

## II. THE PAIN OF THE CORRUPTION (Genesis 6:6)

### A. The Repentance of God (Genesis 6:6)

1. What is repentance?
2. Is it simply turning from sin?
3. If so, then why did God repent?
4. Why did God repent?
  - a. What repentance is not.
    - (1) It is not simply turning from sin.
    - (2) It is not simply just conviction.
  - b. What repentance is?
    - (1) When one studies the etymology of the word, one finds that years ago, pre - c. 1300's to be exact, the word was connected to and meant "to regret" or "make sorry". Later the word would come to be used in a broader sense as we use it today, c-1300's and later the word would be used to mean "*be(ing) grieved over one's past and seek forgiveness; feel such regret for sins, crimes, or omissions as produces amendment of life,*"— etymonline.com
    - (2) Also, to quote etymonline.com, "The distinction between regret (q.v.) and repent is made in many modern languages, **but the differentiation is not present in older periods.** *To repent is to regret so deeply as to change the mind or course of conduct in consequence and develop new mental and spiritual habits. Also, from c. 1300 in Middle English and after in an impersonal reflexive sense, especially as (it) repenteth (me, him, etc.).*"
    - (3) The repenting here is not the repenting of sin (God does not sin); it simply means that God is grieved over man's actions and His position toward man has now changed.
    - (4) How it is used in scripture:
      - (a) The Lord repented of the evil He intended to do (Exodus 32:14)
      - (b) God is not a man that He should lie or repent (Numbers 23:19)
      - (c) God repented that He had made Saul king (1 Samuel 15:11, 29)
      - (d) The Lord repented the evil that He did (2 Samuel 24:16; 1 Chronicles 21:15)
      - (e) The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent (Psalm 110:4)
      - (f) If a nation turn from the wickedness they have thought to do, then the Lord will repent the evil (bad) that He thought to do unto them (Jeremiah 18:8-10)

### B. The Grief Brought from the Corruption (Genesis 6:6)

1. The evil that mankind committed brought grief to the heart of God.
2. The very thought that God's creation can bring the Godhead to grief is an amazing thought in and of itself. Notice the following occurrences:
  - a. Mankind brought Him to grief (Genesis 6:6)
  - b. The Israelites brought God to grief (Psalm 78:40)
  - c. The Israelites grieved Him for forty years (Psalm 95:10)

- d. The Holy Spirit (part of the Godhead) was vexed by the Jews evil doings (Isaiah 63:10)
- e. Christ was brought to sorrow and grieved by His people (Luke 19:41-42; Mark 3:5)
- f. We as the New Testament church Christian can grieve the Lord (Ephesians 4:30)

### III. THE CONDEMNATION FOR THE CORRUPTION (Genesis 6:7-13)

- A. The Pronouncement of the Condemnation (Genesis 6:7, 11-13)
  - 1. The corruption of the world through sin did not bring commendation, but rather condemnation.
  - 2. Mankind may praise himself and glorify himself in his wickedness, but God's longsuffering will finally run out and judgment will come. (Romans 3:12; 1 Peter 3:20)
  - 3. Mankind knew what he was doing was wrong.
    - a. They had their own conscience to let them know (Romans 2:14, 15)
    - b. They had the witness of God (Genesis 6:3, 7; Romans 1:18-19, 20)
    - c. They had the witness of Noah (Genesis 6:8-9; 2 Peter 2:5)
- B. The Punishment of the Condemnation (Genesis 6:7, 11-13)
  - 1. God is holy
    - a. God in his holiness punishes sin. Grace does not eliminate punishment. Grace only gives time for the sinner to repent.
    - b. The method of punishment for mankind in Noah's day was the great flood. The following gives some general details about the punishment.
      - (1) The sureness of the punishment – *"The LORD said, I will destroy"* (Genesis 6:7). When God says, *"I will"* it is as good done. What He says, He will do it. God's word does not fail. Men may laugh at the certainty of judgment, but the laughing will cease when the wrath of God falls.
      - (2) The severity of the punishment – *"I will destroy"* (Genesis 6:7). The Lord would completely "wipe out" the entire populace of the earth, with the exception of Noah's family. This would be the most devastating judgment ever upon this earth and will only be succeeded by the final judgment yet to come in which God will burn the earth up (2 Peter 3:10).
      - (3) The scope of the punishment – *"I will destroy...both man, and beast, and the creeping thing and the fowls of the air"* (Genesis 6:7). Everything was included in this destruction. The environmental problem is a sin problem, not an ozone, green house gas, or global warming issue. This is something that the natural man has yet to understand.
      - (4) The season of the punishment – *"The end of all flesh is come before me"* (Genesis 6:13). God told Noah that the time of judgment had come. Time had expired. It is a terrible thing when God says the end has come and judgment must fall. But when

sinners give themselves up to sin and ignore all warnings and offers of grace, this is their eventual plight.

