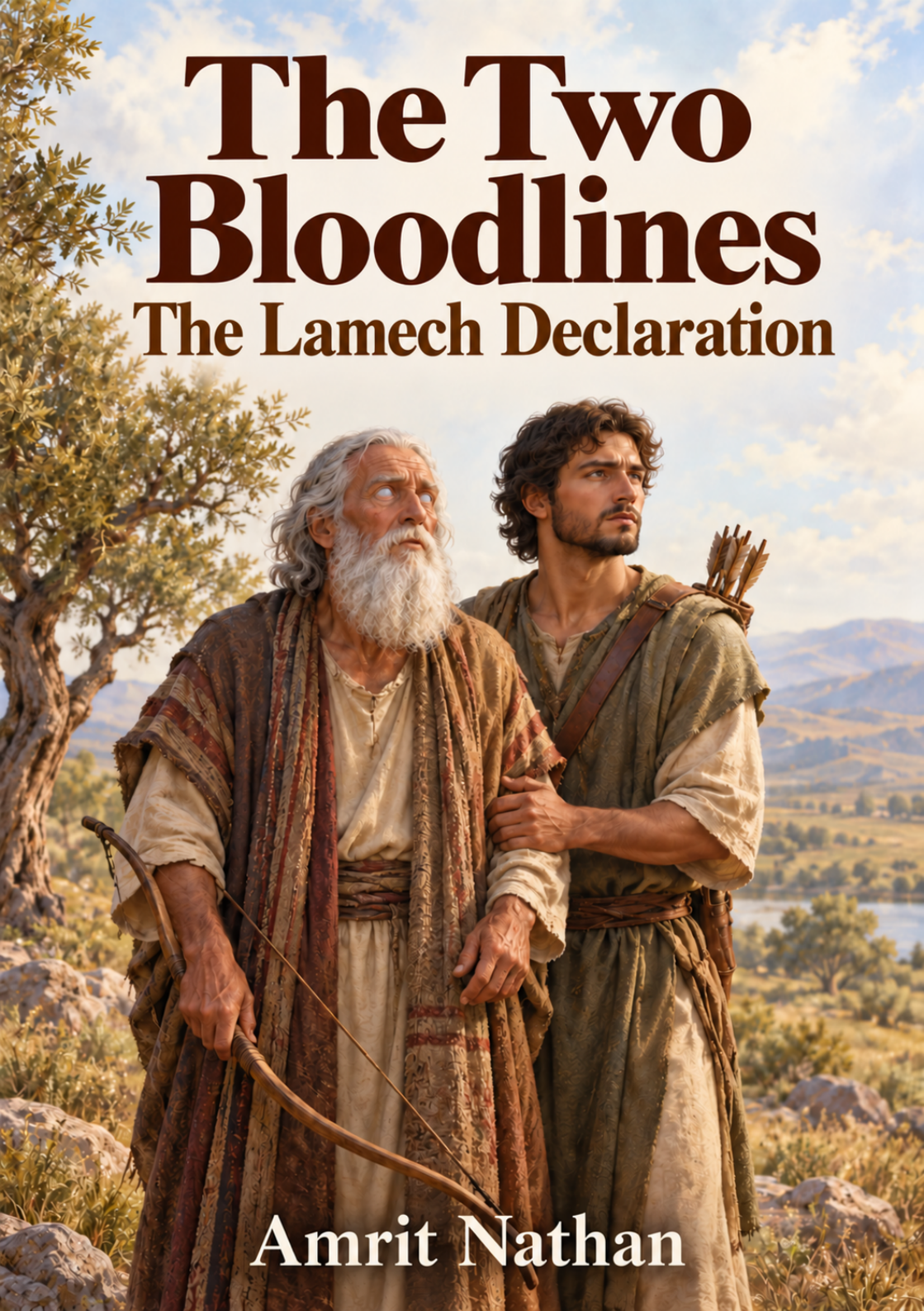
The Two Bloodlines

The Lamech Declaration



Amrit Nathan

Seven and Ten

The families recorded in Genesis 4 and 5

Genesis places two genealogies before us. The line of Cain is traced through seven named generations to Tubal-Cain. The line of Adam through Seth is traced through ten to Noah.

