



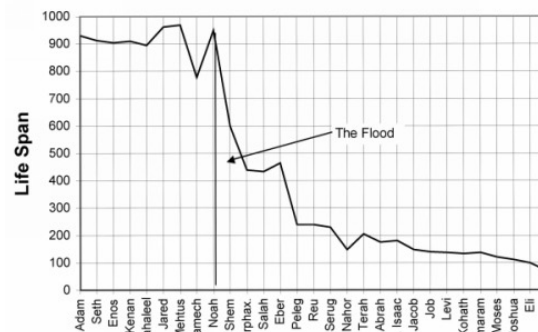
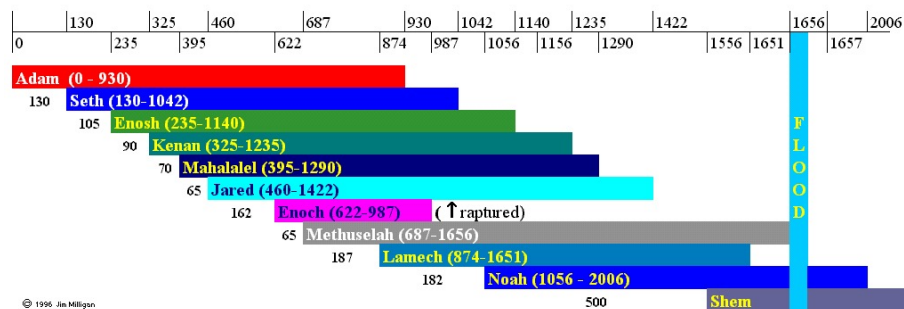
GENESIS

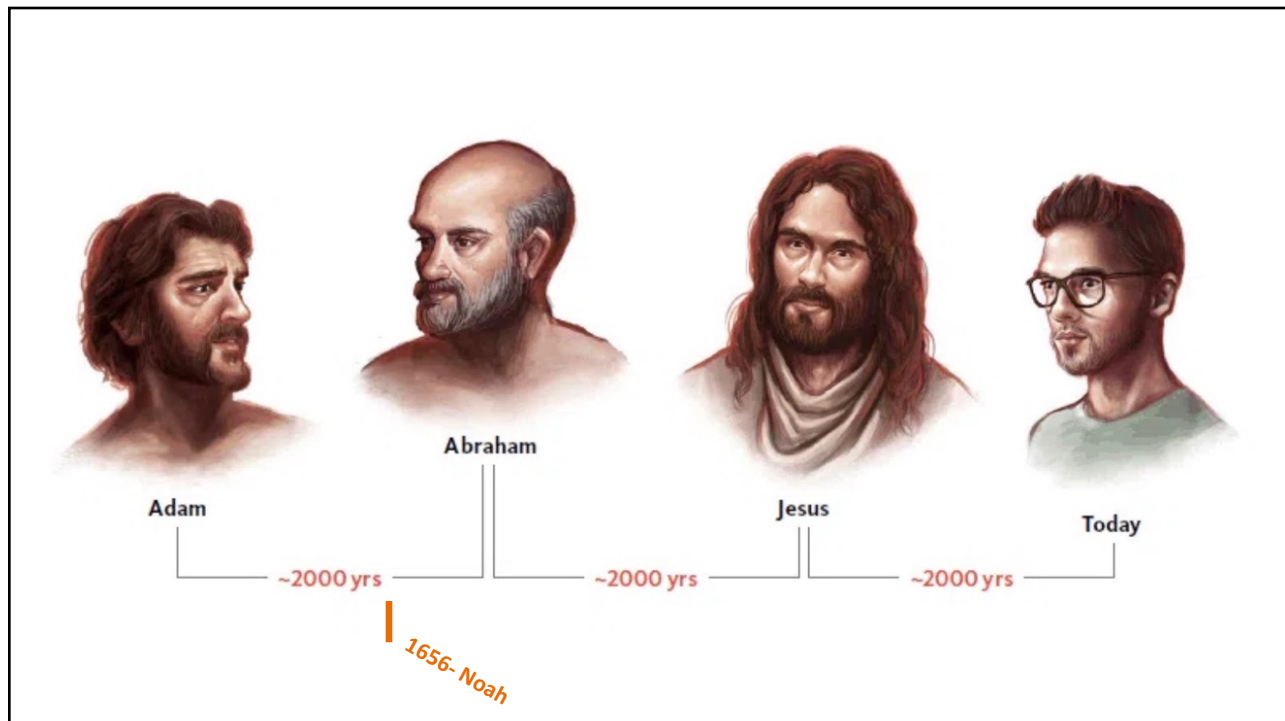
	Creation	Fall	Flood	Nations		Abraham	Isaac	Jacob	Joseph
	CHAPTERS 1–2	CHAPTERS 3–5	CHAPTERS 6–9	CHAPTERS 10–11		CHAPTERS 12–25	CHAPTERS 26–27	CHAPTERS 28–36	CHAPTERS 37–50
Beginnings	Beginning of the human race					Beginning of the chosen race			
Result	Confusion and scattering					Bondage in Egypt			
History	Primeval history					Patriarchal history			
Chronology	Over 2,000 years					Approximately 300 years			
Emphasis	Four major events					Four important people			
Key Words and Phrases	“In the beginning” (1:1) “Generations” (5:1; 6:9; 10:1; 11:10; 11:27; 25:12; 25:19; 36:1; 37:2)								
Theme	God promises to redeem and bless His people.								
Key Verses	3:15; 12:3								
Christ in Genesis	Pictured in the seed of the woman (3:15); Melchizedek, the high priest (14:18); the humiliation and exaltation of Joseph (chapters 37–50)								

