, you guys know this Captain Obvious. When's the best time to follow the Lord? When you're young, younger, the better. When's the second best time? Today. Right now. Do not delay. Today is the day of salvation. Is what the Scripture tells us. And so here, Enoch, he wakes up and he starts to walk with the Lord. And it changes his destiny. Now, what we're told about Enoch is this in Jude chapter one, you might want to turn there with me. The easiest way to find it is to go all the way to revelation. Backtrack one book and go to Jude chapter 1. There's only one chapter in Jude, by the way, so if you're looking for more, you'll just keep looking. And there, Enoch is mentioned and it tells us in Jude chapter 1, verse 14, now Enoch, the seventh from Adam prophesied about these men, and that is really evil men in the end times saying, behold, the Lord comes with ten thousands of his saints, two verse 15. Execute judgment on all to convict all who are ungodly among them of their ungodly deeds which they have committed in an ungodly way, and of all the harsh things which ungodly sinners have spoken against him, as, by the way, the most any verse uses the word ungodly, and God's going to deal with them. It's not a good deal. Now we'll get to this a little more next week, but Jude actually quotes here from a pseudo biographical book called The Book of Enoch, chapter one, verse 9. That book was written between 301 hundred BC. I want to let you know if you're a fan of the Book of Enoch, and there's some of you in here. The Book of Enoch is referenced here, but the Book of Enoch is not in the Bible, nor is it in the Apocrypha. Why it didn't hold up to the cut. So it has some interesting information. But when we talk about things that are also found in the Book of Enoch, next week, I will not reference the Book of Enoch because it is pseudepigraphical, which means it really wasn't written by Enoch, and it writes itself in the first person as Enoch, writing it. And so if that's the case, it loses a lot of credibility. But we'll table that for next week. That's for next week. For all of you that are excited about that stuff, what is conveyed to us in, this particular verse in Jude is that Enoch, after he began to walk with God, became one who preached about Jesus. Second coming with all of his saints. That's you. And I, presumably someday then, to judge the earth. And so he was a preacher of the second coming of the Lord. And by the way, he was preaching that in a day where judgment was was really quickly gathering the the clouds were gathering over the horizon. Now, before we move on then Methuselah, his son Methuselah means when it dies, when he dies, it shall come. And just as a little side note, little garnish, Methuselah, as I have here for you, dies the very same year as the flood. Which means he's one who, when he dies, his life prophetically named. When he dies, it shall come. When he dies, the judgment comes. Or there are other people who believed he may have actually died in the flood. I'll let you figure that out. But that's what happens nevertheless. Enoch, then, is a much different man, because Enoch was not every person in this genealogy. It says of him, and he died except for one, that is Enoch. And he was not. For God took him. He was taken. He was translated. That's the idea. And so Enoch, his faith, when he began to walk with God after his son was born, was rewarded in that he did not die. And the second place his story is told in the New Testament is in Hebrews chapter 11. And this is called the Hall of Faith, where great men and women are recorded. Their deeds from the Old Testament to encourage those New Testament Christians like us in Hebrews chapter 11, verse 5 says, by faith Enoch was taken away, so that he did not see death, and he was not found because God had taken him for before he was taken, he had this testimony. And what was his testimony that he pleased? God, but without faith it says it is impossible to please him, for he who comes to God must believe that he is, and that he is he. He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek him. And so he was taken. He didn't. He didn't have to go through the judgment or

he didn't have to be faced with everything at the run up to the flood. But in this way, he is also, as I have here for you. He was taken, for he was not. He was translated in this way. He is a prefigurement of the rapture of the church, which we here believe in and teach, where someday there'll be a group, maybe us, where we will not die. We will be a group that are taken before we come back with the Lord. And in first Thessalonians chapter four, verse 15, it reads of this. For this we say to you by the word of the Lord, that we who are alive and remain until the coming of the Lord, will by no means precede those who are asleep. For the Lord himself will descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of an archangel, and with the trumpet of God. And the dead in Christ will rise first, and then we who are alive and remain will be caught up. That is raptured, that is translated together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. And thus we shall always be with the Lord. Therefore, by the way, when we think about the Second Coming, here's the reason there's so many verses on the Second Coming. Therefore comfort one another with these words. The doctrine of the Second Coming is never supposed to scare people into acting crazy, supposed to comfort us so that we look for the quick return of the Lord, and we live with the idea in our minds of Maranatha. Come quickly, Lord Jesus. Well, that's how this guy lives. And before we leave him and get ready to head down the home stretch, just let me say that he that is Enoch. Many people believe maybe one of the two witnesses in revelation 11, there are people who make a case for these two witnesses to be Elijah and Moses. The law and the prophets or their people. I'm kind of in this camp that it's Elijah and Enoch. Why? Because they both don't die. They were translated into heaven. Only two men that we ever read about that were translated into heaven. And they don't die. And Hebrews nine, verse 27, I'll just go ahead and go there and read it for you, says this of mankind, and it is appointed for men to die once. But after this the judgment. And so the two witnesses in revelation, they pop on the scene, they have a big splash and an impact for the Lord. They are allowed to be killed. And so they would then die. Enoch and Elijah. But then they rise again and are translated up into heaven themselves. So anyway, we could thumb wrestle over that. But some people believe, like myself, that he may be one of the two witnesses. But just think about this before we get ready to try to land the plane here. Enoch's life is summed up in six verses. And so you think about this guy. He gets more words here than almost anybody else in this genealogy. He's a preacher in his era of prophetic things. He's mentioned in the New Testament, which means Enoch probably is