Cain’s line

Genesis 4:17–22

1. Cain
2. Enoch
3. Irad
4. Mehujael
5. Methushael
6. **Lamech**
7. **Tubal-Cain**

Adam through Seth

Genesis 5:1–32

1. Adam
2. Seth
3. Enosh
4. Cainan
5. Mahalalel
6. Jared
7. Enoch
8. Methuselah
9. Lamech
10. Noah

The Great Red Dragon booklet identifies these seven and ten as the first manifestation of the seven heads and ten horns. Our attention now turns to Lamech, sixth in Cain’s line, and his son Tubal-Cain, seventh.

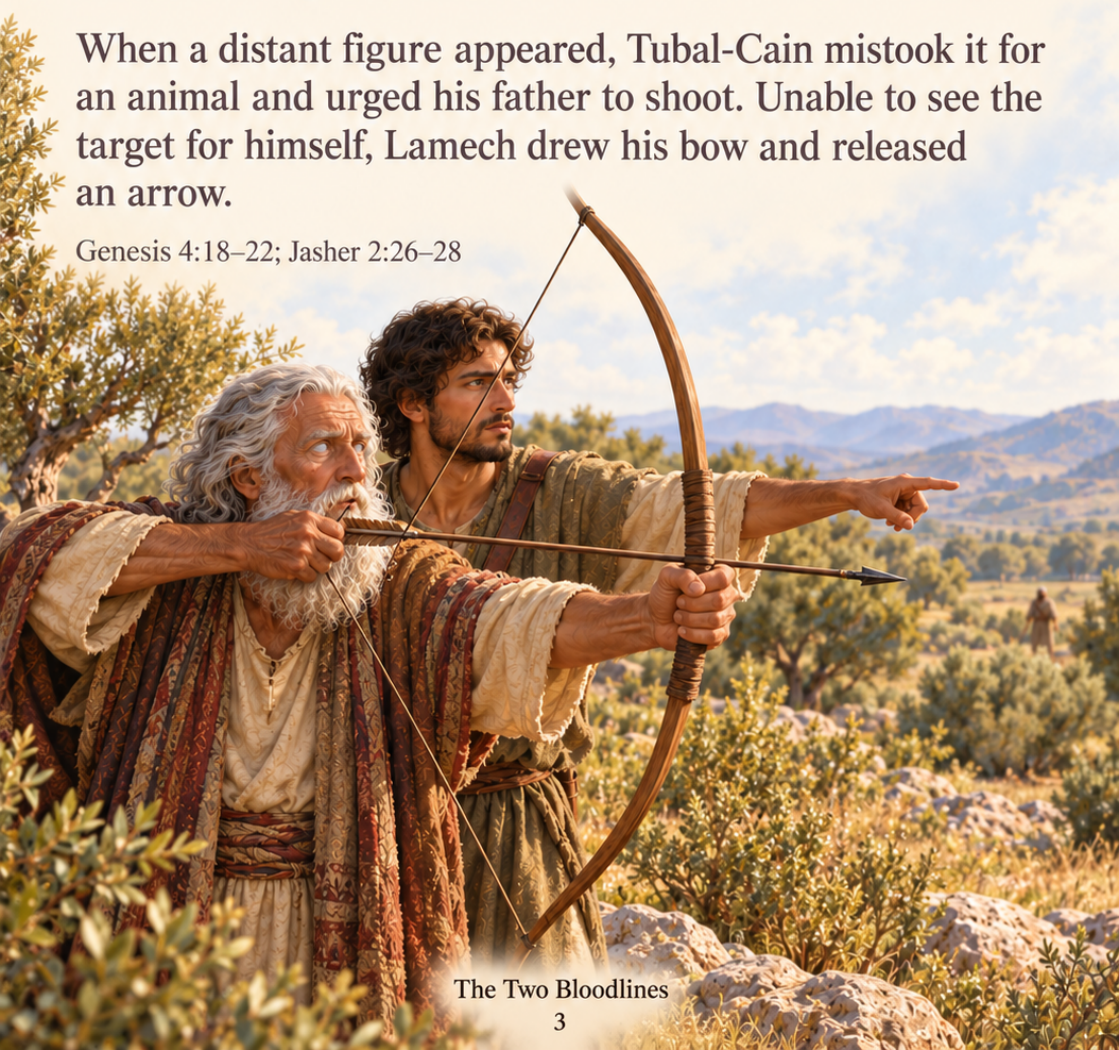
Blind Lamech

Lamech was sixth in the line of Cain. His son Tubal-Cain belonged to the seventh generation and was a craftsman in bronze and iron.

