

**APPENDIX FOR GENESIS**

# **ADDITIONS**

## FIRST MENTIONS OF IMPORTANT BIBLICAL WORDS IN GENESIS

### ALPHABETICAL

Altar - Gen. 8:20  
Angel - Gen. 16:7  
Atonement (= pitch) - Gen. 6: 14  
Believe - Gen. 15:6  
Bless - Gen. 1:22  
Blood - Gen. 4: 10  
Book - Gen. 5: 1  
Choose - Gen. 6:2  
City - Gen. 4: 17  
Clothe - Gen. 3 :21  
Command - Gen. 2: 16  
Complete - Gen. 6:9  
Conception - Gen. 3: 16  
Covenant - Gen. 6: 18  
Create - Gen. 1: 1  
Curse - Gen. 3: 14  
Darkness - Gen. 1:2  
Day - Gen. 1:5  
Die - Gen. 2: 17  
Door - Gen. 4:7  
Drunken - Gen. 9:21  
Everlasting (~= forever) - Gen. 3:22  
Evil - Gen. 2:9  
Faith - Gen. 15:6  
Fear (= afraid) - Gen. 3: 10  
Fear not - Gen. 15: 1  
Fire - Gen. 19:24  
Forever - Gen. 3:22  
Fruit - Gen. 1: 11  
Give - Gen. 1:29  
Glory - Gen. 31: 1  
Good - Gen. 1:4  
Grace - Gen. 6:8  
Hear - Gen. 3:8  
Heart - Gen. 6:5  
Holy (= sanctified) - Gen. 2:3  
House - Gen. 7: 1  
Impute (= count) - Gen. 15:6  
Just - Gen. 6:9  
Kingdom - Gen. 10: 10  
Knowledge - Gen. 2: 17  
I AM - Gen. 15:1  
Law - Gen. 26:5  
Life - Gen. 2:7  
Light - Gen. 1:3  
Love - Gen. 22:2  
Make - Gen. 1:7  
Man - Gen. 1:26  
Mercy - Gen. 19: 16  
Obey - Gen. 22: 18  
Offering (burnt sacrifice) - Gen. 8:20  
Peace (= ~ Salem) - Gen. 14: 18  
Perfect (= complete) - Gen. 6:9  
Power (= strength) - Gen. 4: 12  
Praise (=== commend) - Gen. 12: 15  
Pray - Gen. 20:7  
Prophet - Gen. 20:7  
Redeem - Gen. 48: 16  
Rest - Gen. 2: 2  
Reward - Gen. 15: 1  
Righteous (= just) - Gen. 6:9  
Righteousness - Gen. 15:6  
Salvation - Gen. 49: 18  
Sanctify - Gen. 2:3  
Say - Gen. 1:3  
Science (knowledge) - Gen. 2: 17  
See - Gen. 1:4  
Seed - Gen. 1: 11  
Send - Gen. 3 :23  
Shed ( pour out) - Gen. 9:6  
Shield - Gen. 15: 1  
Sign - Gen. 1: 14  
Sin - Gen. 4:7  
Sorrow - Gen. 3: 16  
Soul - Gen. 1:21  
Sow - Gen. 26: 12  
Speak (~= say) - Gen. 1:3  
Strength - Gen. 4: 12  
Tempt - Gen. 22: 1  
Tithe - Gen. 14:18-20  
Truth - Gen. 24:27  
Vision - Gen. 15: 1  
Will - Gen. 24:5  
Wine - Gen. 9:21  
Woman - Gen. 2:22  
Word - Gen. 15: 1  
Work - Gen. 2:2  
Worship (= bow down) - Gen. 18:2

