



# deborah's messianic ministries

## Teaching and Training Center

### Rabbin/Dr. Deborah Brandt

### The Nephilim and Noach a Righteous Man

### Genesis 6:1-13

#### Wickedness and Judgement

(Gen 6:1 NAS95) Now it came about, when men began to multiply on the face of the land, and daughters were born to them,

(Gen 6:2 NAS95) **that the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful;** and they took wives for themselves, whomever they chose.

(Gen 6:3 NAS95) Then the LORD said, "My Spirit shall not **strive with man** forever, because he also is flesh; **nevertheless his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.**"

(Gen 6:4 NAS95) **The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore *children* to them. Those were the mighty men who *were* of old, men of renown.**

(Gen 6:5 NAS95) Then the LORD saw that the **wickedness of man** was great on the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually.

(Gen 6:6 NAS95) **The LORD was sorry that He had made man on the earth, and He was grieved in His heart.**

(Gen 6:7 NAS95) The LORD said, "I will blot out man whom I have created from the face of the land, from man to animals to creeping things and to birds of the sky; for I am sorry that I have made them."

(Gen 6:8 NAS95) **But Noah found favor in the eyes of the LORD.**

#### Nephilim H5303

נְפִילִים

n<sup>e</sup>piyliym: **A masculine noun used only in the plural meaning giants.** The celebrated, puzzling passage where this term is first used is Gen 6:4 which merely transliterates the Hebrew word into English as Nephilim. These beings evidently appeared on the earth in the ancient past when divine beings cohabited with woman, and Nephilim, the mighty men or warriors of great fame, were the offspring. **This huge race of Nephilim struck fear into the Israelite spies who had gone up to survey the land of Canaan (see Num 13:31-33). The sons of Anak, a tall race of people, came from the Nephilim (Num 13:33; cf. Deu 2:10-11; Deu 9:2; Jos 15:14).**

#### Numbers 13:31-33

(Num 13:31 NAS95) But the men who had gone up with him said, "We are not able to go up against the people, for they are too strong for us."

(Num 13:32 NAS95) So they gave out to the sons of Israel a bad report of the land which they had spied out, saying, "The land through which we have gone, in spying it out, is a land that devours its inhabitants; and all the people whom we saw in it are men of *great* size.

(Num 13:33 NAS95) "There also we saw the Nephilim (**the sons of Anak** are part of the Nephilim); and we became like grasshoppers in our own sight, and so we were in their sight."

### **Deuteronomy 2:10-11**

(Deu 2:10 NAS95) (The Emim lived there formerly, a people as great, numerous, and tall as the Anakim.

(Deu 2:11 NAS95) **Like the Anakim**, they are also regarded as Rephaim, but the Moabites call them Emim.

### **Deuteronomy 9:2**

(Deu 9:1 NAS95) "Hear, O Israel! You are crossing over the Jordan today to go in to dispossess nations greater and mightier than you, great cities fortified to heaven,

(Deu 9:2 NAS95) **a people great and tall, the sons of the Anakim**, whom you know and of whom you have heard *it said*, "Who can stand before **the sons of Anak**?"

### **Joshua 15:14**

(Jos 15:14 NAS95) Caleb drove out from there the **three sons of Anak**: Sheshai and Ahiman and Talmi, the children of Anak.

### **Who were the Anakim?**

The Anakim/Anakites were a formidable race of giant, warlike people ([Deuteronomy 2:10, 21; 9:2](#)) who occupied the lands of southern Israel near Hebron before the arrival of the Israelites ([Joshua 15:13](#)).

The Anakim's ancestry has been traced back to Anak, the son of Arba ([Joshua 15:13; 21:11](#)), who at that time was regarded as the "greatest man among the Anakim" ([Joshua 14:15](#)).

**The name "Anakim" most likely means "long-necked," i.e., "tall."** The Hebrews thought them to be descendants of the Nephilim, a powerful race who dominated the pre-Flood world ([Genesis 6:4; Numbers 13:33](#)). **When the twelve Israelite spies returned from exploring the Promised Land, they gave a frightening report of "people great and tall" whom they identified as the sons of Anak** ([Deuteronomy 9:2](#)). The Israelites, seized with fear and believing themselves to be mere "grasshoppers . . . in their sight" ([Numbers 13:33](#)), rebelled against God ([Deuteronomy 1:26-28](#)) and refused to enter the land God had promised them.

