

GENESIS EXPOSITION

Genesis 5

IMPLICATIONS

- 1. Effects of Fall Passed on**
- 2. Corrupting effects of Sin**
- 3. God's grace always available**
- 4. God's judgment cannot be avoided**
- 5. Image of God expressed in unbelievers**
- 6. Death is inescapable**

SETHITE LINE

➤ **Major Motifs -**

image of God passed on

depravity passed on - he died

more godliness

➤ **Names - 10**

➤ **Ages - 857.5 (MT), 859.9 (LXX)**

➤ **Similarity - names**

GENESIS Outline

- C. Early History of Civilization** 4:1-9:29
 - 1. Decline of Civilization** 4:1-6:8
 - a. Cainite Line** 4:1-24
 - b. Sethite Line** 4:25-5:32
 - 1) Background of Seth** 4:25-26
 - 2) Toledoth of Adam** (5:1-6:8) 5:1-5
 - 3) Descendants of Seth** 5:6-32
 - a) Seth to Jared** 5:6-20

5:6 Seth lived one hundred and five years (LXX 205), and became the father of Enosh.

NAMES

1. Seth - appointed one
2. Enosh - frail one

5:7-8 Then Seth lived eight hundred and seven years (LXX 707) after he became the father of Enosh, and he had other sons and daughters. 8 So all the days of Seth were nine hundred and twelve years (= LXX), and he died.

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STRUCTURE

A lived x years and fathered *B*.

A lived y years after fathering *B*
& had other children.

Total years of *A* were $x + y$,
and he died.

(exceptions: Enoch, Lamech,
& Noah)

5:9-11 Enosh lived ninety years (LXX 190), and became the father of **Kenan**. 10 Then Enosh lived eight hundred and fifteen years (LXX 715) after he became the father of Kenan, and he had other sons and daughters. 11 So all the days of Enosh were nine hundred and five years (=LXX), **and he died.**

NAMES

- 1. Seth - appointed one**
- 2. Enosh - frail one**
- 3. Kenan - smith**
- 4. Mahalalel - praise of God**
- 5. Jared - descent**

GENESIS Outline

b. Sethite Line 4:25-5:32

1) Background of Seth 4:25-26

2) Toledoth of Adam (5:1-6:8) 5:1-5

3) Descendants of Seth 5:6-32

a) Seth to Jared 5:6-20

b) Enoch 5:21-24

5:21-22 Enoch lived sixty-five years (LXX 165), and became the father of **Methuselah**.

22 Then Enoch walked with God three hundred years (LXX 200) after he became the father of Methuselah, and he had other sons and daughters.

NAMES

- 1. Seth - appointed one**
- 2. Enosh - frail one**
- 3. Kenan - smith**
- 4. Mahalalel - praise of God**
- 5. Jared - descent**
- 6. Enoch - beginning or dedication**

NAMES

**8. Methuselah - when he is gone
it shall come**

5:21-22 Enoch lived sixty-five years (LXX 165), and became the father of Methuselah.

22 Then Enoch walked with God three hundred years (LXX 200) after he became the father of Methuselah, and he had other sons and daughters.

5:23-24 So all the days of Enoch
were three hundred and sixty-
five years (=LXX).

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

5:23-24 So all the days of Enoch were three hundred and sixty-five years (=LXX).

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GENESIS Outline

b. Sethite Line 4:25-5:32

1) Background of Seth 4:25-26

2) Toledoth of Adam (5:1-6:8) 5:1-5

3) Descendants of Seth 5:6-32

a) Seth to Jared 5:6-20

b) Enoch 5:21-24

c) Methuselah to Noah 5:25-32

5:28-29 **Lamech** lived one hundred and eighty-two years (LXX 188), and became the father of a son.
29 Now he called his name **Noah**, saying, “This one will give us rest from our work and from the toil of our hands arising from the ground which the LORD has cursed.”

NAMES

- 8. Methuselah - when he is gone
 it shall come**
- 9. Lamech - conqueror**
- 10. Noah - comfort or rest**

5:28-29 Lamech lived one hundred and eighty-two years (LXX 188), and became the father of a son.
29 Now he called his name Noah, saying, “This one will give us rest from our work and from the toil of our hands arising from the ground which the LORD has cursed.”