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Genealogy of Genesis 5 Through Flood





Event/Person	Passage	Total Time from Creation (years)
God created everything.	Genesis 1–2	0
Adam became the father of Seth at 130.	Genesis 5:3	$0 + 130 = 130$
Seth became the father of Enosh at 105.	Genesis 5:6	$130 + 105 = 235$
Enosh became the father of Kenan at 90.	Genesis 5:9	$235 + 90 = 325$
Cainan became the father of Mahalalel at 70.	Genesis 5:12	$325 + 70 = 395$
Mahalalel became the father of Jared at 65.	Genesis 5:15	$395 + 65 = 460$
Jared became the father of Enoch at 162.	Genesis 5:18	$460 + 162 = 622$
Enoch became the father of Methuselah at 65.	Genesis 5:21	$622 + 65 = 687$
Methuselah became the father of Lamech at 187.	Genesis 5:25	$687 + 187 = 874$
Lamech became the father of Noah at 182.	Genesis 5:28	$874 + 182 = 1056$
The Flood started when Noah was 600.	Genesis 7:6	$1056 + 600 = 1656$

English Name	Hebrew Meaning
Adam	Man
Seth	Appointed
Enos	Mortal
Cainan	Sorrow
Mahalaleel	Bless God
Jared	Shall Come Down
Enoch	Teaching
Methuselah	His Death Brings
Lamech	Despairing
Noah	Rest

Man is appointed mortal sorrow, but Blessed God shall come down teaching, and His death shall bring the despairing rest.

Chapter 5

Verse 1- *This is the book of the generations of Adam. On the day when God created man, He made him in the likeness of God.*

This begins a list of the descendants of Adam and Eve down to Noah and his three sons- ten generations. The list follows a regular, three-part pattern:

- Birth report: father's name, age of the father when the son was born, name of son
- Report of other births: life span of the father after the son's birth, birth of other children
- Death report: age to which the father lived, father's death.

