THE SONS OF GOD (Genesis 6:1-2)

l.	The _		of the " of" (6:1-2)						
	A.		interpretationonly and						
	В.	First _	interpretation						
		1.	"Sons of God" are and, and "daughters of men" are						
		2.	Problem was intermarriage of and						
	C.	Second	d interpretation						
		1.	"Sons of God" are descendants of, and "daughters of men" are descendants of						
		2.	Problem was intermarriage of and						
		3.	by fact "sons of God" often refers to (Jn 1:12; Rom. 4:18; etc.)						
		4.	·						
			a. Neither descendants of nor true previously referred to this way						
			b. Hebrew <i>bene elohim</i> refers to						
			in other uses (Job 1:6; 2:1; 38:7)						
			c. Related phrases <i>bar elohim</i> (Dan. 3:25) and <i>bene elim</i> (Pss. 29:1; 89:6) also refer to						
			d. Grossly OVERSIMPLIFIES the pre-Flood population						
			e. Intermarriage of and and						
	D		interpretation						

	1. "		"Sor	ns of Go	od" are		<i>,</i> and "da	ughters	
				of m	nen" are				
	2. P			Problem was the attempt of				to prevent	
				the				by	
						the hun	nan race		
		3.							
			a.	"Sor	ns of God" seen	ns to indicate			
			b.	Clas	sic interpretation	on of		unti	
			Chrysostum and Augustine (including the LXX)						
			C.	May	explain the		as		
			d.		som	netimes identified as	; "," o	ften	
						and	as men (Gen. 1	18:8;	
Heb.	13:2)								
		4.	Que	Questions					
			a.	Can		cohabit with		and	
					produce		? (Matt 22:30?)		
			b.	Wou	uld they have b	een		or a	
						,	and what about th	eir	
	E.	Prob	able so						
		1.	compounded original rebel					habiting	
			with			, "whomeve			
		2.	They	y may h		to			
							humans		
II.	Conse	equenc	ces Wro	ought by	y the "	of			
	A.	Prod	luced a	"race"	of		(Heb. <i>nephilim</i>)		
	В.	Prov				most of)	
			pres	erve th	e line of the				

C.	Provoked God to	_ these particular	in		
	Tartarus to be "reserved for	-	" (1 Pet. 3:19-20; 2		
Pet. 2:4)					