The Israelites were exhorted by Moses ([Deuteronomy 1:19](#)) not to fear the Anakim, but they refused to trust God's promises ([Deuteronomy 1:32-33](#)). As a result, God became angry ([Deuteronomy 1:34-39](#)) and prohibited the "evil generation" from entering the Promised Land; Joshua and Caleb were the only exceptions ([Deuteronomy 1:35-36](#)). Because of their fear of the Anakim and their rebellion against God, the children of Israel were forced to wander for another 38 years in the wilderness.

During the conquest of Canaan, Joshua expelled the Anakim from the hill country, and Caleb finally drove them out of Hebron completely. However, a small remnant found refuge in the cities of [Gaza](#), [Gath](#), and [Ashdod](#) ([Joshua 11:22](#)). **Many Bible scholars speculate that the Anakim's descendants were the Philistine giants David encountered** ([2 Samuel 21:15-22](#)), including **Goliath of Gath** ([1 Samuel 17:4-7](#)).

## How Tall was Goliath?

How tall was Goliath in reality? Normally, we equate him with a giant, as most Bible translations state that he was over nine feet tall ([1 Samuel 17:4, NIV](#)). The Masoretic Text, the Hebrew text that has long been accepted by the Jewish people, states that Goliath's height was "six cubits and one span." Taking a cubit to be approximately eighteen inches and a span to equal six, **this figures to a height of approximately nine feet, six inches**. It seems Goliath may have had some [Anakim](#) blood in him (see [Deuteronomy 9:2](#)).

There is, however, a variation found in some ancient texts on the matter of Goliath's height. A Greek translation of the Old Testament, [the Septuagint](#), records Goliath's height as **four cubits and one span**. Current measurements translate this to about six feet, six inches. While this would shorten Goliath some, he still would have been quite a bit taller than the average man's height at that time—about five and a half feet. There are other sources that corroborate the shorter measurement, including one Hebrew text among the Dead Sea Scrolls and the writings of the Jewish historian Josephus. The [NET Bible](#) goes with the shorter height, saying that Goliath was "close to seven feet tall" ([1 Samuel 17:4](#)).

When it comes to the deviation between these [measurements](#), it is important to note a couple things. First, the Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew. The difference may be due to how the measurements were translated into Greek for the Septuagint. Second, the measurement of a cubit is not precise, since a cubit was based on the distance from a person's elbow to the tip of a finger. Thus, the length of a cubit would vary somewhat, according to the one doing the measuring and the length of his arm.

**Regardless of Goliath's precise height, we know from God's Word that he was a formidable opponent. He was not only tall—at least a foot taller than David, and possibly several feet taller—he was also strong. His bronze armor alone weighed 125 pounds ([1 Samuel 17:5](#)), and he carried a giant-sized spear (verse 7). There was a reason that Goliath was the "champion" of the Philistines (verse 4). In the end, however, a young man named David, armed with only a simple sling, [a few rocks](#), and faith, defeated this enemy of Israel. [David proved stronger than Goliath](#) because he had the almighty God on his side.**

[Who were the Anakim / Anakites? | GotQuestions.org](#)

## Who were the Nephilim? (See additional detailed notes regarding Nephilim)

### Interpretation #1

#### Genesis 6:4

**There were giants in the earth in those days,....** That is, in the days before the sons of God took the daughters of men for wives, in such a general manner as before declared, or before the declension and apostasy became so universal; even in the times of Jared, as the Arabic writers (n) understand it, **who say that these giants were begotten on the daughters of Cain by the children of Seth, who went down from the mountain to them in the days of Jared, see [Gen 5:20](#) the word "Nephilim" comes from a word which signifies to fall; and these might be so called, either because they made their fear to fall upon men, or men, through fear, to fall before them, because of their height and strength; or rather because they fell and rushed on men**

**with great violence, and oppressed them in a cruel and tyrannical manner; or, as some think, because they fell off and were apostates from the true religion, which is much better than to understand them of apostate angels, whom the Targum of Jonathan mentions by name, and calls them Schanchazai and Uziel, who fell from heaven, and were in the earth in those days:**

**when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men,** came into their houses and chambers, and lay with them:

**and they bare children unto them,** or giants unto them, as may be supplied from the former clause; for the sense is, as there were giants before this general defection, so there were at this time, when there was a mixture of the Cainites and Sethites; which were the offspring of the sons of God, or posterity of Seth, mixing with the daughters of men, or the posterity of Cain; for this is not to be understood after the flood, as Aben Ezra, Ben Melech; and so they are described in the following words:

**the same became mighty men;** for tallness and strength, for power and dominion, for tyranny and oppression:

**which were of old:** like those that were of old before; or who in after times were spoken of, as in the days of old:

**men of renown,** or "of name" (o); **whose names were often made mention of, both for their size and for their wickedness; they were much talked of, and extolled for their exploits, and even wicked ones: they were famous men, or rather infamous;** for some men get a name in the world, not for their goodness, but for their greatness, and sometimes for their great wickedness; which sense is countenanced by what follows: that there were giants in these early times is confirmed by the testimony of many Heathen writers; such were the Titans that made war against Saturn, begotten by Ouranus, who were not only of bulky bodies, but of invincible strength, as Apollodorus (p) relates, and Berosus (q) speaks of a city about Lebanon, called Enos, which was a city of giants, who were men of vast bodies, and of great strength, inventors of arms and music, were cannibals, and exceedingly debauched.