5:30-31 Then **Lamech** lived five hundred and ninety-five years (**LXX 565**) after he became the father of Noah, and **he had other sons and daughters.** **31** So all the days of Lamech were seven hundred and seventy-seven years (**LXX 753**), **and he died.**

5:32 Noah was five hundred years
(=LXX) old, and Noah became
the father of **Shem, Ham, and**
Japheth.

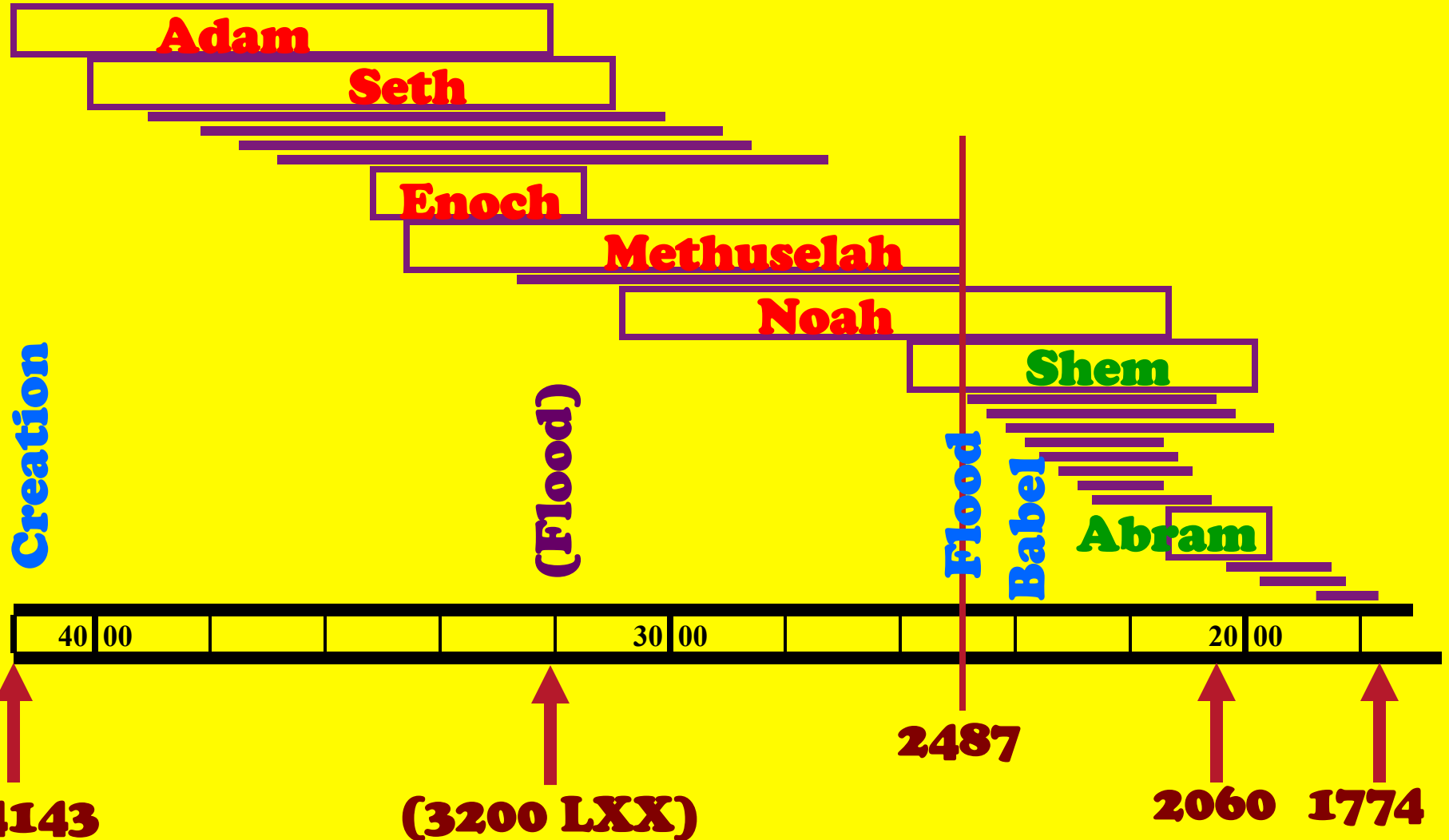
IMPLICATIONS

- 1. Effects of Fall Passed on**
- 2. Corrupting effects of Sin**
- 3. God's grace always available**
- 4. God's judgment cannot be avoided**
- 5. Image of God expressed in unbelievers**
- 6. Death is inescapable**
- 7. God Keeps Godly Remnant**