There is a restatement that God created man in His likeness (not physical)

1 Chronicles 1:1-4 *Adam, Seth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.*

Luke 3:36-38- *Noah, the son of Lamech, the son of Methuselah, the son of Enoch, the son of Jared, the son of Mahalaleel, the son of Cainan, the son of Enosh, the son of Seth, the son of Adam, the son of God.*

Chapter 5

Verse 2- *He created them male and female, and He blessed them and named them "mankind" on the day when they were created.*

This is a restatement of what we have learned in Genesis 1:26-28. It begins a record of the antediluvian patriarchs from Adam to Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Abel died and had no line. Cain's line was wicked and lasted only seven generations. Seth's line was godly and was the only line to survive the Flood.

Chapter 5

Verse 3- *When Adam had lived 130 years, he fathered a son in his own likeness, according to his image, and named him Seth.*

After Adam, this begins the godly line of Seth. It could be that Adam and Eve had children between Abel (the second born) and Seth, or that God withheld the blessing of children during that long period to allow them to grieve. There is biological and spiritual likeness.

in his own likeness- Adam was created in God's image, and so was Seth. He looked like his father but also had God's image in his life.

Chapter 5

Verse 4- *Then the days of Adam after he fathered Seth were eight hundred years, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

Adam lived $130 + 800 = 930$ years. We can say that antediluvian people lived approximately ten times longer than people after the Flood.

Longevity would allow the earth to be populated quickly.

Assuming the world population would double every 150 years (2 to 4 to 8 to 16 to 32...) After 4800 years and 32 doublings, the population would multiply from 2 to 8.6 billion, minus deaths.

Currently, the world's population doubles every 40 years. The earth's population by the time of the flood could equal or exceed the population today.

If evolutionists are correct and man has been on the earth for 100,000 years, where are the people? The current population is evidence of a young earth.

Chapter 5

Verse 5- *So all the days that Adam lived were 930 years, and he died.*

Romans 3:23- *or all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God,*

Romans 6:23- *For the wages of sin is death, but the gracious gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.*

The fact that Adam died is evidence of the merciful hand of God on his life and a pattern for all who would follow him (except Enoch and Elijah). Life and then certain death.

Chapter 5

Verse 6- *Now Seth lived 105 years, and fathered Enosh.*

Seth was 25 years younger than his father Adam when he fathered Enosh. After Cain murdered the righteous “seed” (Abel), God’s raised up another “seed” (Seth). This is seen throughout Scripture. The devil was constantly trying to rid the world of a promised Savior, but God’s plan is never stopped. It was through the seed of Seth that Jesus was born.

Chapter 5

Verse 7- *Then Seth lived 807 years after he fathered Enosh, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

Seth didn’t live as long as Adam, but he fathered Enosh (“man” or “mortal”). According to 4:26, it was during the life of Enosh that people began calling on the name of the Lord. This could mean public worship and prayer or a refusal to worship idols.

Even though there are many other children born to these antediluvian patriarchs, there is no reason to believe that there are gaps between them.

Chapter 5

Verse 8- *So all the days of Seth were 912 years, and he died.*

Seth lived almost as long as his father, Adam, and probably had many hundreds and thousands of extended family born during his lifetime.

Again, we see that the curse of death is inescapable. Everyone (with a few notable exceptions) dies physically. Sin brought death to the world and is now king.

Satan, aware that the “seed of the woman” (Genesis 3:15) will be his end, is already at work trying to prevent him from being born.

Chapter 5

Verse 9- *Now Enosh lived ninety years, and fathered Kenan.*

Enosh is relatively young as he fathers Kenan (Sorrow). Not much is known of Kenan, but it is thought his name comes from the same root as Cain. Many find it hard to believe that Enosh would name his son after his ancestor Cain.

Chapter 5

Verse 10- *Then Enosh lived 815 years after he fathered Kenan, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

Enosh did not live as long as his grandfather Adam, or his father, Seth, but like them, he fathered other children, probably a lot of them!

Modern science suggests that most living creatures would be capable of living much longer than they do if it weren't for a diminished environment, genetic decay, and other factors. These were not as big an issue before the Flood, making extensive lifespans possible.

