

GENESIS 9

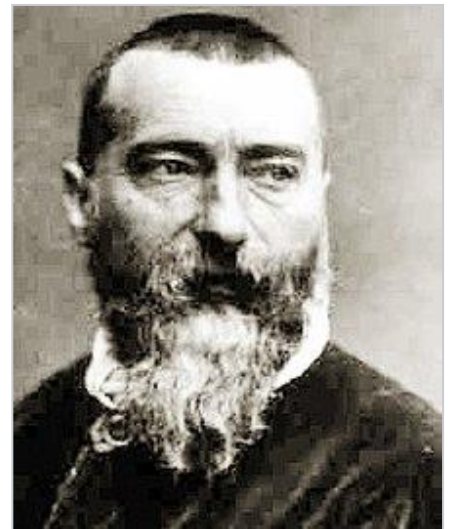
A STUDY THROUGH THE BOOK OF GENESIS

LESSON 8 ~ THE FLOOD

INTRODUCTION

Jean-Baptiste Alphonse Karr was a French critic, journalist, and novelist who once stated: “The more things change, the more they stay the same.” What do you think he meant?

Can you think of some examples of how this statement is true?



As we enter with Noah into a “cleansed” earth in the days of the Noah, Karr’s expression is going to show itself to be true yet again. Even though God had wiped out almost all of sinful mankind, we see that same sinful nature still alive and well and expressing itself again and again in the days of Noah and afterwards... the more things change, the more they stay the same.

9:1-17

What evidently changed a bit after the flood? (v2)

How did God protect mankind from the animals' hostility?

Why does the Lord institute capital punishment at this point?

What is God talking about when he mentions that meat should not have the lifeblood in it when they eat it? Does this mean we shouldn't eat rare meat on the grill?

How does the image of God work here since man lost the image in the fall?

What is a covenant?

Who was the covenant between?

What are the terms?

What is the sign of the covenant? Significance about the sign? (When do you see a rainbow?)

Where else do we see a rainbow in the Scriptures? Significance? (Ezekiel 1:25-28; Revelation 4:3; 10:1)

9:18-28

Why does God have Moses recount the story about Noah here?

What was Ham's sin?

Why might he have added the comment that Ham was the father of Canaan?

What was Noah's curse on Ham?

What do we hear at the end of the account of Noah?

What wonderful blessing did God bestow on his earth by allowing Noah to live for 350 years after the flood?