## BY VERSE

Create	Gen. 1:1	Heart	Gen. 6:5
Darkness	Gen. 1:2	Grace	Gen. 6:8
Light	Gen. 1:3	Complete	Gen. 6:9
Say	Gen. 1:3	Just	Gen. 6:9
Speak (~= say)	Gen. 1:3	Perfect (= complete)	Gen. 6:9
Good	Gen. 1:4	Righteous (= just)	Gen. 6:9
See	Gen. 1:4	House	Gen. 7:1
Day	Gen. 1:5	Altar	Gen. 8:20
Make	Gen. 1:7	Offering (burnt sacrifice)	Gen. 8:20
Fruit	Gen. 1:11	Shed ( pour out)	Gen. 9:6
Seed	Gen. 1:11	Drunken	Gen. 9:21
Sign	Gen. 1:14	Wine	Gen. 9:21
Soul	Gen. 1:21	Kingdom	Gen. 10:10
Bless	Gen. 1:22	Praise ( === commend)	Gen. 12:15
Man	Gen. 1:26	Peace (= ~ Salem)	Gen. 14:18
Give	Gen. 1:29	Tithe	Gen. 14:18-20
Rest	Gen. 2:2	Fear not	Gen. 15:1
Work	Gen. 2:2	Reward	Gen. 15:1
Holy (= sanctified)	Gen. 2:3	Shield	Gen. 15:1
Sanctify	Gen. 2:3	Vision	Gen. 15:1
Life	Gen. 2:7	Word	Gen. 15:1
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Command	Gen. 2:16	Believe	Gen. 15:6
Die	Gen. 2:17	Faith	Gen. 15:6
Knowledge	Gen. 2:17	Impute (= count)	Gen. 15:6
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Clothe	Gen. 3:21	Angel	Gen. 16:7
Woman	Gen. 2:22	Worship (= bow down)	Gen. 18:2
Hear	Gen. 3:8	Mercy	Gen. 19:16
Fear (= afraid)	Gen. 3:10	Fire	Gen. 19:24
Curse	Gen. 3:14	Pray	Gen. 20:7
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Everlasting (~= forever)	Gen. 3:22	Love	Gen. 22:2
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Power (= strength)	Gen. 4:12	Glory	Gen. 31:1
Strength	Gen. 4:12	Redeem	Gen. 48:16
City	Gen. 4:17	Salvation	Gen. 49:18
Book	Gen. 5:1		
Atonement (= pitch)	Gen. 6:14		
Covenant	Gen. 6:18		
Choose	Gen. 6:2		

## The Forest And The Tree

[Our Daily Bread - January 2, 1997]

Read: Genesis 3:17-24

Blessed is the man who endures temptation. --James 1:12

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All of us have been so close to a temptation that we lost our perspective. It may have involved something as small as a rumor that we knew shouldn't be passed along, but the urge to gossip blocked out our sense of love and good judgment.

Adam and Eve faced a similar problem long ago. They became so preoccupied with one plant in their garden paradise that they couldn't see the forest for the tree.

Just look at what it cost them. The Garden of Eden had been created especially for them. In it they knew no evil, no trials, no sickness, no death. They enjoyed the company of the Creator Himself. Yet they gave up all they had just to eat of the fruit of that one forbidden tree.

Their mistake still plagues us. How often do we miss the whole forest of God's goodness for a single tree of testing? The moment of temptation seems so overwhelming, the idea so irresistible, our twisted logic so justifiable.

Today, think about all that Adam and Eve left behind in the Garden. Fill your mind with the truths of God's Word and rely on the Holy Spirit's moment-by-moment guidance and strength. Then you'll experience the joy of God's blessing rather than temporary pleasure. --MRD II

### HOW TO HANDLE TEMPTATION

Seek God with your whole heart (Ps. 119:9-16).

Listen to wisdom (Prov. 8:1-11).

Resist the devil; draw near to God (Jas. 4:7-8).

The way you respond to temptation  
will make you or break you.

## DIVISION OF CONTINENTS?

“To Eber were born two sons:the name of one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided; and his brother's name was Joktan.”

(Genesis 10:25 NKJVS)



### Pangaea |pan'jēə|(also **Pangea** )

a supercontinent comprising all the continental crust of the earth, postulated to have existed in late Paleozoic and Mesozoic times before it broke into Gondwana and Laurasia.

Map of Pangaea with modern continents outlined

### Note from New Defenders Study Bible

Gen. 10:25 the earth divided. **The “division” that took place was, most likely, the traumatic upheaval at Babel.** A division in Genesis 10:5,32, is mentioned, where the division is “after his tongue.” Nimrod was in the same generation as Eber; and this is the only place in the Table of Nations where the meaning of a son’s name is given, indicating the importance of the event it commemorated. However, it is true that two different words are used (Pelag in Genesis 10:25, parad in Genesis 10:5,32). Although the two words are essentially synonymous, this might indicate a different type of division. **Many Bible teachers have suggested, therefore, that Genesis 10:25 might refer to a splitting of the single post-Flood continent into the present continents of the world.** They associated the modern scientific model of sea-floor spreading and continental drifting with this verse. It should be remembered, however, that the continental drift hypothesis has by no means been proved; and the verse seems to refer more directly to the division into families, countries and languages. Furthermore, even if the continents have separated from a single primeval continent, such a split more likely would have occurred in connection with the continental uplifts terminating the global deluge (Psalm 104:6-9).

