

Exegesis: How the Nephilim

JBC DC class 2024

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I. Exegesis:

1. With *Exegesis*, the premise is the _____ itself. With *Eisegesis* the premise is some external idea.
2. After death, in the spirit, Jesus made a proclamation to fallen _____ in prison. (2nd Peter 3:18-20)
3. At the end of the 6th day of Creation, God judged that _____ He had made was *very good*. (Genesis 1:31)
4. The only possible _____ of spirits mentioned by Peter is the Sons of God having offspring with women. (Genesis 6:1-4)

II. Sons of God:

5. T / F God defines the ‘Sons of God’ as Realm 2 beings, impossible to be human. (Job 38:1-7)
6. Any view that attempts to remove (or denigrate) *Yahweh* is _____. (Genesis 6:1-4)

III. Euphemism:

7. _____ is critical to understanding any passage of Scripture.
(Genesis 6:1-4, 16:1-4, 19:30-36, 29:21-30, 30:1-5, 30:15-17, 38:2-3, 8-9, 15-18)
8. T / F The language and context of Genesis 6:1-4 is too cryptic to possibly comprehend. (Genesis 6:1-4)
9. We should NOT simply put our “_____ in the sand” when Scripture seems strange or complex.
(Genesis 6:1-4, Exodus 20:11. Deuteronomy 2:32-34, 2nd Timothy 2:15)

IV. Oikētērion:

10. Jude describes _____ that sinned by *not keeping* their originally created domain and abode. (Jude 1:6-7)
11. Jude explicitly states that these angels committed _____ immorality going after *strange* flesh. (Jude 1:6-7)
12. T / F God is a God of order, defining clearly demarcated boundaries. (Leviticus 10:1-2)
13. T / F It is impossible to ever violate God’s clearly demarcated boundaries.
(Genesis 6:1-4, Leviticus 10:1-2, 2nd Samuel 6:6-7, Acts 5:1-11)