Chapter 5

Verse 11- *So all the days of Enosh were 905 years, and he died.*

Enosh, like his grandfather, Adam, and his father, Seth, lived almost a millennium! It would be like someone dying this year who was born in the medieval year 1117.

Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in the year 1117.

Chapter 5

Verse 12- *Now Kenan lived seventy years, and fathered Mahalalel.*

Kenan is relatively young as he fathers Mahalael (Bless God- notice the theophoric “el”).

The name “Mahalalel” is later mentioned in Nehemiah 11:4. It is formed by the combination of two words: *hālāl* (“praise”), and the divine name *ēl* (“God”), meaning “Praise of God” or “One who is praising God.” (Matthews)

Chapter 5

Verse 13- *Then Kenan lived 840 years after he fathered Mahalalel, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

As a constant reminder, it is noted that even though Kenan lived a long life, he, too, died. It is now a matter of fact that every person born will die physically.

Kenan's life overlaps that of Adam by nearly 600 years. The history of the world, to that point, was not something lost to dozens of prior generations. It was alive, first-hand, or second-hand, right up to the moment of the flood.

Chapter 5

Verse 14- *So all the days of Kenan were 910 years, and he died.*

Once again, Kenan lives almost a millennium but eventually dies like the rest of his family.

Kenan had several hundred years in common with Adam, and many in common with Noah.

When God sent the Flood, there were men and women alive who had spoken with Adam and his immediate children. The history of the line of Seth had not been lost, and there were still those alive who knew what the world was like from the beginning.

Chapter 5

Verse 15- *Now Mahalalel lived sixty-five years, and fathered Jared.*

Mahalalel was younger than his father when he fathered Jared ("Shall Come Down" or "Servant"), a name also mentioned in 1 Chronicles 4:18.

Enosh and Kenan, Mahalalel, and Jared will live many years concurrently with Noah (see Genealogy of Genesis 5), and they lived hundreds of years in parallel with Adam.

According to this chapter, the first patriarch born after Adam's death was Noah himself. Adam's eyewitness testimony of God, and His relationship to mankind, was still alive up to the moment of the flood.

Chapter 5

Verse 16- *Then Mahalalel lived 830 years after he fathered Jared, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

Mahalalel did not live as long as his father but was important in that he fathered the great-great-grandfather of Noah. Like his fathers before him, he died as a result of Adam and Eve's sin, who were still alive during most of Mahalalel's life.

Chapter 5

Verse 17- *And all the days of Mahalalel were eight hundred ninety and five years: and he died.*

Again, Mahalalel almost lived a millennium before dying from the curse of sin.

Chapter 5

Verse 18- *Now Jared lived 162 years, and fathered Enoch.*

Jared, then, fathered Enoch (Teaching), not to be confused with his great-great-grandfather, Enosh.

Jared and Enoch will be the last of the antediluvian patriarchs to die years before the flood, which happened 229 years after the death of Jared.

Jared will be the first of the patriarchs to die before his son only because God took Enoch (v. 24).

Chapter 5

Verse 19- *Then Jared lived eight hundred years after he fathered Enoch, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

In like fashion, Jared lives a long life, fathering many, many more children. Enoch will be very special as he will be taken by God 435 years before Jared dies.



Chapter 5

Verse 20- *So all the days of Jared were 962 years, and he died.*

Jared has the distinction of being the second-oldest man alive in history, second only to his grandson, Methuselah. Ironically, his son's life will be the shortest (365 years- a "year of years").



Chapter 5

Verse 21- *Now Enoch lived sixty-five years, and fathered Methuselah.*

Enoch was relatively young when he fathered Methuselah. He and Methuselah are probably the most-recognized patriarchs because of their distinctions- not dying and living longer than any other human.