## **MAN: A SPECIAL CREATION OF GOD**

The creation of man is set apart from the previous acts of creation by a series of subtle contrasts with the earlier accounts of God's acts.

1. In v. 26 the beginning of the creation of man is marked by the usual "And God said." However, God's command that follows is not an impersonal (third person) "Let there be..." but rather the more personal (first person) "Let us make."
2. Whereas throughout the previous account the making of each creature is described as "according to its kind" (laminehu), in the account of the creation of man it is specified that the man and the woman were made "in our [God's] image" (besalmenu), not merely "according to his own kind." Man's image is not simply of himself; he also shares a likeness to his Creator.
3. The creation of man is specifically noted as a creation of man as "male and female" (v. 27). The author has not considered gender to be an important feature to stress in his account of the creation of the other forms of life, but for humanity it is of some importance. Thus the narrative puts stress on the fact that God created man as "male and female."
4. Only man has been given dominion in God's creation. This dominion is expressly stated to be over all other living creatures: sky, sea, and land creatures.

If we ask why the author has singled out the creation of man in this way, one obvious answer is that he intended to portray him as a special creature, marked off from the rest of God's works

## Meanings Of The Names In Genesis 5

by Chuck Missler

### Q & A: Where did you find the meanings of the names in Genesis 5?

The background behind the genealogy in Genesis 5 is one of our most frequently asked questions. Since the ten Hebrew names are proper names, they are not translated but only transliterated to approximate the way they were pronounced. The meaning of proper names can be a difficult pursuit since direct translations are not readily available. Many study aids, such as conventional lexicons, can prove superficial when dealing with proper names. Even a conventional Hebrew lexicon can prove disappointing. A study of the original roots, however, can yield some fascinating insights. (It should be recognized, however, that the views concerning the meaning and significance of the original roots are not free of controversy and are subject to variant readings. This is why we receive so many questions or comments on variations.)

#### Adam

The first name, Adam, comes from *adomah*, and means "man." As the first man, that seems straightforward enough.

#### Seth

Adam's son was named Seth, which means "appointed." When he was born Eve said, "For God hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel, whom Cain slew."

#### Enosh

Seth's son was called Enosh, which means "mortal," "frail," or "miserable." It is from the root *anash*: to be incurable; used of a wound, grief, woe, sickness, or wickedness. (It was in the days of Enosh that men began to defile the name of the Living God.<sup>1</sup>)

#### Kenan

Enosh's son was named Kenan, from which can mean "sorrow," "dirge," or "elegy." (The precise denotation is somewhat elusive; some study aids unfortunately presume an Aramaic root synonymous with "Cainan.") Balaam, looking down from the heights of Moab, employed a pun upon the name of the Kenites when he prophesied their destruction.<sup>2</sup>

#### Mahalalel

Kenan's son was Mahalalel, from *mahalal*, which means "blessed" or "praise"; and *El*, the name for God. Thus, Mahalalel means "the Blessed God." Often Hebrew names included *El*, the name of God, as Dani-el, "God is my Judge," Nathani-el, "Gift of God," etc.

#### Jared

Mahalalel's son was named Jared, from the verb *yaradh*, meaning "shall come down." Some authorities suggest that this might have been an allusion to the "Sons of God" who "came down" to corrupt the daughters of men, resulting in the Nephilim ("Fallen Ones") of Genesis 6.<sup>3</sup>

#### Enoch

Jared's son was named Enoch, which means "teaching," or "commencement." He was the first of four generations of preachers. In fact, the earliest recorded prophecy was by Enoch, which amazingly enough deals with the Second Coming of Christ.<sup>4</sup>

## Methuselah

The Flood of Noah did not come as a surprise. It had been preached on for four generations. But something strange happened when Enoch was 65, from which time "he walked with God." Enoch was given a prophecy that as long as his son was alive, the judgment of the flood would be withheld; but as soon as he died, the flood would be sent forth.