AGES

	<u>Masoretic</u>	<u>LXX</u>
1. Adam -	130	230
2. Seth -	105	205
3. Enosh -	90	190
4. Kenan -	70	170
5. Mahalalel -	65	165
6. Jared -	162	162
7. Enoch -	65	165
8. Methuselah -	187	167
9. Lamech -	182	188
10. Noah -	500	500

GENESIS CHRONOLOGY



IMPLICATIONS

- 1. Effects of Fall Passed on**
- 2. Corrupting effects of Sin**
- 3. God's grace always available**
- 4. God's judgment cannot be avoided**
- 5. Image of God expressed in unbelievers**
- 6. God keeps godly remnant**
- 7. Death is inescapable**
- 8. Chronology emphasized**

A photograph of the Sea of Galilee at sunset. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the right side of the horizon, casting a long, shimmering reflection across the water. In the middle ground, a bridge with several arches spans the water. The sky is a mix of soft orange and pale blue. The water in the foreground is dark and textured with small ripples.

Sea of Galilee

**God always keeps a godly
remnant!!!**

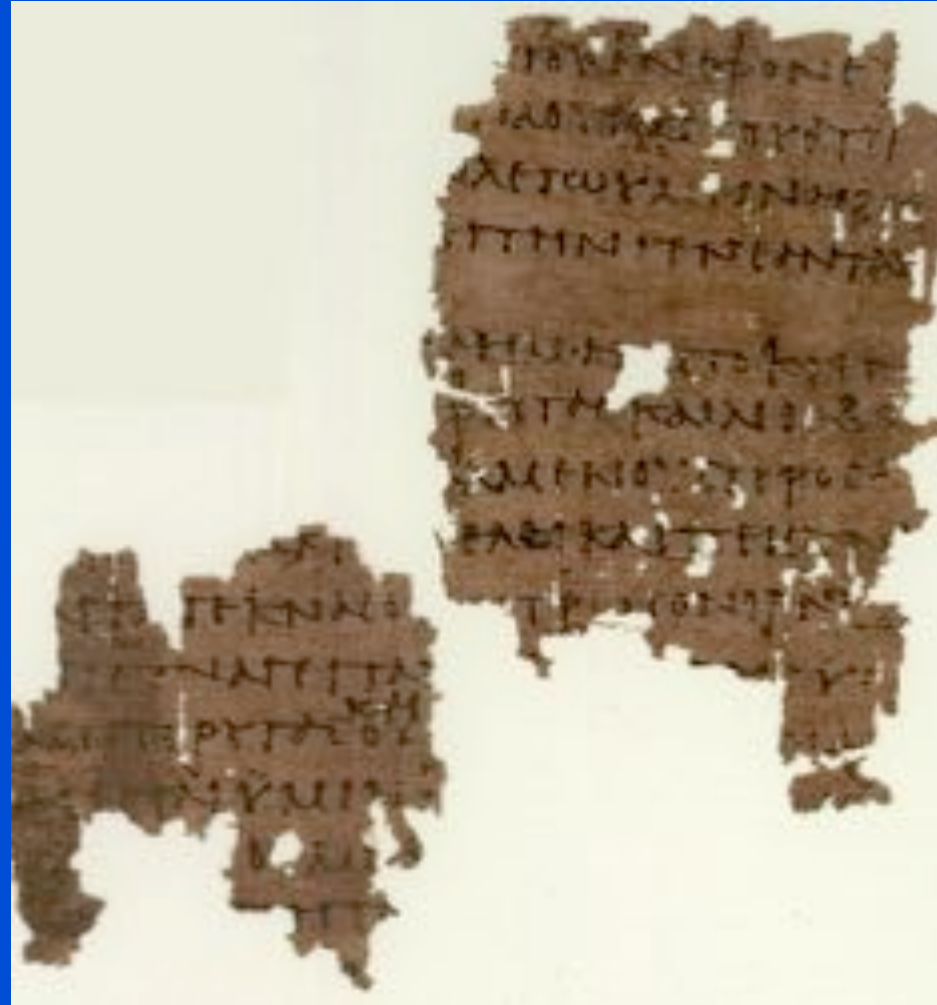
CHRONOLOGIES

1. Basis of our English Bibles
2. Introduction to Textual Criticism



TEXTUAL CRITICISM

1. Definition

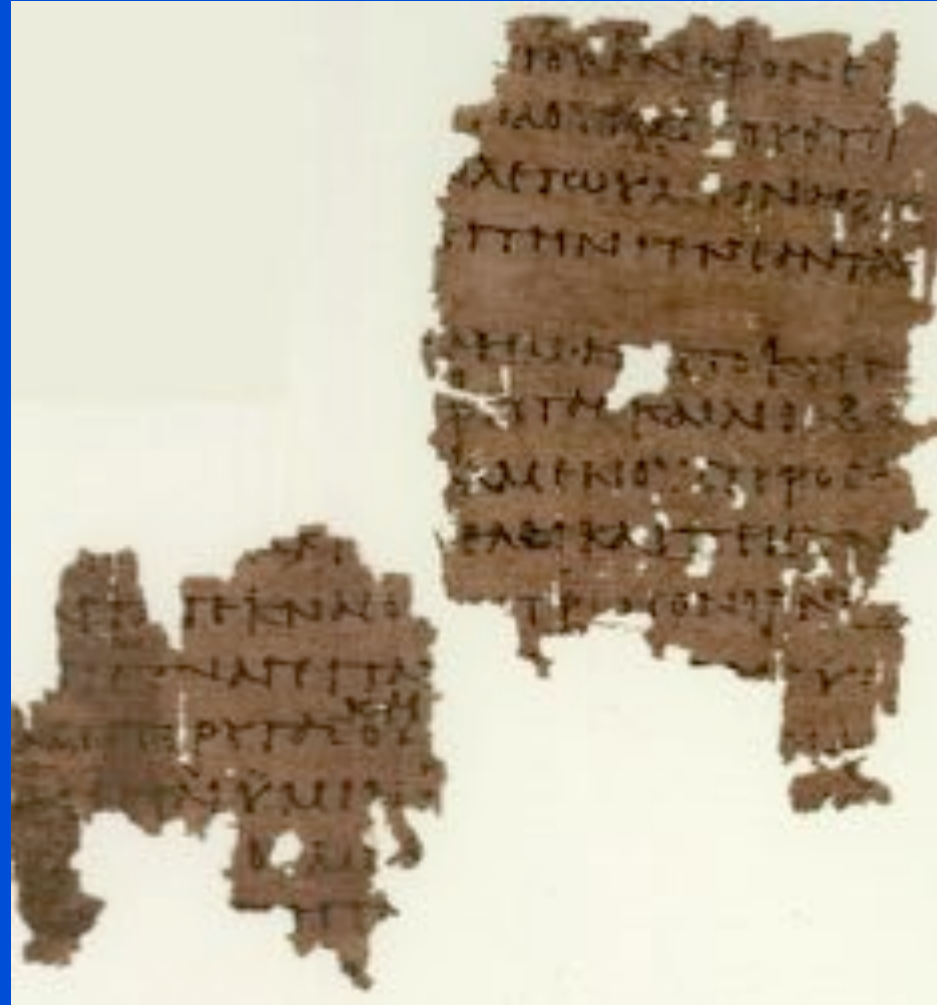


“Textual criticism is the study of the copies of any written composition of which the original autograph is unknown for the purpose of determining the original text.”

JH Greenlee

TEXTUAL CRITICISM

1. Definition
2. Importance
3. Problem



PROBLEM

- 1. No original autographs**
- 2. Original text not preserved in any one source**
- 3. Extant manuscripts contain variants**
- 4. Extant manuscripts vary in quality, quantity & age**

“Since scholars accept as generally trustworthy the writings of the ancient classics even though the earliest mss were written so long after the original writings & the number of extant mss is in many instances so small, it is clear that the reliability of the text of the NT is likewise assured.”

