Session 1 The Fall of Man

There can be no doubt that God does want His people to influence His world by the orders given in Matthew 28:19 and Acts 1:8. As we consider the progressive revelation of God to man, we see in this session, how sin entered our world.

We begin with the story of the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.

Genesis 3

La serpiente era más astuta que cualquiera de los animales del campo que el SEÑOR Dios había hecho. Y dijo a la mujer: «¿Conque Dios les ha dicho: "No comerán de ningún árbol del huerto"?». 2La mujer respondió a la serpiente: «Del fruto de los árboles del huerto podemos comer; 3pero del fruto del árbol que está en medio del huerto, Dios ha dicho: "No comerán de él, ni lo tocarán, para que no mueran"». 4Y la serpiente dijo a la mujer: «Ciertamente no morirán. 5Pues Dios sabe que el día que de él coman, se les abrirán los ojos y ustedes serán como Dios, conociendo el bien y el mal». 6Cuando la mujer vio que el árbol era bueno para comer, y que era agradable a los ojos, y que el árbol era deseable para alcanzar sabiduría, tomó de su fruto y comió. También dio a su marido que estaba con ella, y él comió.

Genesis 3

Now the serpent was more crafty than any other beast of the field that the LORD God had made. He said to the woman, "Did God actually say, 'You shall not eat of any tree in the garden'?" 2And the woman said to the serpent, "We may eat of the fruit of the trees in the garden, 3but God said, 'You shall not eat of the fruit of the tree that is in the midst of the garden, neither shall you touch it, lest you die." 4But the serpent said to the woman, "You will not surely die. 5For God knows that when you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil." 6So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was to be desired to make one wise, she took of its fruit and ate, and she also gave some to her husband who was with her, and he ate.

There are some interesting aspects to this story that we note. First, the serpiente was not originally a snake. By this we mean, it wasn't just a close relative of a dangerous snake (like a harmless garter snake or a lizard). It was an animal of the field, and NOT repulsive. Whether animals could talk at that point is uncertain, but we do know that satan entered the creature and made it repulsive through God's judgment. It appears that Adam and Eve (particularly) had no trouble conversing with it. I don't think it was small, nor large or imposing either.

Second, take note of the strategy utilized by satan. It's the same strategy used today; "Did God really say ..." We hear this all the time. Did God really mean it when He said homosexuality is abominable? Did God really want you to do without that new car? Did God really mean that you had to go to Church to have fellowship?

Third, we come to the definition of sin. Sin is defined as missing the mark, or stepping over a boundary of God's prohibition. More fully, sin is a lack of faith in God. It occurs when we do not perceive of God's commands as holy, because we do not trust Him.

Eve fell into sin by deception. In Genesis 3:6, she fell into the lust of the eyes, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life (1 John 2:16). She was deceived by the lies of satan.

1 Timoteo 2

14Y Adán no *fue el* engañado, sino que la mujer, siendo engañada completamente, cayó en transgresión.

1 Timothy 2

14 and Adam was not deceived, but the woman was deceived and became a transgressor.

Adam, on the other hand, sinned by willful commission. Adam knew the full instruction of God; did not pass it down fully to Eve; and ate of the fruit, in open rebellion against God, to go along with Eve. Adam's sin was worse. AND, according to scripture, was with her. At this point, we see the confession and effects of sin.

Genesis 3

Entonces fueron abiertos los ojos de ambos, y conocieron que estaban desnudos; y cosieron hojas de higuera y se hicieron delantales.8Y oyeron al SEÑOR Dios que se paseaba en el huerto al fresco del día; y el hombre y su mujer se escondieron de la presencia del SEÑOR Dios entre los árboles del huerto. 9Y el SEÑOR Dios llamó al hombre, y le dijo: ¿Dónde estás? 10Y él respondió: Te oí en el huerto, y tuve miedo porque estaba desnudo, y me escondí. 11Y *Dios le* dijo: ¿Quién te ha hecho saber que estabas desnudo? ¿Has comido del árbol del cual te mandé que no comieras? 12Y el hombre respondió: La mujer que tú me diste por compañera me dio del árbol, y yo comí. 13Entonces el SEÑOR Dios dijo a la mujer: ¿Qué es esto que has hecho? Y la mujer respondió: La serpiente me engañó, y yo comí.