(n) Elmacinus & Patricides apud Hottinger, p. 235, 236. (o) אנשי השם "viri nominis", Montanus. (p) De Origine Deorum, l. 1. p. 14. (q) Antiqu. l. 1. fol. 5. 2. vid. Horat. Carmin, l. 2. Ode. 19. Ovid Metamorph. l. 1. Fab. 1. **John Gill Commentary**

## **Interpretation #2**

**NEPHILIM (Heb. נְפִילִים), a race of giants said to have dwelt in pre-Israelite Canaan (Num. 13:33).** Genesis 6:1–2 relates that the "sons of gods," i.e., divine or angelic beings, took mortal wives; verse 4 continues, "It was then, and later too, that the Nephilim appeared [lit., were] on earth—when the divine beings cohabited with the daughters of men, who bore them offspring. They were the heroes [Heb. *gibborim*] of old, the men of renown." This could mean that the Nephilim were contemporaneous, but not identical, with the offspring of divine beings and earthly women, who were called *gibborim* (so, e.g., Morgenstern, in HUCA 14 (1939), 85ff.). The above translation, however, follows an ancient tradition in equating the Nephilim and the *gibborim* as offspring of the union of \*angels and mortals .

**In apocryphal writings of the Second Temple period this fragmentary narrative was elaborated and reinterpreted.** The angels were then depicted as rebels against God: lured by the charms of women, they "fell" (Heb, *nfl*. נפל), defiled their heavenly purity, and introduced all manner of sinfulness to earth. **Their giant offspring were wicked and violent; the Flood was**

**occasioned by their sinfulness.** (None of these ideas is in the biblical text.) Because of their evil nature, God decreed that the Nephilim should massacre one another, although according to another view most of them perished in the Flood. One version asserts that the evil spirits originally issued from the bodies of the slain giants. These giants, or their offspring, are identified as Nephilim (See I En. 6–10, 15–16; Jub. 7:21ff.). As this dualistic myth does not appear in the apocalypses of Baruch and Esdras nor in the *aggadah* of the talmudic period, it was apparently rejected as incompatible with

**Jewish monotheism.** The "sons of God" are explained in the Targum to Genesis 6:4 and the Midrash (Gen. R. 26:5) as young aristocrats who married the daughters of commoners. The Targum renders both *gibborim* and Nephilim by *gibbaraya*; the Midrash (Gen. R. 26:7) lists seven names applied to giants.

**The Babylonian Talmud** mentions the names of Shamhazzai, Uzza, and Uzziel, the leaders of the fallen \*angels in Enoch , **but does not say that they were angels:** Yoma 67b alludes to the sins of Uzza and Uzziel; Niddah 61a states that Sihon and Og were descendants of Shamhazzai. In Deuteronomy 3:11 \***Og is described as a giant, and this theme was developed to a large degree in aggadic legend. In post-talmudic literature** (cf. Rashi, Yoma 67b) the long-suppressed myth came to the surface again. The Palestinian Targum gives the orthodox rendering of Genesis 6:1, but translates verse 4 as: "Shamhazzai and Uzziel fell from heaven and were on earth in those days"—identifying the Nephilim as the fallen angels rather than their children. The same identification is found in a late Midrash, which calls the fallen angels Uzza and Uzziel; another passage in the same document says the Nephilim were descendants of Cain (*Aggadat Bereshit*, ed. S. Buber, introd., p. 38). The Zohar (1:58a) also identifies the Nephilim with the fallen angels.

The standard medieval Bible commentators generally followed the classical *aggadah* in rejecting the mythological interpretation and asserting that the marriages in Genesis 6 were human. Some variant opinions about the "sons of God" are offered—e.g., that their distinction was not only social, but physical and even moral, and that the offspring were called Nephilim because they "fell short" of their fathers in these respects (Nahmanides, Abrabanel). Nephilim (jewishvirtuallibrary.org)

### Interpretation #3

#### Fallen Angels Had Male Bodies

Genesis 6:2-4 states that the sons of God took wives for themselves and went in to the daughters of men.