- C. The Compassion in the Condemnation (Genesis 6:8-10)
1. Before judgment comes, God demonstrates mercy. The Bible records Noah being the object of mercy before it records the judgment of God upon man.
  2. Noah will receive grace and mercy from God. (Genesis 6:8)
    - a. The grace for Noah – *“Noah found grace in the eyes of the LORD”* (Genesis 6:8). Noah received grace from God. Grace is unmerited favour. No man merits (deserves) grace (Psalm 84:11; 1 Corinthians 15:10).
    - b. The goodness for Noah – *“Noah was a just man and perfect in his generations, and Noah walked with God”* (Genesis 6:9). The goodness of Noah came after the grace for Noah. The grace of salvation comes before the goodness of the saved. We are not saved by works, but salvation produces good works (Ephesians 2:10). Just so, Noah believed what God told him to do, and he did it. Faith in what God told him moved him to save himself from the wrath that was to come. (Hebrews 11:6, 7). Hebrews 11:7 tells us that because of Noah’s faith “by the which he condemned the world”. So, then the question arises what is faith? Romans 14:23 tells us that “Whatsoever is not of faith is of sin.” What then is sin? Sin is rebellion against God’s law, a defiance of His authority. Sin exercises itself in its self-will, self-assertion, and self-independence. It snubs its nose in the face of God and says, “I will have it my way.” So, again we ask the question “what is faith?” Simply put... faith his putting one’s trust in what God says, and what He says to do. (Hebrews 11:1, 2, 6). Note the following three things about Noah’s goodness.
      - (1) The **purity** in his goodness – *“Just... and perfect.”* The word “perfect” does not mean sinless perfection but “upright, genuine.”
      - (2) The **place** of his goodness – *“In his generations.”* Noah’s generations were not marred with the mingling of the sons of God, nor was Noah’s line like the rest of mankind. Also, Noah lived his good life during a time of great unholiness. We cannot use the excuse of the corruption of this present evil world to justify our lack of desire to live a holy righteous life before God (1 Peter 1:16).
      - (3) The **path** of his goodness – *“Noah walked with God.”* This phrase also occurs in the Bible in reference to Enoch (Genesis 5:22). To walk with God means submission (you go God’s way), separation (you will not be able to walk with those that choose to not walk with God), and solitude (you will not find many that want to walk with God). (Exodus 32:26; 2 Corinthians 6:17).
    - c. The generations of Noah – *“These are the generations of Noah... Noah begat three sons.”* (Genesis 6:9, 10). Generations here speaks of the history of something. Here it speaks of the history of Noah and his family. This section will cover what will happen in the flood, to Noah

and his three sons. This is the second time that his three sons are mentioned. These three boys are important, for from them will come the entire population of the earth as we know it. We are related to at least one of these boys.

#### IV. THE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE FLOOD (Genesis 6:14-22)

##### A. The Plans for the Construction (Genesis 6:14-16)

1. The specifics of the plans – “*Make thee an ark*” (Genesis 6:14). There are at least six significant details about this ark.
  - a. One, it is made from wood. Gopher wood to be exact. Being wood would help it to float. It is only in the last few centuries that ships have been made of steel.
  - b. Two, the pitch. “*Pitch it within and without with pitch*” (Genesis 6:14). The pitch is what we might call “tar” today. It would make the ark waterproof. It would also make the ark look black in color unlike any pictures artists have drawn of the ark (Isaiah 53:2).
  - c. Third, the measurements. “*The length of the ark shall be three hundred cubits [450 feet], the breadth of it fifty cubits [75 feet], and the height of it thirty cubits [45 feet]*” (Genesis 6:15). The size is so great that some estimate that it would hold 1,000 railroad cars. It was the largest boat or ship built until the the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - d. Fourth, the decks. “*Lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make*” (Genesis 6:16). Three decks were made in the ark. This would expand the room in the ark at least three-fold and maybe fourfold if the “*lower*” deck was actually the first floor above the bottom of the ark. It would be very efficient.
  - e. Fifth, the window. “*A window shalt thou make to the ark, and in a cubit shalt thou finish it above*” (Genesis 6:16). This window would provide needed air flow for ventilation for the ark and even some light for the top deck. It is interesting to note that this window was finished in the top area of the ship, “*thou finish it above.*” This would mean that Noah would be looking up and out (Psalm 121:1-2)
  - f. Sixth, the door. “*The door of the ark shalt thou set in the side thereof*” (Genesis 6:16). This door made it possible for the people as well as the animals to enter the ark and find refuge from the judgment (the flood) that would take place on the outside. Just so, our door (Christ) has provided us refuge from this world, judgment, the devil. (John 10:7-10).
2. The three arks in scripture – a place of miracles / safety / salvation.
  - a. Noah’s ark – Had three stories in it (Hebrews 11:7).
  - b. Moses’ ark – A three-month-old baby placed in it (Exodus 2:2-10).
  - c. The Ark of the Covenant – Three items placed in the ark... golden pot of mana, Aaron’s rod that budded, and the Ten Commandments (Hebrews 9:4).