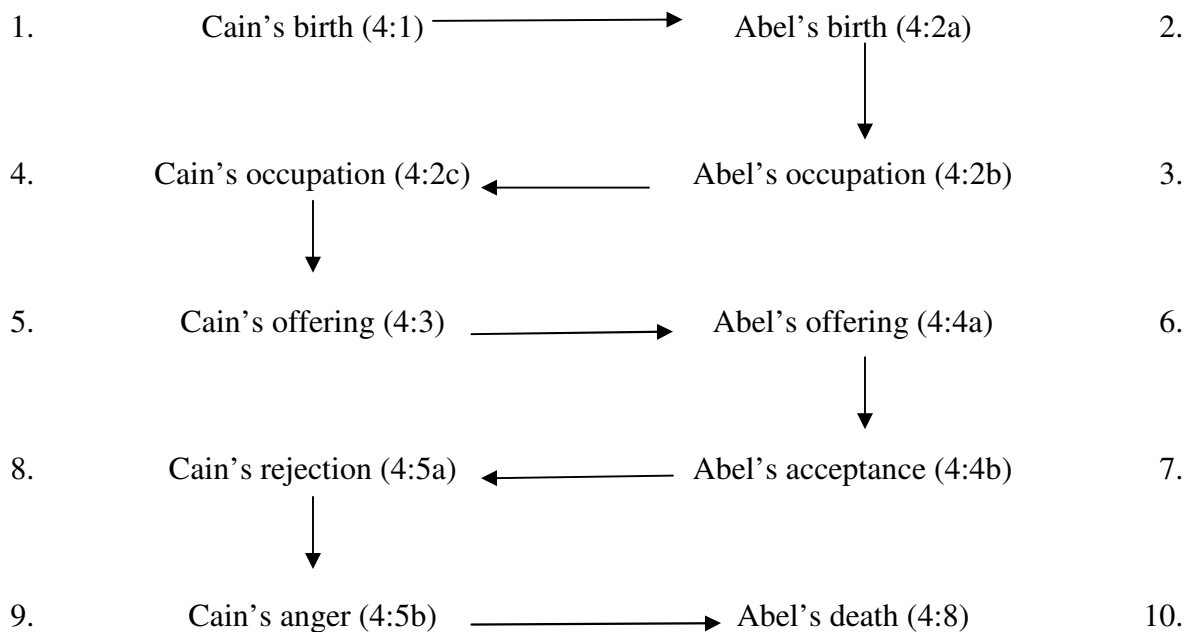


## INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW OF GENESIS

### FLOW OF ACTIONS INVOLVING CAIN AND ABEL IN GENESIS 4:1–8



### SUBSECTIONS OF GENESIS 4:1–16

1. Cain's anger when God rejected his offering, but accepted Abel's offering (4:1–5)
2. Cain murdered Abel, despite God warning him graciously (4:6–8)
3. Cain denied murder and denied accountability for Abel (4:9)
4. Cain protested the severity of his punishment, but God protected him (4:10–16)

**CAIN'S ANGER WHEN GOD ACCEPTED ABEL'S OFFERING (NOT CAIN'S) (4:1-5)**  
**Cain (a tiller) and Abel (a shepherd) were born to Eve (4:1-2)**

Corrected translation of Genesis 4:1: *I have acquired a man, the LORD*

Chronology of Genesis 4:1: Cain was conceived before \_\_\_\_\_

Raising a theological tension resulting from the chronology

The usual answer is that an old sin nature was/was not acquired by

1. Adam and Eve (yes), when they ate of the tree
  
2. Cain (yes), through procreation
  
3. Jesus Christ (no), because He did not have a human father

Resolving a theological tension resulting from the chronology

The correct answer is that deadness carries the propensity to sin

Adam & Eve acquired deadness & propensity to sin at the fall

Cain acquired death and propensity to sin thru procreation

Jesus Christ became incarnate in a state of life, not a state of death. So he never acquired a propensity toward sin

***SPACE FOR QUESTIONS, OBSERVATIONS, DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE ON P. 2***

**Cain became angry when God accepted Abel's offering, but rejected Cain's (4:3-5)**  
(Let us consider what 4:7 says about Cain's problem and the solution to his problem)

From 4:7, we should infer that (in 4:5, Cain \_\_\_\_\_)

The issue is not a blood sacrifice versus a non-blood sacrifice

The issue is not that Cain was an unbeliever, but Abel was a believer

The difference between Cain and Abel was that Abel \_\_\_\_\_,  
but Cain did not

**CAIN MURDERED ABEL, DESPITE GOD WARNING HIM GRACIOUSLY (4:6–8)**

God warned Cain about his sinful anger that caused his countenance to fall (4:6)

Cain's next offering would be accepted, if he does well (4:7a)

Cain faces grave consequences from sin, if he does not do well (by mastering it) (4:7b)

[Instead of mastering sin, it mastered him], he murdered Abel (4:8)

**CAIN DENIED MURDER AND DENIED ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ABEL (4:9)**

God unsuccessfully sought for Cain to admit his sin & responsibility to his brother (4:9)

**CAIN PROTESTED HIS PUNISHMENT, BUT GOD PROTECTED HIM (4:10–16)**

God produced a *writ of habeas corpus* to cause Cain to admit to murder (4:10)

God pronounced a land-curse on Cain, the crop-tender, making him a vagabond (4:11–12)

Cain protested the severity of the punishment (4:13–14)

God marked Cain so none would kill him [God would execute the death sentence] (4:15)

The mark was upon Cain, not upon his lineage, because he was the murderer.  
No positive indication exists for making it a curse upon his lineage.

Let's pretend that the mark went to his lineage: It would have ended at the flood

Cain fled from the Lord (as a vagabond) (4:16)

**CONCLUSION**