Genesis 3

Then the eyes of both were opened, and they knew that they were naked. And they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves loincloths. 8And they heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and the man and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God among the trees of the garden. 9But the LORD God called to the man and said to him, "Where are you?"10And he said, "I heard the sound of you in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself." 11He said, "Who told you that you were naked? Have you eaten of the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?" 12The man said, "The woman whom you gave to be with me, she gave me fruit of the tree, and I ate." 13Then the LORD God said to the woman, "What is this that you have done?" The woman said, "The serpent deceived me, and I ate."

God's timing is perfect. Adam and Eve have time to clothe themselves, and think about their sin. They know they have sinned by the fact that they are naked. And now we see the preincarnation of Christ walking in the garden of Eden.

There are 3 different levels of sin here. Eve was deceived and sinned. Her sin was based on NOT knowing precisely what God had said. We should read our Bibles daily to know what God is saying to us.

Adam's sin was different in that he knew what God had said, and willingly rejected it to please his wife. He then passed the buck, and wanted Eve to take the brunt of the punishment ... and blamed God in the process.

The third level of sin is identified with satan. There is no questioning the serpiente (an animal) nor satan (since the rebellion has occurred, and there is nothing left but punishment). And the curse is pronounced on both, first the serpiente and then satan ... maybe.

Genesis 3

Y el SEÑOR Dios dijo a la serpiente: Por cuanto has hecho esto, maldita serás más que todos los animales, y más que todas las bestias del campo; sobre tu vientre andarás, y polvo comerás todos los días de tu vida. 15Y pondré enemistad entre tú y la mujer, y entre tu simiente y su simiente; él te herirá en la cabeza, y tú lo herirás en el calcañar.

Genesis 3

The LORD God said to the serpent, "Because you have done this, cursed are you above all livestock and above all beasts of the field; on your belly you shall go, and dust you shall eat all the days of your life. 15I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and her offspring; he shall bruise your head, and you shall bruise his heel."

The serpiente now takes its present form, and satan takes the form of a dragon? There are several questions that arise.

1. If satan's fall from heaven has occurred already, why is it in the garden of Eden to begin with? Why does satan appear before God, again, in Job?

This from Preston Hts Baptist Church (TX): God leaves Satan around to sanctify his people in each generation. A key text is *2 Corinthians 12:7*, "To keep me from becoming conceited because of the surpassing greatness of the revelations, a thorn was given me in the flesh, a messenger of Satan to harass me, to keep me from becoming conceited."

God's purpose in allowing Satan to harass Paul was to keep his pride in check. One reason why God leaves Satan around is to allow his self-defeating attacks on God's people that result in our growth in the grace and gladness and power of Jesus Christ.

2. Is God's curse on satan or the serpiente ... or both? Are the serpiente and satan the same creation?

Again from Preston Hts Baptist Church (TX): The serpent is more than a mere snake. Satan himself took the form of this serpent in the garden (Rev. 12:9). So when God curses the serpent, he's not merely cursing snakes. He's cursing Satan himself.

- 3. If the curse is on both (separate creations), then where is the divide and why?
- 4. What is the meaning of "bruise" ("herirar")? Is it fatal? More on this later.
- 5. Is satan a dragon (Revelation), snake (Revelation) or one of the cherubim (Isaiah, Ezekiel)? Did a change in appearance occur here?

I think we can reduce this to two figures: cherubim to dragon. And perhaps the serpiente had the appearance of a wingless cherubim before being cursed.

This is indeed a difficult passage to interpret fully.

Genesis 3:15 has been called the first version of the Gospel. Spurgeon said that it wrapped up the entire Bible. God provides a plan of rescue for the human race! Jesus will come, at last, and though bruised for our transgression, will deliver a fatal blow to satan and death!

After the curse on the serpiente/diablo, Adam and Eve were probably thinking, "We're next!" The ensuing curses are significantly heavy, but they weren't turned into snakes!

Genesis 3

16A la mujer dijo: En gran manera multiplicaré tu dolor en el parto, con dolor darás a luz los hijos; y con todo, tu deseo será para tu marido, y él tendrá dominio sobre ti.

17Entonces dijo a Adán: Por cuanto has escuchado la voz de tu mujer y has comido del árbol del cual te ordené, diciendo: «No comerás de él», maldita será la tierra por tu causa; con trabajo comerás de ella todos los días de tu vida. 18Espinos y abrojos te producirá, y comerás de las plantas del campo. 19Con el sudor de tu rostro comerás *el* pan hasta que vuelvas a la tierra, porque de ella fuiste tomado; pues polvo eres, y al polvo volverás.