10:1-32 Toledoth #4: _____

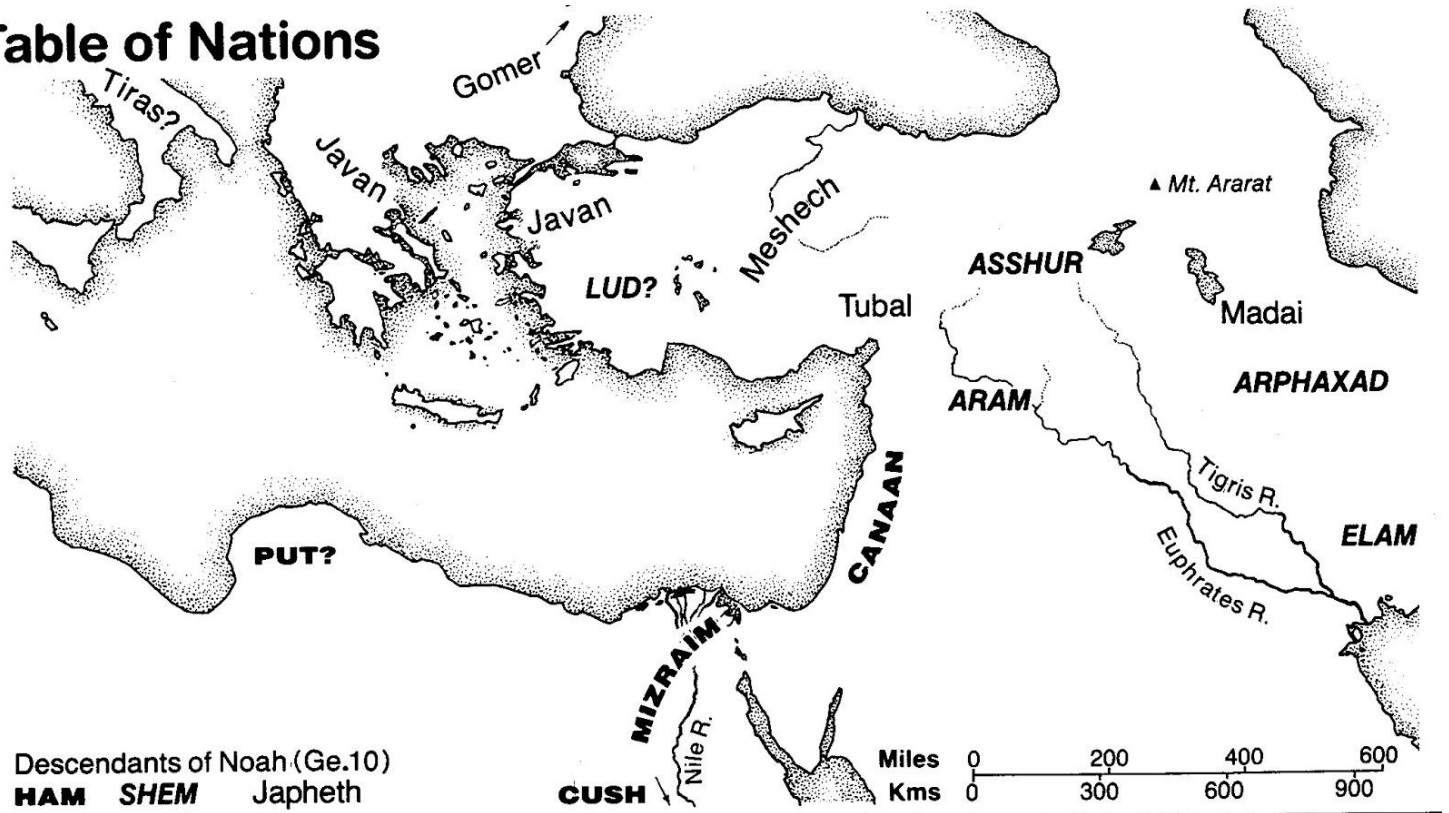
Looking ahead to 11:10, we have the Toledoth of Shem. What is the purpose of this toledoth? (aka the Table of Nations)

Can you see any reason why Moses would list the descendants of Noah's sons in this order: Japhethites first, then the Hamites, and the descendants of Shem last?

We see how Moses is giving his people information about the Canaanites, whom they were soon to wipe out. In verses 8 and 9, he gave insight into another group of people who bordered Israel and would play a large role in its future. Perhaps Moses included this information as a prophet who saw the future. What group of nations does he describe?

Even though Genesis 10 contains many names we're not able to identify, can you see what value it has for the student of the Bible?

Table of Nations



11:1-9

What two important pieces of information does Moses give us in verses 1-2?

- a)
- b)

What did people start to do? Why? What was their motivation?

What would you say were the builders' chief goals in life? What's wrong with that view of life? (1 Corinthians 10:31)

What would you say is your chief accomplishment in life? If you had a motto for your life, what would it be?

Why did the Lord come down? Didn't he know what was going on?

Where do you again see a hint of the Trinity here?

How did God solve the problem of mankind's humanistic desires? (Hint: What does Babel mean?)

Why does God confuse the languages? What is the big picture view of God's action here?

Martin Luther commented that God's judgment at Babel was much more horrible than the judgement of the flood. Can you see why he said that?

11:10-32 Toledoth #5 - _____

Anything striking you notice about the genealogy here? Why might this be?

How did God show grace to the fallen world in the days after Babel? (verses 10-26)

What made God choose people like Adam, Noah, Enoch or Arphaxad?

Summary

Share with your group:

- What you see as major theme(s) in the book of Genesis so far?
- Something new you learned.