JH Greenlee

Sinaiticus

[illegible][illegible]

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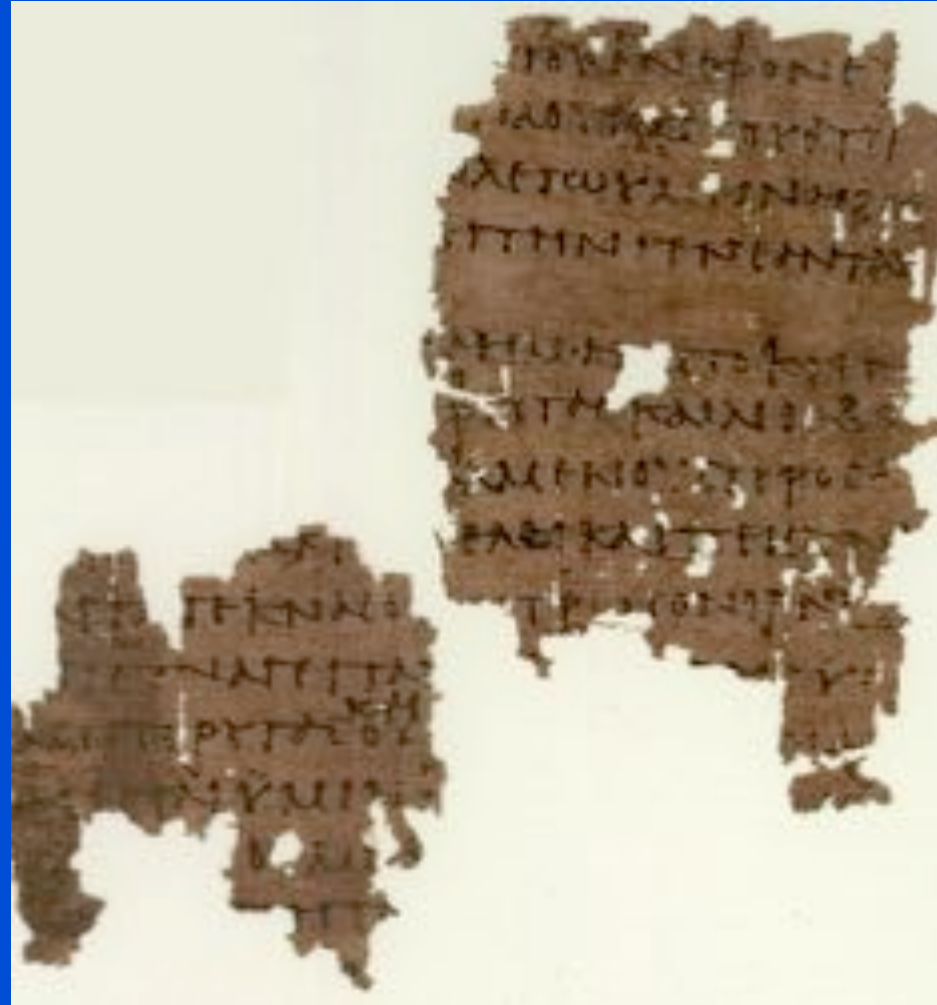
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“There are some 8,000 manuscripts of the Latin Vulgate and at least 1,000 for the other early versions. Add to that over 4,000 (now 6,000) Greek manuscript copies of portions of the NT. Besides all this, much of the NT can be reproduced from the quotations of the early Christian writers.”

AT Robertson

TEXTUAL CRITICISM

1. Definition
2. Importance
3. Problem
4. OT



CHRONOLOGIES

1. Basis of our English Bibles
2. Introduction to Textual Criticism
3. Issue of long ages
4. Issue of different Chronologies





**Leningrad
Codex**

**Oldest
complete
mss of
Masoretic
Text
AD 1008**

Aleppo Codex (925)

ΖΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ Α-
ΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΑ-
ΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΠΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ-
ΠΡΟΣ ΕΛΘΑΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑ-
ΓΕΤΟ ΥΣ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥΣ Υ-
ΜΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟΥ
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Η ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ ΕΥΟΜΕΝ-