20Y el hombre le puso por nombre Eva a su mujer, porque ella era la madre de todos los vivientes. 21Y el SEÑOR Dios hizo vestiduras de piel para Adán y su mujer, y los vistió.

Genesis 3

16To the woman he said, "I will surely multiply your pain in childbearing; in pain you shall bring forth children. Your desire shall be contrary to your husband, but he shall rule over you."

17And to Adam he said, "Because you have listened to the voice of your wife and have eaten of the tree of which I commanded you, 'You shall not eat of it,' cursed is the ground because of you; in pain you shall eat of it all the days of your life; 18thorns and thistles it shall bring forth for you; and you shall eat the plants of the field. 19By the sweat of your face you shall eat bread, till you return to the ground, for out of it you were taken; for you are dust, and to dust you shall return."

20The man called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living. 21And the LORD God made for Adam and for his wife garments of skins and clothed them.

Adam and Eve were relieved to know they would not be turned into snakes, but, still, their curse was heavy. Sin has great consequences. Women would now have great pain in childbirth. Human females have more pain in childbirth than any other mammal. They also feel pain for their children in a way that men do not. Women desire to control their husbands and therein lies a great power struggle within each family. Will the man provide Godly leadership or not? Again, this is the weighty result of sin!

For the man, the curse involved endless work (see Ecclesiastes ... the whole book). We will still eat of the fruit of the land, but now thorns and thistles (and other annoying plants ... Shumake, weeds, Fly Honeysuckle) are added to the mix. Our lives become curtailed, and our existence is one of decay and endless struggles. Adam and Eve (named in hope of salvation), willingly and joyfully worked the garden before. Now they would work for survival.

Again, God to the rescue with the tunics of skin (fig leaves are quite itchy). But, again, there has to be animal sacrifice to cover their sin.

Genesis 3

Expulsó, pues, al hombre; y al oriente del huerto del Edén puso querubines, y una espada encendida que giraba en todas direcciones, para quardar el camino del árbol de la vida.

Genesis 3

24 He drove out the man, and at the east of the garden of Eden he placed the cherubim and a flaming sword that turned every way to guard the way to the tree of life.



In scripture (Ezekiel, Revelation) a querubin signals the presence of the Lord. So, although they guard the entrance to the Garden, it was still at the east entrance where Adam and Eve worshiped God. It was the only place they knew where to find Him, Jesus, our Savior and Lord!

As for the garden itself, we can surmise that the onslaught of devouring plants began to overtake the garden until, at last, it took the form of the surrounding geography.

Now comes the first capital offense: murder.

Genesis 4

Y el hombre conoció a Eva, su mujer, y ella concibió y dio a luz a Caín, y dijo: He adquirido varón con *la ayuda del* Señor. 2Después dio a luz a su hermano Abel. Y Abel fue pastor de ovejas y Caín fue labrador de la tierra. 3Y aconteció que al transcurrir el tiempo, Caín trajo al Señor una ofrenda del fruto de la tierra. 4También Abel, por su parte, trajo de los primogénitos de sus ovejas y de la grosura de los mismos. Y el Señor miró con agrado a Abel y a su ofrenda, 5pero a Caín y su ofrenda no miró con agrado. Y Caín se enojó mucho y su semblante se demudó. 6Entonces el Señor dijo a Caín: ¿Por qué estás enojado, y por qué se ha demudado tu semblante? 7Si haces bien, ¿no serás aceptado? Y si no haces bien, el pecado yace a la puerta y te codicia, pero tú debes dominarlo. 8Y Caín dijo a su hermano Abel: vayamos al campo. Y aconteció que cuando estaban en el campo, Caín se levantó contra su hermano Abel y lo mató.

Genesis 4

Now Adam knew Eve his wife, and she conceived and bore Cain, saying, "I have gotten a man with the help of the LORD." 2And again, she bore his brother Abel. Now Abel was a keeper of sheep, and Cain a worker of the ground. 3In the course of time Cain brought to the LORD an offering of the fruit of the ground, 4and Abel also brought of the firstborn of his flock and of their fat portions. And the LORD had regard for Abel and his offering, 5but for Cain and his offering he had no regard. So Cain was very angry, and his face fell. 6The LORD said to Cain, "Why are you angry, and why has your face fallen? 7If you do well, will you not be accepted? And if you do not do well, sin is crouching at the door. Its desire is contrary to you, but you must rule over it." 8Cain spoke to Abel his brother. And when they were in the field, Cain rose up against his brother Abel and killed him.