. . . the sons of God saw that the daughters of men were beautiful; and they took wives for themselves, whomever they chose . . . when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them. Genesis 6:2, 4 (NASB)

The phrase “came in to” or “went in to” is a common term in the Old Testament for sexual intercourse (Genesis 16:4; 29:23, 30; 30:4; 38:2, 9; 38:18, for example). It is a very descriptive term and describes what happens when sexual intercourse occurs between a man and a woman. This would seem to suggest that the fallen angels had male genitals.

This would seem to be supported by the fact that angels are referred to with male pronouns such as “he” or “him” (Daniel 10:10-20; Revelation 8:3) or as “men” (Genesis 18:2). In Genesis 19:1-5 it is

clear that the angels appeared as men. *But Scripture does not tell us angels have male bodies.* To conclude that fallen angels do would only be guessing and guessing is not proof.

### **Fallen Angels Cannot Marry**

But this seems to be impossible since Matthew 22:30 teaches us that angels are not given in marriage.

For in the resurrection, they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like angels in heaven. Matthew 22:30 (NASB)

Yet, Matthew 22:30 only says that they are not allowed to marry in heaven. Therefore, how did fallen angels go in to the daughters of men and produce children? It appears that there is another meaning to the phrase “came in to.”

### **Fallen Angels Produce Children by Demonic Possession**

The most likely and most plausible explanation is that the expression “came in to” or “went in to” refers to demon possession. For example, Luke 8:30 states that many demons or fallen angels have entered a man. That is, they went in to him.

And Jesus asked him, “What is your name?” And he said, “Legion”; for many demons had entered him. Luke 8:30 (NASB)

Another example is Judas Iscariot, who was demon possessed just before he betrayed Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. That is the witness of Luke 22:3 and John 13:27.

And Satan entered into Judas who was called Iscariot, belonging to the number of the twelve. Luke 22:3 (NASB)

After the morsel, Satan then entered into him. Therefore Jesus said to him, “What you do, do quickly.” John 13:27 (NASB)

We know that demon possession caused extremely unusual things to happen to people. Some individuals became blind and mute (Matthew 12:22) or mute (Matthew 9:32-33). Mark 5:3-15 describes a man who had super-human strength, was extremely violent and cut himself. After the demon was cast out, the man was “in his right mind.” In short, demons can cause extreme things to occur in a human. Can they also cause a fetus to be born? It is a strong possibility, but once again we do not have Scriptural support. But this appears to be the most likely explanation of Genesis 6:2-4; 1 Peter 3:19-20; 2 Peter 2:4-6 and Jude 6-7. It is the only consistent explanation we can derive from the Scriptural statements. In short the sons of God were fallen angels who produced children called Nephilim.

### **Conclusion:**

Scripture teaches that angels are eternal beings. Angels will never die. That is the testimony of Luke 20:34-36.

Jesus said to them, “The sons of this age marry and are given in marriage, but those who are considered worthy to attain to that age and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage; for they cannot even die anymore, because they are like angels . . . Luke 20:34-36 (NASB)

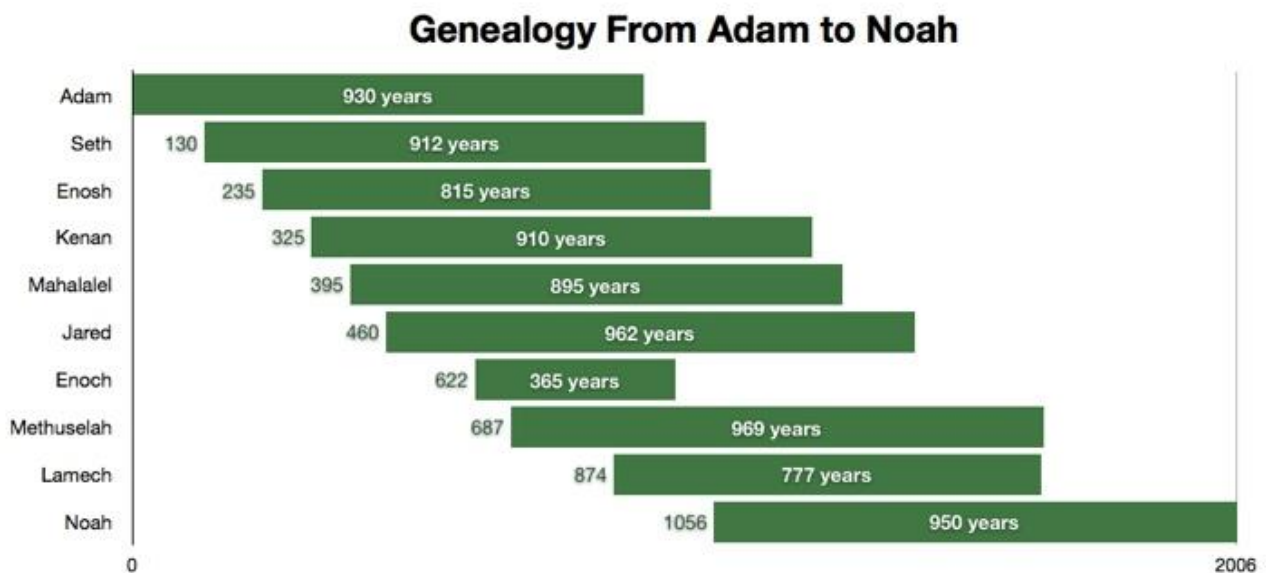
Scripture teaches that a third of the angels in heaven joined Satan in rebellion against God and, consequently, were cast down to the earth along with him (Revelation 12:3-4). Later some of these fallen angels violated their “proper abode” or “domain” (Jude 6) and, apparently, possessed the bodies of some women and caused them to give to birth to children. In response, God punished them by sending them to the abyss (Luke 8:31), which is also called the pit (2 Peter 2:4) or prison (1 Peter 3:19). They are being held until the time of the tribulation when they will be released to attack the world (Revelation 9:1, 11). Eventually, they will be assigned to the lake of fire where they will live forever (Revelation 20:10).