Septuagint (LXX) - 3rd C to 132 BC



Dead Sea Scrolls

TEXTUAL CHRONOLOGY

Pentateuch

Temple destroyed

LXX Dead Sea Scrolls

Messiah

Masoretes

Leningrad Codex

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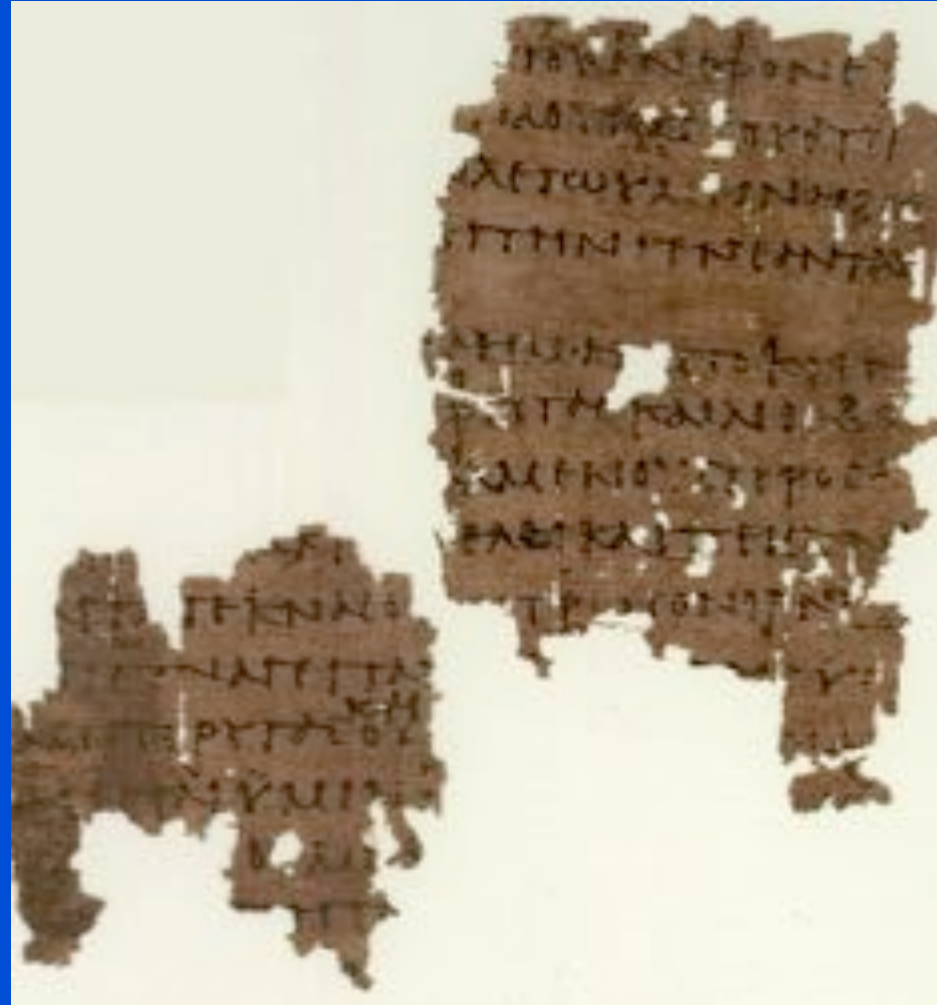
1405

132 BC

1008

TEXTUAL CRITICISM

1. Definition
2. Importance
3. Problem
4. OT
5. Comparisons



AGES

	<u>Masoretic</u>	<u>LXX</u>
1. Adam -	130	230
2. Seth -	105	205
3. Enosh -	90	190
4. Kenan -	70	170
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CHRONOLOGIES

1. Basis of our English Bibles
2. Introduction to Textual Criticism
3. Issue of long ages
4. Issue of different Chronologies
5. Possibility of LXX Priority



ISSUE

- 1. Did LXX inflate ages? Why?**
- 2. Did Someone reduce before MT?**
- 3. Did LXX translators use Hebrew text with higher ages?**
- 4. Was there reason for & opportunity to reduce ages in MT?**

MT SUPPORT

- 1. Long standing dependence**
- 2. History of translation**
- 3. LXX changed to harmonize with Egyptian chronology**
but no evidence of this

TEXTUAL CHRONOLOGY

Pentateuch

Temple destroyed

LXX Dead Sea Scrolls

Messiah

Akiba

Masoretes

Leningrad Codex

14	00	10	00	6	00	2	00	2	00	6	00	10	00
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1405

132 BC

AD 130

1008

LXX SUPPORT

- 1. Jewish support until AD 2nd C.**
- 2. Hebrew texts until after Christ**
- 3. Ephraem of Syria (306-373) -
argues 2nd C rabbis deflated
chronologies to discredit Christ**
- 4. Josephus**
- 5. Jewish historians**
- 6. 2nd C. Jews had motive & occasion**