There are many issues at work here.

Eve rejoices at the birth of Cain. She believes him to be the prophesied Saviour. Guzik says that it could be interpreted as "I have gotten THE man with the help of the LORD." Though painful, this marks the first birth in history. Adam and Eve perhaps wondered whether their child would be born an adult. So there is great wonderment.

Abel comes next and the boys grow up and go in different jobs ... Cain to be an agrarian, Abel to animal husbandry. Is this the division that determines who God loves? No, rather that is a question of the heart. We are to see that the heart cannot be predetermined except by God! Evidently, neither goodwill nor gratitude was in the heart of Cain as he brought his offering to the cherubim at the tree of life, whilst Abel offered out of love for God.

Fire from heaven is a "sure fire" way of knowing that an offering is acceptable to the Lord. David, Solomon and Elijah all witnessed this in the OT. Here, perhaps, we see that fire from the cherubim for one person (but not the other), then for a nation, then with Christ (the veil of the temple being split) for chosen mankind.

Session 1a Quiz 1 introduced sin into the world?
2. Eve was, but Adam sinned
3. The serpiente did not originally look like a
4. The first presentation of the appears in Genesis 3:15.
5. The curse on women involves pain in, and a for control of her mate.
6. Man was cursed in that there would be great toil in life, and he would return to the
7. Righteousness comes by .

Session 3 The Flood

Now we enter a time of greater evil perpetuated by the fallen angeles (watchers) intimately knowing the human women. From this type of union came the Nephilim (Gigantes). This displeased God.

God declares the days of man will be restricted to 120 yrs. This is not a statement about age, but a prophecy of the time of the flood ... at which Methuselah dies ... at 969 yr. He then "regrets" having made mankind.

Genesis 6

5Y el Señor vio que era mucha la maldad de los hombres en la tierra, y que toda intención de los pensamientos de su corazón era solo *hacer* siempre el mal. 6Y le pesó al Señor haber hecho al hombre en la tierra, y sintió tristeza en su corazón. 7Y el Señor dijo: Borraré de la faz de la tierra al hombre que he creado, desde el hombre hasta el ganado, los reptiles y las aves del cielo, porque me pesa haberlos hecho. 8Mas Noé halló gracia ante los ojos del Señor.

Genesis 6

5The LORD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intention of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. 6And the LORD regretted that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him to his heart. 7So the LORD said, "I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, man and animals and creeping things and birds of the heavens, for I am sorry that I have made them." 8But Noah found favor in the eyes of the LORD.

We must look at three issues here.

1. Is this a contradiction of the following scripture?

Numeros 23

19Dios no es hombre, para que mienta, ni hijo de hombre, para que se arrepienta. ¿Lo ha dicho Él, y no lo hará?, ¿ha hablado, y no lo cumplirá?

Numbers 23

19God is not a man who lies, or a son of man who changes His mind. Does He speak and not act, or promise and not fulfill?

What about this one?

1 Samuel

15También la Gloria de Israel no mentirá ni cambiará su propósito, porque Él no es hombre para que cambie de propósito.

1 Samuel

15And also the Glory of Israel will not lie or have regret, for he is not a man, that he should have regret.

The best way to describe this is that both scriptures are true. God is indescribable and His actions are beyond understanding. We can only use words of human invention through anthropopathism to attempt to describe the indescribable.

We also know that this is not a complete 180° reversal since God did not destroy all animals and humans, but left a remnant with which to begin again.

2. Did the Nephilim survive the flood?

No and Yes. No, in that they were wiped out by the flood. Yes, in that they did return after the flood. The fallen angeles were not yet wiped out, and came again to cause the same sort of havoc during the time of David as seen in the gigantes of the Philistines and the Lion-men of Moab.

3. Were the fallen angeles fallen at this point in time?

Yes. Just as satan got away unscathed from the Garden situation, he is active today ... along with his fallen angeles. We are in the same epoch in which this war is in continuation. The forces of evil are still trying to disrupt the work of God and His kingdom on earth, and they are no longer in heaven. And at this point in history, satan was thinking that this Nephilim idea just might work in ending the possibility for God to bring a Redeemer through the seed of woman.