Enoch named his son to reflect this prophecy. The name Methuselah comes from two roots: muth, a root that means "death"<sup>5</sup>; and from shalach, which means "to bring," or "to send forth." Thus, the name Methuselah signifies, "his death shall bring."<sup>6</sup>

And, indeed, in the year that Methuselah died, the flood came. Methuselah was 187 when he had Lamech, and lived 782 years more. Lamech had Noah when he was 182.<sup>7</sup> The Flood came in Noah's 600th year.<sup>8</sup>  $187 + 182 + 600 = 969$ , Methuselah's age when he died.<sup>9</sup>

It is interesting that Methuselah's life was, in effect, a symbol of God's mercy in forestalling the coming judgment of the flood. It is therefore fitting that his lifetime is the oldest in the Bible, symbolizing the extreme extensiveness of God's mercy.

## Lamech

Methuselah's son was named Lamech, a root still evident today in our own English word, "lament" or "lamentation." Lamech suggests "despairing." (This name is also linked to the Lamech in Cain's line who inadvertently killed his son Tubal-Cain in a hunting incident. 10 )

## Noah

Lamech, of course, is the father of Noah, which is derived from nacham, "to bring relief" or "comfort," as Lamech himself explains. 11

### The Composite List

Now let's put it all together:

Hebrew	English
Adam	Man
Seth	Appointed
Enosh	Mortal
Kenan	Sorrow
Mahalalel	The Blessed God
Jared	Shall come down
Enoch	Teaching
Methuselah	His death shall bring
Lamech	The despairing
Noah	Rest, or comfort

Here is a summary of God's plan of redemption, hidden here within a genealogy in Genesis! You will never convince me that a group of Jewish rabbis deliberately "contrived" to hide the "Christian Gospel" right here in a genealogy within their venerated Torah!

### Evidences of Design

The implications of this discovery are far more deeply significant than may be evident at first glance. It demonstrates that in the earliest chapters of the Book of Genesis, God had already laid out His plan of redemption for the predicament of mankind. It is the beginning of a love story, ultimately written in blood on a wooden cross which was erected in Judea almost 2,000 years ago.

This is also one of many evidences that the Bible is an integrated message system, the product of supernatural engineering. This punctures the presumptions of many who view the Bible as a record of an evolving cultural tradition, noble though it may be. It claims to be authored by the One who alone knows the end from the beginning,<sup>12</sup> despite the fact that it is composed of 66 separate books, penned by some 40 authors, spanning several thousand years.<sup>13</sup>

\* \* \*

Sources:

Missler Chuck, Cosmic Codes: Hidden Messages from the Edge of Eternity, KoinoniaHouse, 1999.

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Pink, Arthur W., Gleanings in Genesis, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, IL, 1922.

Rosenbaum, M., and Silberman, A., Pentateuch with Onkelos's Translation (into Aramaic) and Rashi's Commentary, Silberman Family Publishers, Jerusalem, 1973.

Stedman, Ray C., The Beginnings, Word Books, Waco, TX, 1978.

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\*\*\*NOTES\*\*\*

Genesis 4:26 is often mistranslated. Targum of Onkelos: "...desisted from praying in the name"; Targum of Jonathan: "surnamed their idols in the name..."; Kimchi, Rashi, and other ancient Jewish commentators agree. Jerome indicated that this was the opinion of many Jews of his day. Maimonides, Commentary on the Mishna (a constituent part of the Talmud), A.D. 1168, ascribes the origin of idolatry to the days of Enosh.

Numbers 24:21,23.

These were discussed in our book, Alien Encounters.

Jude 14,15.

"Muth," death, occurs 125 times in the Old Testament.

See Pink, Jones, and Stedman in Sources (above).

Genesis 5:25-28.

Genesis 7:6,11.

Genesis 5:27.

Genesis 4:19-25; rabbinical sources, Re: Kaplan, et al.

Genesis 5:29.

Isaiah 46:10; Revelation 21:6; 22:13.

Job was far earlier than even the books of Moses.