The Book of Jasher preserves a traditional account of an incident not described in Genesis. Lamech had grown old, and his sight had failed. Tubal-Cain accompanied him into the field and guided him.

When a distant figure appeared, Tubal-Cain mistook it for an animal and urged his father to shoot. Unable to see the target for himself, Lamech drew his bow and released an arrow.

Genesis 4:18–22; Jasher 2:26–28



The Household Divided

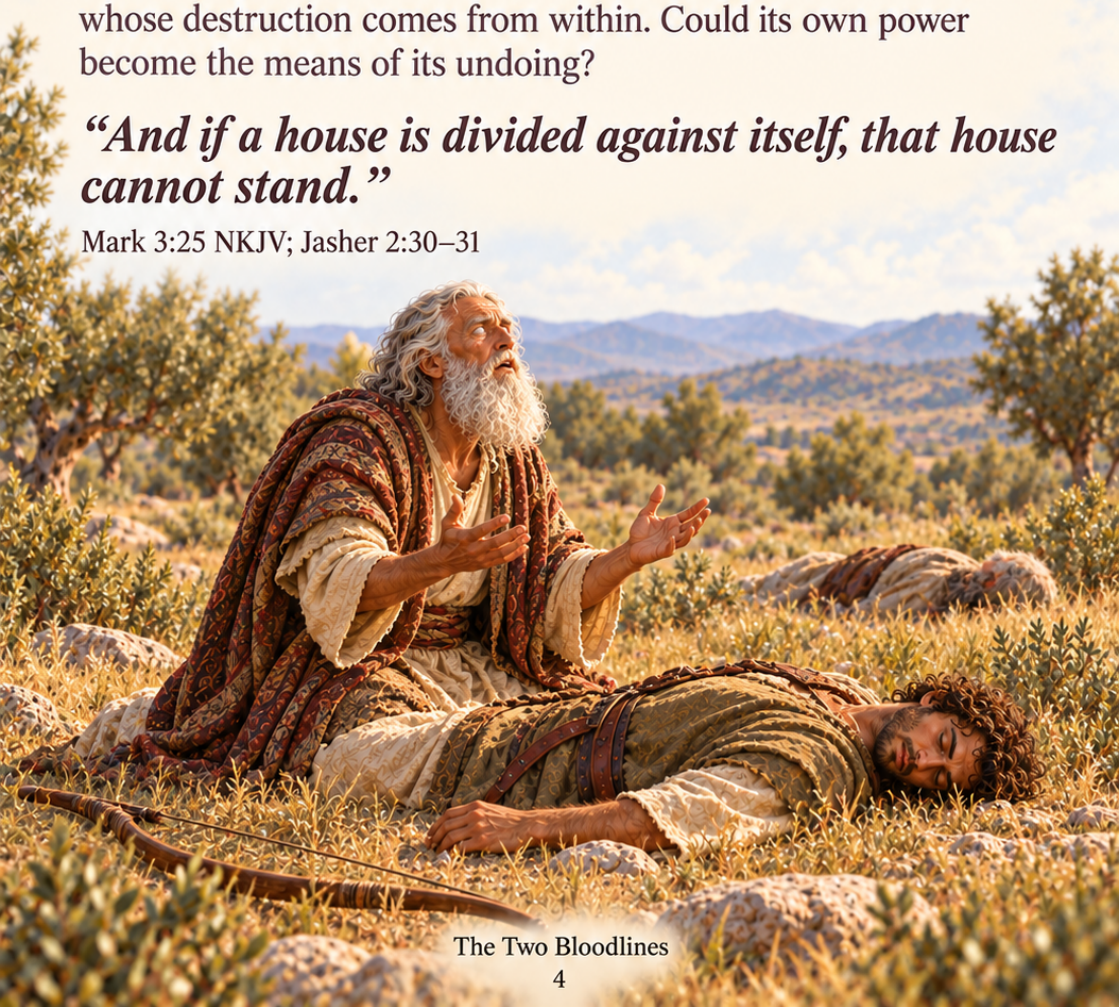
When they approached the fallen figure, they discovered that it was Cain, their own ancestor. According to Jasher, Lamech was overcome with grief. He struck his hands together and accidentally struck Tubal-Cain, causing his son's death.