[The Complete Book of Who's Who in the Bible by Comfort & Elwell](#)

## The Flood

**(Gen 6:9 TLV) These are the genealogies of Noah. Noah was a righteous man. He was blameless among his generation. Noah continually walked with God.**

**His generation refers to before the flood vs after the flood which a new generation would be birthed through his sons.**



**A Righteous Man -Noah followed YHWH ELOHIM's righteous standards in his day.**

## H6662

צַדִּיק

**ṣaddiyq**: An adjective meaning just, righteous. The term bears primarily a moral or ethical significance. Someone or something is considered to be just or righteous because of conformity to a given standard. It could be used to describe people or actions in a legal context, indicating they were in accordance with the legal standards **As a substantive, the righteous is used to convey the ideal concept of those who follow God's standards** ([Mal 3:18](#)).

([Mal 3:18 NAS95](#)) So you will again distinguish between the righteous and the wicked, **between one who serves God and one who does not serve Him.**

(Gen 6:10 TLV) Noah fathered three sons: **Shem, Ham and Japheth.** (See Hebrew Def of Names)

(Gen 6:11 TLV) Now the earth was ruined before God, and the earth was **filled with violence.** (See Hebrew Def of Names)

(Gen 6:12 TLV) God saw the earth, and behold it was ruined because **all flesh had corrupted their way upon the earth.** (See Hebrew Def of Names)

(Gen 6:13 TLV) Then God said to Noah, “The end of all flesh is coming before Me, **for the earth is filled with violence because of them. Behold, I am about to bring ruin upon them along with the land.**

### All Tree of Life Version

[Isa 54:9](#) “For this is like the waters of **Noah** to Me: for as I swore that the waters of **Noah** should no more cover the earth, so I have sworn that I will not be angry with you, nor will I rebuke you.

[Eze 14:14](#) Even if these three men—**Noah**, Daniel and Job—be in it, they would only deliver their own souls by their righteousness.” It is a declaration of Adonai.

[Eze 14:20](#) Even if **Noah**, Daniel and Job were in it, as I live, says Adonai, they would not deliver either a son or a daughter. They would deliver only themselves by their righteousness.”

[Mat 24:37](#) “For just as the days of **Noah** were, so will be the coming of the Son of Man.

[Mat 24:38](#) For in those days before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day **Noah** entered the ark.

[Luk 3:36](#) the son of Cainan, the son of Arphaxad, the son of Shem, the son of **Noah**, the son of Lamech,



Luk\_17:25 As it was in the days of Noah, so will it also be in the days of the Son of Man.

Luk\_17:27 They were eating, drinking, marrying, and being given in marriage, until the day Noah entered the ark. Then the flood came and destroyed them all.

Heb\_11:7 By faith Noah, when warned about events not yet seen, in holy fear prepared an ark for the safety of his household. Through faith he condemned the world and became an heir of the righteousness that comes by faith.

1Pe\_3:20 Long ago they disobeyed while God kept waiting patiently, in the days of Noah as the ark was being built. In that ark a few (that is, eight souls) were brought safely through water.

2Pe\_2:5 He did not spare the ancient world. He preserved only Noah, a proclaimer of righteousness, along with seven others, when He brought a flood upon the world of the ungodly.