

Lesson Two
Genesis (part 1)
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Summary

Introduction to Genesis

Creation

Views of Creation (see appendix)

Views of Gen. 1:1-2

Creation of man

Fall

Penalty

Consequences

Flood

Sons of God

Universal or Local

INTRODUCTION TO GENESIS

1A Introduction

1B. Title: "Genesis" from the Latin Vulgate *biblos geneleos* ("the book of the beginnings"), derived from the LXX "*en arche*" "in the beginning." Hebrew, *bereshith*, "In the beginning"; "Genesis" emphasizes _____.

2B Author: _____ (Exodus 17:14; Numbers 33:2; Deuteronomy 31:9, 24; Joshua 1:7-8, 1 Kings 2:3; et al; cf., Genesis 17:12 (Exodus 12:48, Lev. 12:3) with John 7:23 ("law of Moses").

3B. Date: Some time between the exodus, _____ and the entry into the land, _____.

4B. Type of Literature:

Legal literature relates the _____ for the Law.

Also provides a divine viewpoint editorial on history.

5B Two sections to the book:

1C 1:1-11:26 The origin of the _____.

2C 11:27-50:26 The origin of _____.

Genesis part 1

6B Theme: _____ Blessing: the place of life, happiness, enrichment and prosperity; Cursing: the imposition of a barrier to life and happiness, often this is judicial.

7B. Purposes

To lay the historical background to the _____ and _____

To explain Israel's past _____ and future _____.

Questions to Answer

1. How did Israel come to be the people of God? (God _____ them)
2. Why should Israel follow Moses to go to the land of Canaan and conquer it? (God _____ them)
3. What does their existence have to do with God's desire to bless the world? (They are to be the _____)
4. What requirements are there on being Gods' people—or, how did they come to be in the Egypt in the first place? (_____)

“Moses does not simply answer these questions. He develops his argument with great detail. In showing Israel that God had chosen them and made them into a great nation, Moses details supernatural events in antiquity. And in showing the sovereignty of God in the events of the family, he can more forcefully assert that they existed for some divine purpose. And that divine purpose was summarized in the Abrahamic Covenant (Gen 12:1-3).

But in charting the development of the covenant people, Moses shows that many times the promises were jeopardized by sin. The events of the past displayed a conflict between good and evil; evil jeopardized by sin. The events of the past displayed a conflict between good and evil; evil jeopardized God's program to bless, but good enhanced and ensured it. Israel would thereby be instructed to avoid evil and unbelief, and fulfill her destiny.” (Allen Ross, OTI, 24-25)

2A The Organization of Genesis

1B The literary organization of the text is around 10 uses of the Hebrew phrase, _____, variously translated “these are the generations of” “these are the records of” “these are the stories of” but best understood as “this is what _____ to . . .”

Genesis part 1

1:1-2:3	Creation	
2:4-4:16	Heavens and the earth	sin
5:1-6:8	Adam	sin, death
6:9-9:29	Noah	bless/Canaan
10:1-11:9	Noah's Sons	confusion
11:10-26	Shem	Terah
11:27-25:11	Terah	Abram
25:12-18	Ishmael, (wrapping up loose ends)	sin
25:29-35:29	Isaac	Jacob/Esau
36:1-37:1	Esau	Sin
37:2-50:26	Jacob	Joseph/brothers

2B. Organized Biographically, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph

3B. Organized topically:

<i>Primeval History of the Human Race</i>	<i>Patriarchal History of Israel</i>
1. Creation, 1-2	6. Abraham, 12-25
2. Fall, 3-5	7. Isaac, 25-27
3. Flood 6-9,	8. Jacob 27-36
4. Babel, 10-11	9. Joseph, 37-50

3A The Beginnings in Genesis

1. Space-Time	16. Economics
2. Universe	17. Labor
3. Solar System	18. Society
4. Earth as the home for the human race	19. Language and Learning
5. Vegetation and Animal Life	20. Cities
6. Blessing and Cursing	21. Grace
7. Human Race	22. Sacrifice
8. Marriage	23. Worship
9. Family	24. Music
10. Sin/Evil	25. Metallurgy
11. Judgment	26. Demonism
12. Salvation	27. Idolatry
13. Faith ⇒ Justification	28. Globalism and Internationalism
14. Law and the Judicial System	29. Government and National Distinctions
15. Covenant	30. Israel
	31. Architecture