It is important to note, however, as Derek Kidner says, that God doesn't clean things up halfway. He offers judgment and a way of escape simultaneously.

Genesis 6

9Estas son las generaciones de Noé. Noé era un hombre justo, perfecto entre sus contemporáneos[j]; Noé andaba con Dios. 10Y Noé engendró tres hijos: Sem, Cam y Jafet. 11Y la tierra se había corrompido delante de Dios, y estaba la tierra llena de violencia. 12Y miró Dios a la tierra, y he aquí que estaba corrompida, porque toda carne había corrompido su camino sobre la tierra.

Genesis6

These are the family records of Noah. Noah was a righteous man, blameless among his contemporaries; Noah walked with God. 10And Noah fathered three sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. 11Now the earth was corrupt in God's sight, and the earth was filled with wickedness. 12God saw how corrupt the earth was, for every creature had corrupted its way on the earth.

Noah was a righteous man, but not perfect. He was blameless in the sense that his genealogy had not been corrupted by the fallen angeles. And the corruption on the earth was linked with violence. We can see this through the vile statement of Lamech in Genesis 4.

Genesis 4

23Y Lamec dijo a sus mujeres: Ada y Zila, oíd mi voz; mujeres de Lamec, prestad oído a mis palabras, pues he dado muerte a un hombre por haberme herido, y a un muchacho por haberme pegado. 24Si siete veces es vengado Caín, entonces Lamec *lo será* setenta veces siete.

Genesis 4

23Lamech said to his wives: Adah and Zillah, hear my voice; wives of Lamech, pay attention to my words. For I killed a man for wounding me, a young man for striking me. 24If Cain is to be avenged seven times over, then for Lamech it will be seventy-seven times!

Lamech characterized his generation ... violence! But Noe "found favor" in God's eyes. How did Noah find grace? Through good works and community service? By reading the Bible daily? By being a role model?

Actually, by faith in God ... AND, because of God's grace! In Hebrews 11:7 we see that his faith was lived out by building an ark that would preserve mankind and land animals. In Ephesians 2:8 we see that this faith is actually, in itself, a gift from God.

Genesis 6

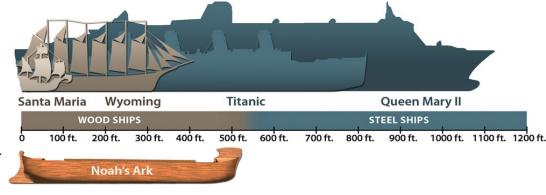
13Entonces Dios dijo a Noé: He decidido poner fin a toda carne, porque la tierra está llena de violencia por causa de ellos; y he aquí, voy a destruirlos *juntamente* con la tierra. 14Hazte un arca de madera de ciprés; harás el arca con compartimientos, y la calafatearás por dentro y por fuera con brea. 15Y de esta manera la harás: de trescientos codos la longitud del arca, de cincuenta codos su anchura y de treinta codos su altura. 16Harás una ventana en el arca y la terminarás a un codo del techo, y pondrás la puerta del arca en su costado; la harás con piso bajo, segundo y tercero. 17Y he aquí, yo traeré un diluvio sobre la tierra, para destruir toda carne en que hay aliento de vida debajo del cielo; todo lo que hay en la tierra perecerá. 18Pero estableceré mi pacto contigo; y entrarás en el arca tú, y contigo tus hijos, tu mujer y las mujeres de tus hijos. 19Y de todo ser viviente, de toda carne, meterás dos de cada *especie* en el arca, para preservar/*es* la vida contigo; macho y hembra serán. 20De las aves según su especie, de los animales según su especie y de todo reptil de la tierra según su especie, dos de cada *especie* vendrán a ti para que *les* preserves la vida. 21Y tú, toma para ti de todo alimento que se come, y guárdate/o, y será alimento para ti y para ellos. 22Y así lo hizo Noé; conforme a todo lo que Dios le había mandado, así hizo.