Within the seven named generations, Cain stands first, Lamech sixth, and Tubal-Cain seventh. In this tragic account, the sixth brings death upon both the first and the seventh.

Yahshua taught that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Read alongside His words, this incident suggests a household whose destruction comes from within. Could its own power become the means of its undoing?

"And if a house is divided against itself, that house cannot stand."

Mark 3:25 NKJV; Jasher 2:30–31



Seventy-Sevenfold

"If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, then Lamech seventy-sevenfold."

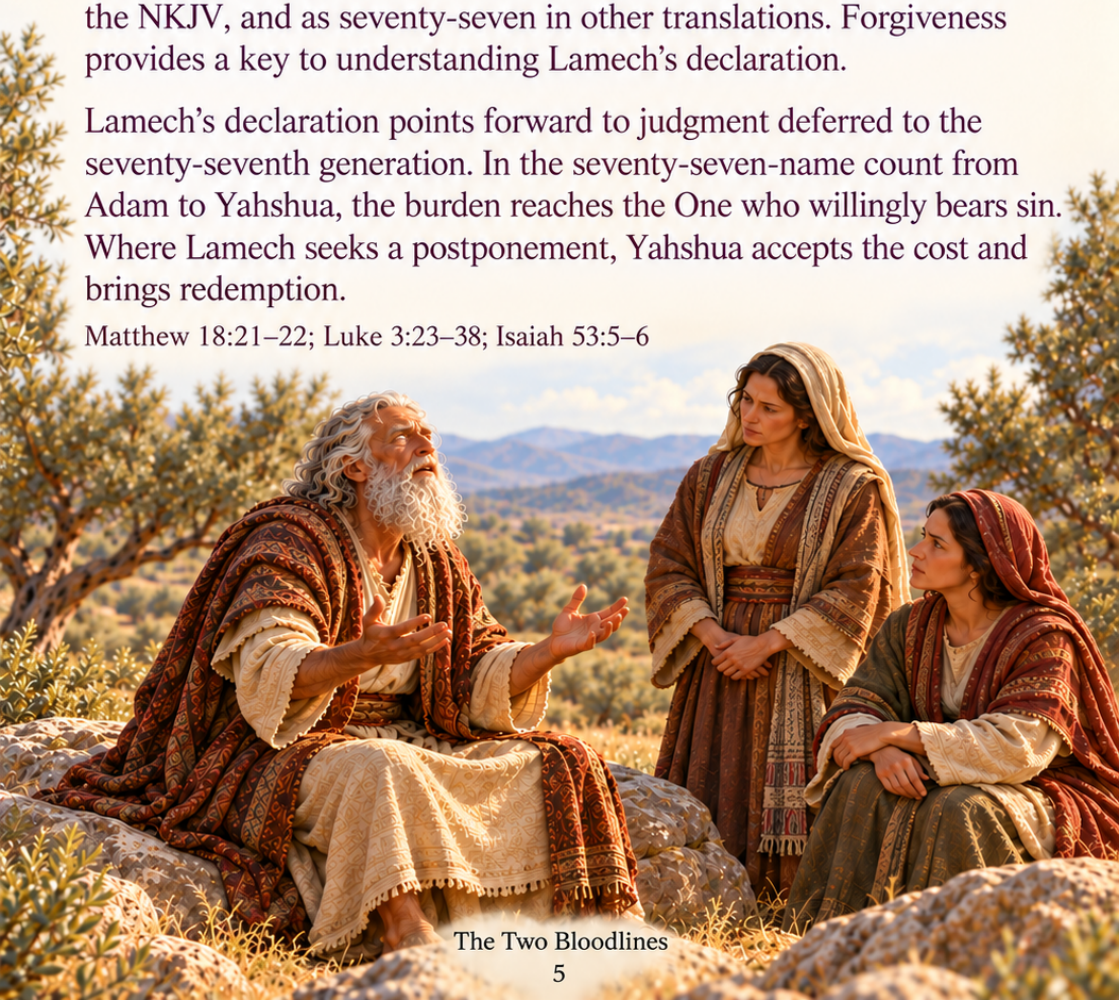
Genesis 4:24 NKJV

After the tragedy, Lamech addressed his wives, Adah and Zillah. His declaration carried the number seven forward to seventy-seven. What significance might this number hold?

Peter asked Yahshua whether he should forgive his brother up to seven times. Yahshua answered, "Not seven times, but seventy times seven." This expression is rendered as seventy times seven, or 490, in the NKJV, and as seventy-seven in other translations. Forgiveness provides a key to understanding Lamech's declaration.

Lamech's declaration points forward to judgment deferred to the seventy-seventh generation. In the seventy-seven-name count from Adam to Yahshua, the burden reaches the One who willingly bears sin. Where Lamech seeks a postponement, Yahshua accepts the cost and brings redemption.

Matthew 18:21–22; Luke 3:23–38; Isaiah 53:5–6





The Appointed Generation

"Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!"
John 1:29 NKJV

Luke traces Yahshua's ancestry back to Adam. In the seventy-seven-name count, this genealogy bears witness to the appointed generation. Lamech's seventy-sevenfold declaration finds its answer in the One who comes to bring reconciliation.

Yahshua spoke of the blood shed from Abel to Zechariah, declaring that it would be required of His generation. At this point in history, the accumulated burden of bloodshed meets the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world.