Chapter 5

Verse 22- *Then Enoch walked with God three hundred years after he fathered Methuselah, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

This is a break in the ten-generation pattern. First, the record indicates that “Enoch walked with God” before it denotes that he did not die like all of ancestors. Instead, the record reflects that *“he was not, for God took him.”*

To *“walk with God”* means to show devotion to Him. It reminds us of when God walked with Adam and Eve in the Garden.

Chapter 5

Verse 23- *So all the days of Enoch were 365 years.*

Enoch’s lifespan was the shortest of any antediluvial patriarch only because God took him earlier than he normally would have died.

Chapter 5

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

This breaks the pattern of the generational record. The word used for “took” (*lāqah*) is the same word used when Elijah was taken to heaven before death (2 Kings 2:9–12).

The phrase “walked with God” is also written of Noah in the next chapter (6:9). This is the second time the phrase is used of Enoch in the genealogy, which makes us think it is completely true of him.

Hebrews 11:5- *By faith Enoch was taken up so that he would not see death; and he was not found because God took him up; for before he was taken up, he was attested to have been pleasing to God.*

Chapter 5

Verse 25- *Now Methuselah lived 187 years, and fathered Lamech.*

Returning to the same pattern before Enoch, Methuselah (His Death Brings) fathered Lamech when he was 187 years old. It’s interesting that many Bible scholars believe he died the year of the Flood. Thus, “His death brings... the Flood.”

Chapter 5

Verse 26- *Then Methuselah lived 782 years after he fathered Lamech, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

As mentioned previously, Methuselah lived longer than any man alive. His life overlapped Adam's life 243 years, and he was alive during a portion of every antediluvian patriarch's life.

Chapter 5

Verse 27- *So all the days of Methuselah were 969 years, and he died.*

Methuselah's life was only 31 years short of a millennium. He most likely died in 1656, the year of the Flood.

Chapter 5

Verse 28- *Now Lamech lived 182 years, and fathered a son.*

Lamech is interesting in that he shared a name with a descendant of Cain, who was a polygamist and a multiple murderer. He also is the only patriarch who died before his father (Enoch didn't die).

Chapter 5

Verse 29- *And he named him Noah, saying, "This one will give us comfort from our work and from the hard labor of our hands caused by the ground which the Lord has cursed."*

This is a break in the genealogical record as Lamech ("Despairing," "Made Low") names his son Noah ("Rest") to make a point of man's condition. He has no idea how Noah and his family will be used to help God enact His plan.

Chapter 5

Verse 30- *Then Lamech lived 595 years after he fathered Noah, and he fathered other sons and daughters.*

We are told in Genesis 7:6 that Noah was 600 years old when the floodwaters came on the earth, so Lamech died just five years before the flood.

It's sad to think the children, grandchildren, etc., of these patriarchs would die in the Flood, although Noah's father and grandfather died just before it began.

Chapter 5

Verse 31- *So all the days of Lamech were 777 years, and he died.*

Again, just like all his forefathers, Lamech was born and dies. His lifespan is more than a hundred years shorter than any of his fathers (except his grandfather, Enoch), dating back to Adam. It could be that God was merciful to Noah by not allowing his father or grandfather to die in the Flood.

Methuselah's and Lamech's deaths mark the end of those who walked with Adam and Seth.

Since Noah was born after the deaths of Adam and Seth, the world would not have a direct connection or memory of the first humans after the Flood.

Chapter 5

Verse 32- *Now after Noah was five hundred years old, Noah fathered Shem, Ham, and Japheth.*

Just as with the line of Cain, the line of Seth ended with the birth of three sons. Instead of Jubal, Jabal, and Tubal-cain, Noah fathered Shem (“Name”), Ham (“Burnt, Black, or Hot?”), and Japheth (“May He Expand, Extend”).

Noah was five hundred years old- This does not mean that these sons are triplets. It means Noah had reached the age of 500 before he fathered them.

Noah is the first patriarch mentioned who didn’t have other sons and daughters. This could be God’s mercy as these children would die in the Flood.

Next week...

Chapter 6-

**“The Corruption
of Mankind”**