## INTERESTING NOTES FROM NOAH'S ARK

**6:14** *"Make yourself an ark of gopherwood; make rooms in the ark, and cover it inside and outside with pitch.*

**"ark"** - The word for "ark" (Hebrew tabhah) is not the word used later for the "ark of the covenant," but it is the word used for the ark of bulrushes in which Moses was hidden as a baby (Exodus 2:3). It is only used in Genesis 6-9 and Exodus 2. Both were vessels of safety / salvation

**"pitch"** - The word for "pitch" (Hebrew kopher) is different from that used in other places in the Old Testament. It is equivalent to the Hebrew kaphar ("to cover") and, in the noun form, means simply a "covering." However, it is also the regular Hebrew word for "atonement," as in Leviticus 17:11, for example. In essence, therefore, this is the first mention of "atonement" in the Bible. Whatever the exact nature of this "pitch" may have been (probably a resinous substance of some kind, rather than a bituminous material), it sufficed as a perfect covering for the Ark, to keep out the waters of judgment, just as the blood of the Lamb provides a perfect atonement for the soul. [Morris, 'GR']

**6:16** *"You shall make a window for the ark, and you shall finish it to a cubit from above; and set the door of the ark in its side. You shall make it with lower, second, and third decks.*

There was **only one door** into the safety of the Ark, just as there is only one way into the safety of God's keeping - Jesus. cf. Jn. 10:9 - "I am the gate; whoever enters through me will be saved. He will come in and go out, and find pasture."

Finally the Ark was to have a door in its side. There was only to be one door, and all must enter and leave by the same door. Once the animals started streaming into the Ark, there would be nowhere else to go but farther into the Ark. Although it is not definitely stated as such, it may be that this is also intended for instructional purposes as a type of Christ. He is the one Way (John 14:6) to the Father's house. He is the one "Door" (John 10:7-9) to the resting-place for His sheep, through which the sheep must both enter for safety and rest and go out later for service. [Morris, 'GR']

**7:16** *So those that entered, male and female of all flesh, went in as God had commanded him; and the LORD shut him in.*

**Only God could close the door** so that the judgement upon the world would not destroy those who have trusted in Him for their safety. Many people try to build their own 'arks' to weather the storms of life only to find that when they run into them for safety they aren't able to 'close the door' on the storms outside.

## NUMBER OF SPECIES

VIA WEB SOURCES [1/29/14]

The Class Amphibia (or amphibians) includes three Orders: Anura (frogs and toads) – about 5,800 species. Caudata or Urodela (newts and salamanders) – about 580 species. Gymnophiona or Apoda (caecilians) – about 170 species.

According to Mammal Species of the World, 5,416 species were known in 2006.

Many of the larger reptiles became extinct due to natural disasters. But today, there are close to 6000 species of reptiles living on Earth.

Avibase is an extensive database information system about all birds of the world, containing over 9 million records about 10,000 species and 22,000 subspecies of birds, including distribution information, taxonomy, synonyms in several languages and more.

5800

580

170

5416

6000

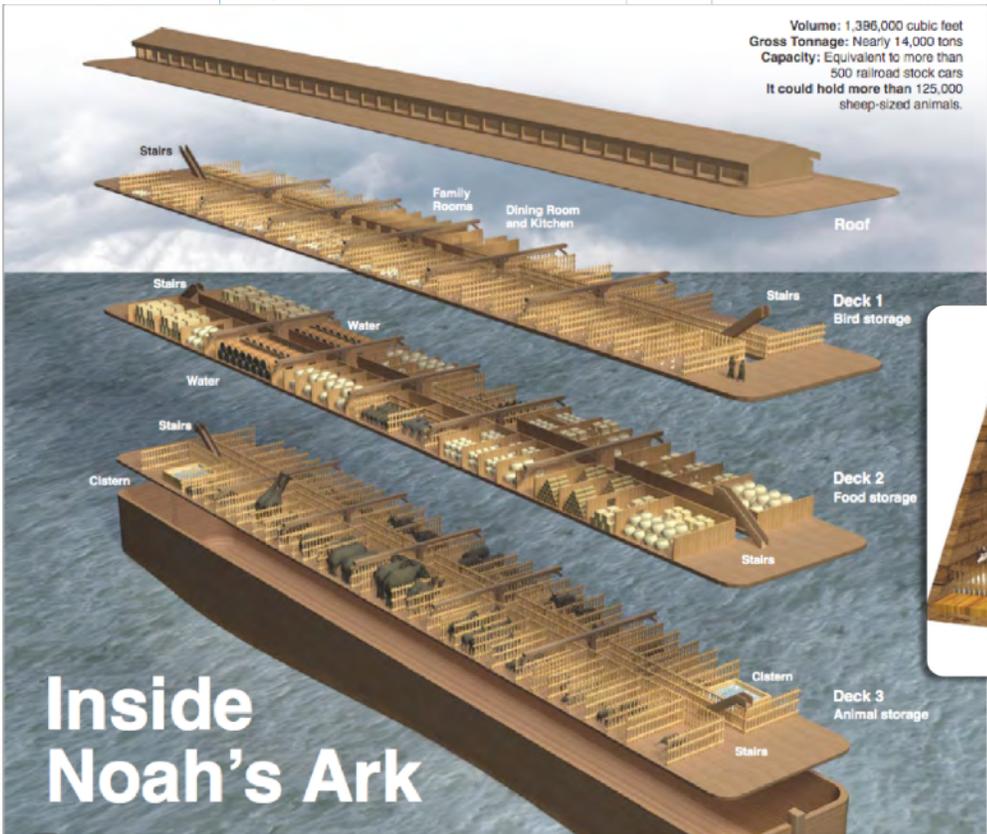
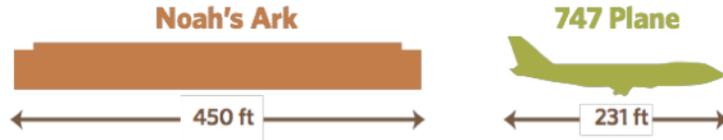
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27,960