Genesis 6

13Then God said to Noah, "I have decided to put an end to every creature, for the earth is filled with wickedness because of them; therefore I am going to destroy them along with the earth. 14"Make yourself an ark of gopher wood. Make rooms in the ark, and cover it with pitch inside and outside. 15This is how you are to make it: The ark will be 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high. 16You are to make a roof, finishing the sides of the ark to within 18 inches of the roof. You are to put a door in the side of the ark. Make it with lower, middle, and upper decks. 17"Understand that I am bringing a flood—floodwaters on the earth to destroy every creature under heaven with the breath of life in it. Everything on earth will die. 18But I will establish My covenant with you, and you will enter the ark with your sons, your wife, and your sons' wives. 19You are also to bring into the ark two of all the living creatures, male and female, to keep them alive with you. 20Two of everything—from the birds according to their kinds, from the livestock according to their kinds, and from the animals that crawl on the ground according to their kinds—will come to you so that you can keep them alive. 21Take with you every kind of food that is eaten; gather it as food for you and for them." 22And Noah did this. He did everything that God had commanded him.

Interestingly, the only other time the term for "ark" is used in the Bible is in the instance of Miriam saving Moses by placing him in an ark in the Nile.

Now the ark was not simply a boat thrown together over a couple of weeks in the backyard. It was massive! AIG estimates have the volume of the ark at 483 tractor trailer loads of room.



This is easily enough to contain the 16000 "kinds" or min (Hebrew), of wildlife with much room remaining for Noah's family. Although it may seem that 8 people put the ark together over years, it is more likely that some people were hired to help out. Simply being hired, doesn't mean you're "buying into" the job you're doing!

Obviously, these people turned down the opportunity to board the ark at the time. It contained 3 floors, so it is reasonable to infer that each son might have overseen the construction of each floor. Conservative pre-flood estimates put the population of the earth at around 750 million inhabitants. AIG features an article by Tim Lovett dealing with the size and capability of the ark. Here's an excerpt.

Noah's Ark was the focus of a major 1993 scientific study headed by Dr. Seon Hong at the world-class ship research center KRISO, based in Daejeon, South Korea. Dr. Hong's team compared twelve hulls of different proportions to discover which design was most practical. No hull shape was found to significantly outperform the 4,300-year-old biblical design. In fact, the Ark's careful balance is easily lost if the proportions are modified, rendering the vessel either unstable, prone to fracture, or dangerously uncomfortable.

Wow! God's plan represented the optimal ark design. Another reason evolutionists have trouble with Biblical truth is that the design, construction and capability of such an ark represent a good deal



maximum

Noah's Ark

of intelligence. Consider the support structure needed to build such a vessel. The planning had to be remarkable. This raises many questions involving time, resources, manpower, capability of 8 people to care for the animals, etc. But we know that God saved a few people along with much animal life during this hegira. HE also fundamentally changed the nature of the earth.

Interestingly, many secular references to the flood use the term "worldwide flood myth". This ancient story is found in virtually every inhabited part of the planet. The term, alone, is a contradiction. If separate civilizations, all over the world, independently have the same story ... is it really a myth? In 1 Peter 3:20 we see that If this were a fable, would Peter not have told us, having been with God Incarnate for *at least* 3 years?!? This story is bona fide!

Genesis 7

Entonces el Señor dijo a Noé: Entra en el arca tú y todos los de tu casa; porque he visto que *solo* tú eres justo delante de mí en esta generación. 2De todo animal limpio tomarás contigo siete parejas, el macho y su hembra; y de todo animal que no es limpio, dos, el macho y su hembra; 3también de las aves del cielo, siete parejas, macho y hembra, para conservar viva la especie sobre la faz de toda la tierra. 4Porque dentro de siete días haré llover sobre la tierra cuarenta días y cuarenta noches, y borraré de la faz de la tierra a todo ser viviente que he creado. 5Y Noé hizo conforme a todo lo que el Señor le había mandado.

6Noé tenía seiscientos años cuando el diluvio de las aguas vino sobre la tierra. 7Entonces entró Noé en el arca, y con él sus hijos, su mujer y las mujeres de sus hijos, a causa de las aguas del diluvio. 8De los animales limpios y de los animales que no son limpios, de las aves y de todo lo que se arrastra sobre la tierra, 9de dos en dos entraron con Noé en el arca, macho y hembra, como Dios había ordenado a Noé. 10Y aconteció que a los siete días las aguas del diluvio vinieron sobre la tierra.



Genesis 7

And the LORD said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation. 20f every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female: and of beasts that are not clean by two, the male and his female. 30f fowls also of the air by sevens, the male and the female; to keep seed alive upon the face of all the earth. 4For yet seven days, and I will cause it to rain upon the earth forty days and forty nights; and every living substance that I have made will I destroy from off the face of the earth. 5And Noah did according unto all that the LORD commanded him.

