

Genesis 4:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me shall slay me.

Analysis

Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid... This passage belongs to the primeval history section (Genesis 1-11) which establishes universal truths about God, humanity, sin, and divine purposes before focusing on Abraham and Israel. These chapters answer fundamental questions about human origins, the spread of wickedness, God's judgment, and the preservation of a righteous remnant.

Recurring patterns emerge: human sin escalating from individual disobedience to societal corruption, divine patience followed by judgment, gracious preservation of a remnant, and covenant promises ensuring redemptive purposes continue. The genealogies connect historical persons, demonstrate the fulfillment of divine promises (blessing and multiplication), and trace the line leading to Abraham and ultimately Christ.

Key theological themes in this section include:

1. sin's destructive progression affecting all humanity
2. God's righteous judgment while preserving mercy
3. human pride and autonomy opposing divine sovereignty
4. cultural development as both blessing and potential idolatry
5. God's sovereign plan advancing despite human rebellion.

These narratives provide the necessary context for understanding God's calling of Abraham and the covenant promises through which all nations will be blessed.

Historical Context

The primeval history (Genesis 1-11) parallels ancient Near Eastern traditions including Sumerian King Lists (pre-flood longevity), Akkadian flood traditions (Atrahasis, Gilgamesh), and Mesopotamian city foundation myths. However, Genesis demythologizes these traditions, presenting monotheistic history rather than polytheistic mythology. The genealogies connecting Adam to Noah to Abraham provide historical framework absent in pagan myths.

Archaeological evidence confirms ancient urbanization (chapter 4's cities), agricultural development, metallurgy, and musical instruments emerging in Mesopotamia's early history. The Babel account reflects Mesopotamian ziggurat construction (stepped pyramid temples), particularly in Babylon. Linguistic diversity requiring explanation was obvious to ancient peoples, making the Babel narrative culturally relevant.

For Israel in covenant with Yahweh, these chapters explained their relationship to surrounding nations. All peoples descended from Noah, but Israel descended from Shem through Abraham—chosen for blessing all nations. The flood demonstrated God's justice and mercy: judging wickedness while preserving the righteous. This pattern would recur throughout Israel's history, assuring them that God's covenant faithfulness endures despite judgment on the wicked.

Related Passages

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Revelation 20:12 — Judgment according to deeds

Study Questions

1. What does this passage reveal about God's sovereignty and human responsibility?
2. How can we apply the principles from this passage to contemporary challenges in family, work, or church?
3. How does this verse fit into the broader biblical story culminating in Christ?

Interlinear Text

וְמִפְנֵן יְמִינְךָ מִעַל	בַּיּוֹם אֲתָּה	גַּם שְׁתַּי	תִּמְלָא	תִּמְלָא
H2005 Behold thou hast driven me out	H853 this day	H3117 and from	H5921 from the face	H6440
H1644		H3117	H6440	
בָּאָדָם הָ	אָסַת רַ	וְמִפְנֵן יְמִינְךָ	תִּמְלָא	תִּמְלָא
of the earth	shall I be hid	from the face	and it shall come to pass	
H127	H5641	H6440	H1961	
וְאֵעָזֶן יְמִינְךָ	בָּאָדָם הָ	וְאֵעָזֶן יְמִינְךָ	וְאֵעָזֶן יְמִינְךָ	כָּל
and I shall be a fugitive	and it shall come to pass	and a vagabond	in the earth	H3605
H5128	H1961	H5110	H776	
מִצְאֵ	וְאֵעָזֶן	וְאֵעָזֶן	וְאֵעָזֶן	
that every one that findeth me	that findeth me	shall slay me		
H4672	H2026			

Additional Cross-References

Numbers 35:19 (Parallel theme): The revenger of blood himself shall slay the murderer: when he meeteth him, he shall slay him.

Psalms 143:7 (Parallel theme): Hear me speedily, O LORD: my spirit faileth: hide not thy face from me, lest I be like unto them that go down into the pit.

Proverbs 28:1 (Parallel theme): The wicked flee when no man pursueth: but the righteous are bold as a lion.

Deuteronomy 28:65 (Parallel theme): And among these nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest: but the LORD shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind:

Jeremiah 52:3 (Parallel theme): For through the anger of the LORD it came to pass in Jerusalem and Judah, till he had cast them out from his presence, that Zedekiah rebelled against the king of Babylon.

Matthew 25:46 (Parallel theme): And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal.

Numbers 35:21 (Parallel theme): Or in enmity smite him with his hand, that he die: he that smote him shall surely be put to death; for he is a murderer: the revenger of blood shall slay the murderer, when he meeteth him.

Numbers 35:27 (Parallel theme): And the revenger of blood find him without the borders of the city of his refuge, and the revenger of blood kill the slayer; he shall not be guilty of blood:

2 Thessalonians 1:9 (Parallel theme): Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power;