

Creation· the end of ages (part 2)

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The greatest ecological disaster described in the Scriptures is the flood during Noah's times; it took place because "the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intention of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually" (Genesis 6, 5). Man rebelled absolutely against God and against anything which had to do with his spiritual existence. Because of the prevailing wickedness those days, which was the result of man abusing his freedom, the Lord is forced to say: "My Spirit shall not abide in man forever, for he is flesh" (Genesis 6, 3).

By 'flesh' it is meant 'man's carnal attitude, his beastly and full of passions life'. Thus the flood was not imposed by the Lord as a punishment but was caused by the comprehensive rebellion of mankind. There is a similar situation in the case of Sodom and Gomorra. In the conversation between Abraham and God, it is revealed that not even ten righteous people could be found in these cities, which would have aborted their destruction (Genesis 18, 20-33). However, in the case of Nineveh, peoples' repentance annulled the city's destruction (Jonah 3, 10). That is, man's good intention cooperates with God's will to shape history. The Lord is not the Judge, the Critic. We must not view the Lord through the prism of legal justice.

[\(περισσότερα...\)](#)