6And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of waters was upon the earth. 7And Noah went in, and his sons, and his wife, and his sons' wives with him, into the ark, because of the waters of the flood. 80f clean beasts, and of beasts that are not clean, and of fowls, and of every thing that creepeth upon the earth, 9There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah. 10And it came to pass after seven days, that the waters of the flood were upon the earth.

Here we have the classic mirror of the "end" time ... with flood replaced with fire. Those who are faithless, will now pay for their faithlessness ... with their lives. In fact, they will welcome death.

Apocolipsis 6

Y los reyes de la tierra, y los grandes, los comandantes, los ricos, los poderosos, y todo siervo y *todo* libre, se escondieron en las cuevas y entre las peñas de los montes; 16y decían* a los montes y a las peñas: Caed sobre nosotros y escondednos de la presencia del que está sentado en el trono y de la ira del Cordero, 17porque ha llegado el gran día de la ira de ellos, ¿y quién podrá sostenerse?

Revelation 6

Then the kings of the earth, the nobles, the military commanders, the rich, the powerful, and every slave and free person hid in the caves and among the rocks of the mountains. 16And they said to the mountains and to the rocks, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of the One seated on the throne and from the wrath of the Lamb, 17because the great day of Their wrath has come! And who is able to stand?"

There also may be a question as to why God said He would destroy "every creature under heaven with the breath of life in it. Everything on earth will die", and "destroy them along with the earth" when we would suspect that marine life would be impervious to a flood. In fact, no marine life is listed as coming aboard the ark; nor were accommodations made for these.

God did not destroy all life on earth. HE always provides a simultaneous way of escape ... and judgment! Moreover, the answer lies in understanding the verbiage used by Moses, the Jewish writer. On earth, "face of the earth" and under heaven can be taken to mean on land ... on Pangea (more specifically) (more on this shortly). In other places in the Bible, under the earth, and/or in the sea mean a largely different location.

Additionally, God did not destroy the earth (as we know it) completely ... nor will He. The earth was flooded and greatly transformed into a "new" earth (with multiple islands and oceans), and the same sort of thing will happen by fire during the end time. Consider the following scripture.

Psalmos 104

5Él estableció la tierra sobre sus cimientos, para que jamás sea sacudida.

Psalm 104

5He established the earth on its foundations; it will never be shaken.

BUT doesn't Peter say:

1 Pedro 3

en el cual los cielos serán destruidos por fuego y los elementos se fundirán con intenso calor! 13Pero, según su promesa, nosotros esperamos nuevos cielos y nueva tierra, en los cuales mora la justicia.

1 Peter 3

The heavens will be on fire and be dissolved because of it, and the elements will melt with the heat. 13But based on His promise, we wait for the new heavens and a new earth, where righteousness will dwell.

Yes, but the Greek for "new" is the same word used in ...

2 Corintios 5

17De modo que si alguno está en Cristo, nueva criatura *es*; las cosas viejas pasaron; he aquí, son hechas nuevas.

2 Corinthians 5

17Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away, and look, new things have come.

In other words, "new" means "renovado, renovada", "renovated" in the image of God.

Now, we come to the period of the flood.

Genesis 7

Entonces el Señor dijo a Noé: Entra en el arca tú y todos los de tu casa; porque he visto que *solo* tú eres justo delante de mí en esta generación.

Genesis 7

And the LORD said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation.

It's good to revisit verse 1 in this case. Spurgeon notes that God says "come" into the ark as an invitation to salvation similar to Revelation 3:20. Salvation is *in* the ark ... as in Jesus.

Genesis 7

17Entonces vino el diluvio sobre la tierra por cuarenta días, y las aguas crecieron y alzaron el arca, y esta se elevó sobre la tierra. 18Y las aguas aumentaron y crecieron mucho sobre la tierra; y el arca flotaba sobre la superficie de las aguas. 19Y las aguas aumentaron más y más sobre la tierra, y fueron cubiertos todos los altos montes que hay debajo de todos los cielos. 20Quince codos por encima subieron las aguas después que los montes habían sido cubiertos.