going to be mentioned in the Bible more than you or I. Right? I mean, he made a bigger splash, you might say, and yet he gets six verses. I don't know, I don't know if you ever think about this, but I don't want to depress you. But do you know how little you'll be thought of after you're gone? Almost nothing. Maybe the people who know you the best and love you the best. They'll. They'll have a thing or two that they can convey to someone. But even that fades over time. And really, your life is summed up in just a handful of sentences. So what about you? What? What do you want your life to be? I think about this a lot in my life. I've been a lot of things. I was a sawmill worker when I was a kid. I drove a tow truck in East Saint Louis for a while. I have climbed telephone poles for a living. I've done auto body. I've worked in two factories that will probably shorten my life, and I'll get translated to Jesus quicker. I've, you know, I've had all these different, you know, experiences in the workforce. And then I landed in the ministry, and now that's been my, my vocation for the better part of 25 years. And people call me pastor and they call me Bible teacher. And some people call me other stuff, but I won't share what that is, but I think about sometimes I think, well, if I didn't do what I do right now what would I be? And I'm not planning on doing anything else, so don't get worried and come up to me afterwards. But, you know, in reality, what I've done for 20 years here, it impacts every area of my life. Every friend I have, every person I interact with, every place I go, and I've been one of the fortunate ones to be called and I really think give my life to the Lord. And if he translated me to heaven right now, I think I could say, well, my life mattered for Jesus. And that's what really matters. Not just did life matter for you, but for Jesus. So I think I could say that, and I've been blessed enough to have children. I, my wife and I didn't think we'd ever have children. And so now I'm getting old enough that my I have this hope that if I can keep, keep breathing and keep sucking in air and

exhaling it, that I might see grandkids someday and and might be able to do better than I did, you know, with them than I did my own children and all that stuff that we think about. Right? But at the end of the day, I hope when I'm done that nobody will remember me as a Bible teacher or a pastor or a dad or a husband or a tow truck driver that survived East Saint Louis. But I hope somebody will say, well, that that guy walked with God. And all the stuff, even the good stuff, competes with that, because on my bad days, I'll settle for pastor or Bible teacher or good dad. But on the best days, I walk with God. Do you understand that? That's why you sit here. I know it is. And when all the other stuff, we can push it aside. That's what burns in our heart. God put eternity in our hearts. And that's what I think about when I think about Enoch. He was not. For God took him because he walked with God. And that's my prayer for myself and for each person that comes to this church. And if we ever do anything that doesn't convey that, I'm sorry, because that's what we want to do. So anyway, all that said, let's get it out of this humidity. Verse 25. Actually, no. Verse. Yeah. 25 there we go. So Methuselah lived 187 years and begot Lamech. And after he begot Lamech, Methuselah lived 782 years and had sons and daughters. So all the days of Methuselah were 969 years, and notice he died. And you know this Methuselah lived the longest of any person in the Bible. So, Lamech whose name means the despairing or despairing Lamech lived 182 years and had a son. And here's here's what this has been leading to. And he called his name Noah, which means the rest or comfort, saying, this one will comfort us concerning our work and the toil of our hands, which is a result of the curse, because the ground which the Lord has cursed us. It's hard to work, because the ground which the Lord cursed, and after he begot Noah, Lamech lived 500 and 95 years and had sons and daughters. So all the days of Lamech were 777 years, and he died. And Noah was 500 years old. And Noah begat Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Now I got two more slides. So hang with me. Here's Noah, he's born. Notice this only 14 years after Seth. So we're talking about continuity. So, Adam's son, Seth died only 14 years before Noah. Noah could have known Seth's son Enoch in Enoch's day, men began to call upon the name of the Lord shrunk. Right here and then what we're going to see is Noah's name means comfort. And so God's going to reset, corrupted mankind with Noah and his family. Because in the next chapter, Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord. And Shem, who is the ancestor of Abraham, who is the father of the Semitic peoples, Jews and Arabs, and the Christian faith is of the line, or the son of Noah. And so that's where we're headed. So that's the reason for this genealogy, kind of from a, let's say, a 10,000 foot view. But that leads me to, one last slide. And I got to tell you, of all the things I ever figured out in the Bible, this is the coolest thing. And that's not hyperbole. This thing was the thing that most blew my mind. And when I go all over the world and get to teach the Bible, I usually I usually present this because this is a mind blower, and I hope for you it will impress upon your heart that in the volume of the book, it is written of Jesus, because we did all these names. And so Adam means man and Seth means. Appointed. And Enoch means mortal and Canaan or Cainan means sorrow and mahalalel or Mahalalel. However you say it means the blessed God, and Jared means shall come down. And Enoch means teaching, and Methuselah means his death shall bring, and Lamech means, despairing. And Noah means comfort or rest. And if you string all those names together in order, it gives to you what is known as the hidden gospel. And it reads like this. This is why you might want to study a genealogy or two. Man is appointed mortal sorrow, but the blessed God shall come down teaching his death shall bring the despairing rest. Get out of here. I love that. Heavenly father, we thank you so very much for the the gospel of Jesus Christ found in every chapter. If we could just see it. So here's one where it maybe popped off the page after a little digging, but we do. Thank you so very much. We appreciate these who have come out on a hot and humid evening to worship you under this tent. And Lord, we pray that you would cause us to walk with you all the days of our lives, that you would give us a deep desire to put you first, and that we would find our identity and our worthiness in you. And may we be encouraged by such a great cloud of witnesses as is in this genealogy. And would you, Lord, as well help us to give each other a lift and strengthen the weak knees and the hands that hang down along our way to our destination, which is heaven in Jesus name, Amen. Would you guys stand?