## **GENESIS - Part XVI**

## Reference: **Genesis 4:1-7**Pastor Larry Webb

verse one, "Now Adam knew Eve his wife, and she conceived and bore Cain, and said, 'I have acquired a man from the LORD.'" It is said that the first man knew the first woman. This word "knew" in the original Hebrew language is the word " and means to know someone in an intimate sense. See **Genesis 4:17** and **4:25** (see screen) The name Cain is the Hebrew word "Qayin" and carries the idea of a **craftsman** Notice one of Cain's descendants: Reference: Genesis 4:22, "And as for Zillah, she also bore Tubal-Cain, an instructor of every craftsman in bronze and iron..." In naming him Cain, Eve essentially said, "I have birthed something God has formed...I have birthed something God has created!" Reference: Psalm 139:13, 14 (see screen) verse two, "Then she bore again, this time his brother Abel..." The Hebrew name "Abel" means "breath". Some theologians teach it specifically meant "a \_\_\_\_\_ breath" and that implies a shortness of life. Reference: Job 7:16; Psalm 144:4 (see screen) verse two, "...Now Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the around." verse three, "And in the process of time it came to pass that Cain brought an offering of the fruit of the ground to the LORD." **verse four**, "Abel also brought of the firstborn of his flock and of their fat...". Important principles from this passage: Principle: man was created to \_\_\_\_\_\_ Both men were prototypes of all humans in that both men worshipped.

Principie.	man's worship can be or or
	to God
	verse five, "but He (God) did not respect Cain and his offering."
	Nothing positive in Scripture is ever said about Cain
	Reference: Jude 11 (see screen)
	Reference: I John 3:11, 12 (see screen)
	verse four, "Abel also brought of the firstborn of his flock and of their fat and the LORD respected <b>Abel</b> and <b>his offering</b> " God respected both Abel and Abel's offering.
	God did not just accept the offering but He also accepted the
	offeree and the language Genesis uses made that distinction.
	God made that same distinction about Cain in <b>verse five verse five</b> , "but He (God) did not respect <b>Cain</b> and <b>his offering</b> " God did not respect both Cain <b>and</b> Cain's offering. God rejected both the offering and the offeree
Principle:	God is concerned about both the of worship and the of the person behind that worshipful act
	References: Proverbs 21:27; I Corinthians 11:28; Matthew 15:8-9a
	(see screen)
	The principle of <b>substitutional sacrifice</b> means an has to be sacrificed on behalf of the sinner in
	order for him to receive forgiveness from sins
Principle:	unacceptable worshippers often the people whose worship is acceptable
	verse five, "And Cain was very angry, and his countenance fell." verse six, "So the LORD said to Cain, 'Why are you angry? And why has your countenance fallen?"
	<b>verse seven</b> , "'If you do well, will you not be accepted? And if you do not do well, sin lies at the door. And its desire is for you, but you should rule over it."

Duta state a service service as a les