## "And He Died" Genesis 5

v. 1 "7	Toledo	th" =		
	"This i	s the _	account of Adam's family line." (Gen. 5:1 NI	<b>√</b> )
			s important because it argues against an nformation where details can often get lost or changed.	
			ember that "toledoths" are narrative that mething new is before us.	tell
v. 1b	Q.	What	was the original design of Adam and Eve?	
	A.	They	were made in the of God.	
v. 2	Q.	How	did God create them?	
	A.			
		1.	He created them with: male and female.	
		2.	With the ability to receive His	
		3.	With a identity separate from all other live things:	ing
	Q.	Why o	does chapter five begin this way?	
	A.	Perho	aps it is a reminder, post-Fall, that man still has intrinsic, that in light of what will soon be inevitable for a	all
		humo	anity, with a few exceptions, God still regards man as the	
			of the created order.	
v. 3a	Q.	How	many years passed before his next son was born?	
	Δ			

	Q.	What	t is different o	about the c	lescription?	?		
	Α.	Adar imag		in his		likeness, in his	S	
	Q.	What	t does this m	ean? How i	s this differe	ent than v. 2?		
	A.	will, v			•	th a	_ nature and _ consequence	
v. 4	Q.	What important information comes from this verse?						
	A.							
		1.						
		2.						
v. 5	Q.	What	t is important	about this	verse? Cf. 2	2:17		
	Α.	The _		pro	nounced ir	n the Garden	is now	
		exac	ted: physica	l	has c	come.		
vv. 6		-27, 30	Q. What	t is the cycl	e that is po	rtrayed?		
	A.							
		1.	Lived a cer	tain amour	nt of	before	e fathering	
		2.	Fathered a divine line)	noted or _		person (	(a traced	
		3.	Other		_ were borr	n not in that di	ivine line.	
		4.	They	·				

v. 21	Q.	HOW	s Enoch described?			
	Α.	1.	He lived a certain amount of before fathering.			
		2.	Fathered a noted or person (a traced divine line)			
		3.	He walked with God for 300 years.			
		4.	Other children were born not in that line.			
		5.	He lived a much life than his predecessors.			
		6.	He didn't ("God took him")			
	Note	: "He v	valked" is mentioned twice.			
vv. 25	5-27	Q.	What becomes unique about this person?			
	A.	He is	the living person recorded in the Bible.			
vv. 28	3-29	Q.	What do we learn about Lamech's son?			
	A.	1.	He named him ""			
		2.	His name means, ""			
		3.	It and gives us a reminder that the curse of Adam is still noted. There was an understanding of "" things were the way they were.			
	Q.	What is important about the length of Lamech's life?				
	Α.		orew numerics it describes a fullness – a triple ne scholars believe this was a indication of the			

v. 32	Q.	Who does Noah become the father of?
	Α.	
		1.
		2.
		3.
	Note:	Please note the vast difference in age when fathering (500 years).
	Com	mentators (Jewish and Gentile) have offered speculation that God
	withh	eld children from Noah so that they would be of the age in
		to help build the ark and to after the
	flood	when conditions would start the age of humanity

Ray C. Stedman in his book *Understanding Man* has analyzed the meaning of the names of the descendants in the line of Seth to Noah and gives the following explanation:

"A way of escape [for man] is indicated again in a most fascinating way in this chapter by the meaning of the names listed. There is some difference among authorities as to the meaning of these names, depending upon the root from which they are judged to be taken. But one authority gives a most interesting sequence of meanings. The list begins with Seth, which means 'Appointed.' Enosh, his son, means 'Mortal;' and his son, Kenan, means 'Sorrow.' His son Mahalalel, means 'The Blessed God.' He named his boy Jared which means 'Came Down,' and his boy, Enoch, means 'Teaching.' Methuselah, as we saw, means 'His death shall bring;' Lamech means 'Strength,' and Noah, 'Comfort.' Now put that all together:

God has Appointed that Mortal man shall Sorrow; but The Blessed God, Came Down, Teaching, that His Death Shall Bring, Strength and Comfort.

to a much lower level.

Note: "Multiplication was probably more rapid than assumed in [average] calculation, especially in the earliest centuries of the antediluvian epoch. For example, if the average family size were 8, instead of 6, and the length of a generation 93 years, instead of 100, the population at the time of Adam's death, 930 years after his creation, would already have been 2,800,000. At these rates, the population at the time of the Deluge would have been 137 billion! Even if we use rates appropriate for the present world (x = 1 and C = 1.5), over 3 billion people could easily have been on the earth at the time of Noah."