21Y pereció toda carne que se mueve sobre la tierra: aves, ganados, bestias, y todo lo que pulula sobre la tierra, y todo ser humano; 22todo aquello en cuya nariz había aliento de espíritu de vida, todo lo que había sobre la tierra firme, murió. 23Exterminó, pues, *el Señor* todo ser viviente que *había* sobre la faz de la tierra; desde el hombre hasta los ganados, los reptiles y las aves del cielo, fueron exterminados de la tierra; solo quedó Noé y los que *estaban* con él en el arca. 24Y prevalecieron las aguas sobre la tierra ciento cincuenta días.

Genesis 7

17And the flood was forty days upon the earth; and the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth. 18And the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. 19And the waters prevailed *exceedingly* upon the earth; and all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered. 20Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail; and the mountains were covered.

21And all flesh died that moved upon the earth, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man: 22All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died. 23And every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground, both man, and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth: and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. 24And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days.

So what exactly happened to the earth?

If all water were removed from the earth, the average elevation would be about - 2400 m ($\approx 8000 \text{ ft}$) below what the sea level was. So it's easy to see how the earth could be flooded physically. I, personally, believe that the drastic movement of the continents happened at the same time ... so that the waters were not calm, and any smaller craft attempts to survive were futile.

Since the water covered the highest mountains of the day, it is reasonable to expect that all fowl were destroyed as well as the land animals and humans (why?). If Noah's ark were close to the original Euphrates river, the turbulence would not have been nearly as great. The geologic record bears out the historicity of the flood as seen on the third AIG video featuring Terry Mortenson.

Destruction of this magnitude is a world changing event, and the geologic record makes it clear that this took place. Let's observe the effect on the earth from the Pangean map. If we look at splits along the Gihon, Tigris and Pishon rivers in which water gushes forth from the ground and spreads the plates, we would have a pretty good idea of the earth today. Let's look back to Genesis 2.

Genesis 2

10Y del Edén salía un río para regar el huerto, y de allí se dividía y se convertía en *otros* cuatro ríos. 11El nombre del primero es Pisón; este es el que rodea toda la tierra de Havila, donde hay oro. 12El oro de aquella tierra es bueno; allí hay bedelio y ónice. 13Y el nombre del segundo río es Gihón; este es el que rodea la tierra de Cus. 14Y el nombre del tercer río es Tigris; este es el que corre al oriente de Asiria. Y el cuarto río es el Eufrates.

Genesis 2

10A river flowed out of Eden to water the garden, and there it divided and became four rivers. 11The name of the first is the Pishon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold. 12And the gold of that land is good; bdellium and onyx stone are there. 13The name of the second river is the Gihon. It is the one that flowed around the whole land of Cush. 14And the name of the third river is the Tigris, which flows east of Assyria. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.



The movement of the plates into their proper places (today) would result in massive flooding and deep fissures in what we now know as the ocean base.



Ron Thompson (et al) have speculated the following map of the ancient rivers in Antediluvian time. Based on a study of the movement of the tectonic plates, one might "reverse engineer" in order to "locate" the Garden of Eden. The resulting analysis leads to northern Israel along the fault line as a possible location.



Another interpretation, based on the opposite direction of flow, would be in the northern bottom of the Persian Gulf (left).

I believe the first is more consistent with the scripture and fits the scientific movement of the plates. Remember, though, to disregard the "millions" of years. The length of the voyage is about 13 months. According to Genesis, the rain began about the first week of May, lasted to about mid June, and the "new" earth dried up about the first week of June the following year.

David Guzik makes a good point on the authenticity of the flood.

Boice specifically cites the legends of the Samo-Kubo tribe of New Guinea, the Athapascan Indians of America, the Papago Indians of Arizona, Brazilian tribes, Peruvian Indians, African Hottentots, natives of Greenland, native Hawaiian islanders, Hindus, Chinese, Egyptians, Greeks, Persians, Australian natives, the Welsh, Celts, Druids, Siberians, and Lithuanians.

Of the more than 200 cultures that have their own account of the flood the following aspects of the story are common:

88% describe a favored family.

70% attribute survival to a boat.

95% say the sole cause of the catastrophe is a flood.

66% say that the disaster is due to man's wickedness.

67% record that animals are also saved.

57% describe that the survivors end up on a mountain.

Many of the accounts also specifically mention birds being sent out, a rainbow, and eight persons being saved.

Funny how so many writers of today call this a "global myth". Maybe it's not so mythical if the story is found universally.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF NOAH