The genealogy and the declaration concerning His generation stand together as a double witness to the appointed time. The seventy-seventh generation marks the meeting of the old account of bloodshed and the offer of forgiveness through Yahshua.

Luke 3:23–38; Luke 11:50–51; Matthew 18:21–22



A New Creation

"Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation;
old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new."
2 Corinthians 5:17 NKJV

At the appointed time, Yahshua opened the way into a new creation. The invitation reaches both human bloodlines. Whatever the ancestry behind a person, the opportunity to turn to Him is now before them.

The old history need not determine the life that follows. Through repentance and faith in Yahshua, a person comes under His redeeming blood and belongs to Him. This new belonging is received through Him, not inherited from human ancestors.

Here the two bloodlines meet the same invitation. Each person may make an informed choice: to continue in the old life, or to receive the reconciliation offered through Yahshua. His blood opens the way; becoming a new creation gives that beginning its meaning.

John 1:12–13; 2 Corinthians 5:17–19



Be Reconciled to God

"We implore you on Christ's behalf, be reconciled to God."
2 Corinthians 5:20 NKJV

The story began with division, bloodshed and a cry from the ground. It reaches its answer in Yahshua, the Lamb of God, who offers forgiveness and reconciliation. The burden of the past meets His mercy.

Whatever bloodline lies behind us, the invitation stands before us today. We cannot change our ancestry, but we can turn to Yahshua, receive His forgiveness and begin a new life in Him. No ancestry places a person beyond His invitation.

The question now comes to each reader: will you receive the life He offers? Turn to Yahshua in repentance and faith. Let His words guide your steps, and let His love be seen in the way you treat your brother. The new creation begins in Him.

Through Yahshua, a new beginning is open to all.