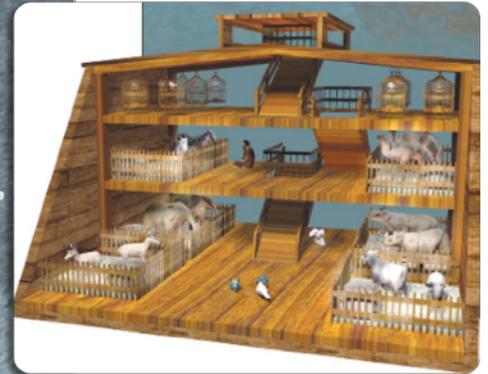
# Noah's Ark

Volume: 1,396,000 Cubic Feet  
 Gross Tonnage: 13,960 Tons  
 Capacity: 522 Railroad stock cars  
 or 125,280 Sheep-sized animals

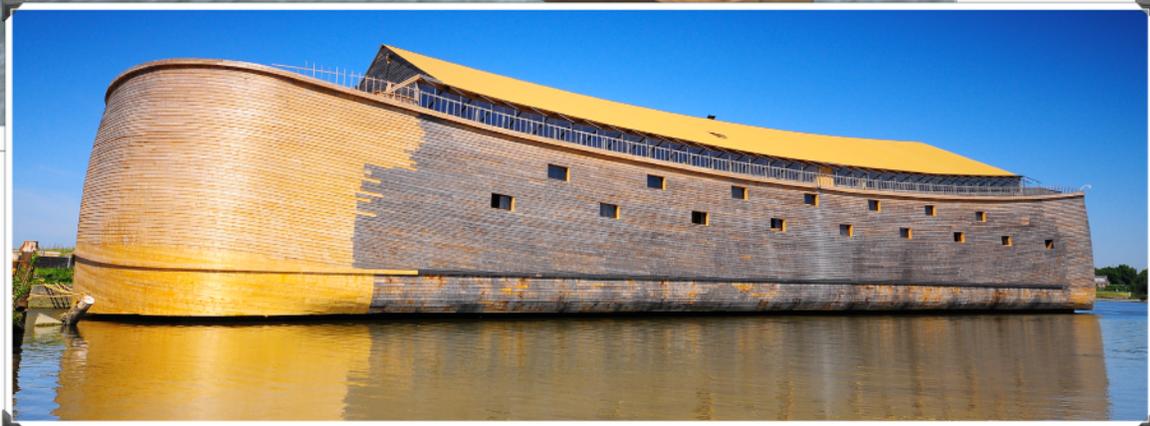


Volume: 1,396,000 cubic feet  
 Gross Tonnage: Nearly 14,000 tons  
 Capacity: Equivalent to more than  
 500 railroad stock cars  
 It could hold more than 125,000  
 sheep-sized animals.

ible Software



## Inside Noah's Ark



# NOAH'S ARK AND THE CROSS OF CHRIST

by [Dr. David Murray](#) • September 17, 2013

[[http://www.christwardcollective.org/christward/noahs-ark-and-cross-christ#.Uukrt3n\\_b4U](http://www.christwardcollective.org/christward/noahs-ark-and-cross-christ#.Uukrt3n_b4U)]

Is Noah's ark a type of the cross? Is it a prophetic picture of what Christ did on Calvary? People often scoff at the idea, and perhaps even mock preachers who make typological connections by highlighting that just as the ark was made of wood, so the cross was made of wood. The critics are right to disdain such incidental and coincidental resemblances as evidence of typology. (e.g. see [John Calvin's criticism of Augustine's fanciful interpretation](#) in his comments on Genesis 6:14). However, they are wrong to use such tenuous connections to trash any possibility of the ark being a type of Christ. I believe that the ark is a type, a prophetic picture, of Christ's person and work, but the resemblances are at a much more fundamental level than the material that both the ark and the cross were made of.

## Biblical Presuppositions

Let's start with a couple of foundational presuppositions:

1. The Old Testament is a revelation of God. Everything in it tells us what God is like and what God does.
2. God's Genesis 3:15 promise to save sinners through a future deliverer created a forward-looking, a futuristic momentum to all subsequent revelation.

Putting both of these together, we can say that God revealed Himself and His future salvation to Old Testament believers through Old Testament characters, events, objects, etc.

That's why I define typology as: A real person, place, object, or event that God ordained to act as a predictive pattern or resemblance of Jesus' person and work.

With that in place, let's now work through some of the questions I list for types in [Jesus on Every Page](#):

1. Is the type real?

Unlike an allegory which may be fictional, a type is always a real someone or something. In this case, we are looking at the ark and the flood, a real historical object and event.

2. Is the type explicit or implied?

Does the Bible anywhere explicitly identify the ark as a type? Although there are more types in the Bible than those explicitly identified as such, if it's explicitly identified, then that's a huge advantage. What about Peter's words?

The Divine longsuffering waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was being prepared, in which a few, that is, eight souls, were saved through water. There is also an antitype which now saves us—baptism (not the removal of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God), through the resurrection of Jesus Christ, who has gone into heaven and is at the right hand of God, angels and authorities and powers having been made subject to Him (1 Peter 3:20-22). Although these are some of the most difficult verses to understand in the whole Bible, we can say that Peter explicitly identifies the ark in the flood as a type of the salvation that Christ provides, with the antitype (the fulfillment) being what baptism signifies.

3. What was the type intended to teach the original audience?

Here we have to try really hard to not fast forward to the fulfillment of the type, and then read similarities back on to the type. We have to try to view the type through the eyes of Old Testament believers who did not have the benefit of New Testament fulfillment.

Noah and the Old Testament believers who read this story should have learned:

- God is holy, hates sin, and is determined to punish it with the full force of his justice.
- God provides sinners with a divinely approved means of escape.
- God patiently calls sinners to safety in His merciful provision.
- God protects and saves those who put their faith in Him and use His refuge.
- God's wrath purges the world of sin and unrepentant sinners but will not touch those who are in His appointed place of refuge.

4. How did an Old Testament believer use or relate to the type by faith?

Genesis 3:15 told them who would save them from their deserved punishment for sin – the Seed of the woman. Noah's ark told them a bit more of the how – by putting their faith in God's Word and trusting in His appointed refuge, they would escape His just anger.

5. What are the essential resemblances?

This is the heart of typology, the essential resemblances, not the incidental or external resemblances (such as the wood).

- Just as the flood revealed that God is holy, hates sin, and is determined to punish it with the full force of his justice, so the first and second coming of Christ reveals the same.
- Just as God provides sinners with a divinely approved means of escape, so in Christ God provides sinners with a divinely approved means of escape.
- Just as God patiently calls sinners to safety in His merciful provision, so He calls us to believe in Him and trust in His refuge of mercy--Jesus Christ.
- Just as God protected and saved those who put their faith in Him and used His refuge, so God protects and saves all who put their trust in Jesus Christ as a refuge from God's anger.
- Just as the flood purged the earth of sin, unrepentant sinners and saved refuge-takers for a new and better beginning, so baptism signifies (though it does not, of itself, secure) God's gracious work of cleansing the soul from corruption and a new beginning.

The fulfillment presents the same truths enlarged, clarified, and heightened. These truths commenced fulfillment at the first coming of Christ, continue being fulfilled as sinners are saved throughout church history, and will achieve consummate fulfillment at the end of the world.

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#### Related Resources

James Muirhead [A Dissertation on the Foederal Transactions Between God and His Church](#) (Kelso: Printed by James Palmer, 1782) pp. 63-86 (see esp. pp. 76-79)

Thomas Manton [The Complete Works of Thomas Manton](#) (London: James Nisbet & Co., 1873) vol. 14 pp. 175-177

Jonathan Edwards [A History of the Work of Redemption](#) (Worcester: Isaac Stutevant, 1808) pp. 47-48

Jonathan Edwards [The Works of of Jonathan Edwards](#) (London: William Ball, 1839) Notes on the Bible #297 p. 695

Henry Law [Christ is All: The Gospel in Genesis](#) (London: J. Whereat, 1855) pp. 89-110; see esp. pp. 95 ff.

Matthew Henry [Commentary on the Whole Bible](#) (see comments on [6:22](#) and [7:1](#))

Nick Batzig "[Four Points About the Noahic Covenant and Redemptive History](#)"

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE FLOOD

They were on the Ark for 1 Year and 10 Days!

@ CHRONOLOGY: The following chronology assumes the hebrew calendar, which took April [Abib] as the first month. However, it does not assume the 30-day months of the Hebrew Calendar.

- May 10th - Animals Enter [7:10]
- May 17th - Flood Begins [7:11]
- June 26th - Waters Increase [7:12]
- Following - Waters Prevail on Earth [7:24]
- Oct. 13th - Ark Touches Ground in Mountains [8:4]
- Jan. 1st - Waters Recede, Mountain Tops Seen [8:4]
- Feb. 10th - Windows Opened, Birds Sent Out [8:6]
- Feb. 17th. - Dove Sent Out [8:10]
- Feb. 24th - Dove Sent Again [8:13]
- April 1st - Ark Door Opened, Noah Sees Land [8:13]
- May 27th - Land Dry, Exit the Ark [8:14]

## THE ARK & THE CROSS

The Ark was the means of Salvation for Noah and his family. Therefore it shouldn't surprise us to find many things that appear to be spiritual 'types' pointing towards a prophetic fulfillment in Jesus Christ - our ultimate 'Ark' of Salvation.

**ARK** - The Hebrew word translated 'ark' is only used in reference to the ark of Noah and his family and the "ark of bulrushes" (Ex. 2:3) used to rescue Moses.

- As the Ark was the Means of Salvation for Noah and his family, so The Cross is the means of Salvation for All who 'enter' by Faith in Jesus Christ.
- Note Also: The Babylonian etymology of the word (as opposed to the Egyptian) would indicate it's root meaning was 'palace' (used by Babylonians referring to their boats). Inside the Ark were many rooms.
  - *cf. John 14:2(niv) - "In my Father's house are many rooms; if it were not so, I would have told you. I am going there to prepare a place for you."*

**GOPHER WOOD** - The Cross was made of wood and also referred to as a 'Tree'.

- *1 Peter 2:24 - "Who Himself bore our sins in His own body on the tree, that we, having died to sins, might live for righteousness--by whose stripes you were healed."*
- Acts 5:30; 10:39; 13:29, Galatians 3:13,

**'COVERED' WITH 'PITCH'** - Both words are related and used for Atonement, Mercy Seat (Atonement Cover), and the blood of atonement.

- The pitch is the 'blood' of the Trees which were 'cut down' in order for the Ark to be built.
- As the pitch was necessary to keep the waters of judgment out, so we must be covered by the Blood of Christ in order to be kept safe from judgement.
  - *"18 knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, like silver or gold, from your aimless conduct received by tradition from your fathers, 19 but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." 1 Peter 1:18-19*

### ONLY ONE WAY INTO THE SAFETY OF THE ARK

- Just as Jesus is the Only Way to the Safety of God's Saving Grace.
  - *"Nor is there salvation in any other, for there is no other name under heaven given among men by which we must be saved." Acts 4:12 (cf. John 14:6)*
- Note Also: "the LORD shut him in" (7:16). By faith Noah built the ark and entered in, but only the hand of God could bring Salvation.
  - *"By faith Noah, being divinely warned of things not yet seen, moved with godly fear, prepared an ark for the saving of his household, by which he condemned the world and became heir of the righteousness which is according to faith." Hebrews 11:7*

## NOAH BUILT THE ARK AND BROUGHT HIS FAMILY IN TO SAFETY

### WHAT ABOUT YOU?