Genesis part 1

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|--------------------------|------------------|
| 32. Ranching | 35. Shipbuilding |
| 33. Sheep farming | |
| 34. Satanic interference | |

4A General comments:

1. Biblical events must be understood and taught as actual _____, as real as anything else in history.
2. God reveals key _____ and spiritual truths in these events.
3. The entire Bible is God's _____ man. Every part of the Old Testament interconnects with doctrine in the New Testament.

EXPOSITION OF GENESIS**CREATION**

1A God creates a perfect, blessed primeval world which comes under the curse of sin and both man and nature deteriorate from the effects of sin. (Gen. 1:1-11:26)

**1B Prologue: God creates the present universe in _____
_____ 1:1-2-3**

1C Initial observations about creation.

- 1D _____ are important and controversial because a person's views of origins determine their entire worldview.
- 2D The end is a reflection of the beginning. Rev 21:2-1; 22:1-3
- 3D. The _____ are important. The universe was structured to be described by _____ and _____. Because God created everything and knows everything He can communicate clearly and understandably.
- 4D. Creation account in Gen. 1, 2 undergirds doctrines like salvation, sin, _____, divorce, role of _____, husbands and wives.
- 5D. God structured the universe the way it is so it reflects His _____. Therefore the things in the creation are what they are because of who He is. If you can talk about

Genesis part 1

anything without it relating to God then you are saying God isn't relevant therefore you have implicitly denied His existence.

- 6D. God created _____. This is unique, no other philosophical system or religion holds to an *ex nihilo* creation.
- 7D. Is Genesis 1 literal or allegorical?
- 8D. Genesis 1 is arguably the most important chapter of the Bible _____
- 2C. God created the _____ universe in Gen. 1:1
- **God is the _____ of 1:1 and the _____ and _____ of the whole Bible.
- 3C. Genesis 1:1 denies
- _____ the eternity of matter which is ultimate reality
- _____, the belief that there is no god
- _____, the belief in many gods.
- _____, the belief that God is identical with creation or nature, everything is God.
- _____, the belief that everything came into existence through chance and developed gradually over long periods of time.
- 4C. There are three basic attempts to understand Genesis 1 by Christians.
- _____ : believe everything science says and denies any truth in Genesis 1.
- _____ attempt to interpret Genesis 1 in light of science. Such attempts include: the old-earth gap view; the day age view; progressive creationism. (see Appendix)
- _____ interpret Genesis 3 literally. These include: young earth gap (creation-chaos-restoration); unbroken 7-day creationists; chaos and restorationists.
- 5C. The _____ takes place somewhere between Gen. 1:1 and 1:2 (cf., Job 38:4-7)

Genesis part 1

6C “Create,” the Hebrew *bara*, always describes the activity of _____.

7C Genesis 1:2 describes a chaos that appears to be the result of a divine judgment.

Proofs

1. The verse begins with a disjunctive waw, meaning that it should be translated “but” or “now” not “and”.
2. “Formless and void” (Heb. *Tohu webohu*) indicates judgment in other passages (Isa 34:11, Isa. 45:18; Jer. 4:23)
3. “Darkness” represents judgment and evil.
4. The “deep” represents uncontrolled chaos.
5. In the New Heavens and Earth there will be no sea and no darkness (Rev. 21:1; 23, 25)
(cf., Ex. 10:15; Ps. 105:28; 1 Sam 2:9; Ps. 35:6; Job 3:4-5 Is 13:10; Is 45:7)
6. Summary: Gen. 1:2 describes a condition that is the result of a divine judgment. This could only refer to the judgment on Satan’s fall (Isa 14:12-14; Ezek 28:11-19).

However, it is not legitimate to cram long time periods into the period between Gen. 1:1 and 1:2. This view, which I call the “young earth gap view” goes back to the early church to explain when Satan fell and evil originated.

7. It is not the point of Genesis to explain the fall of the angels. However, it appears that Gen. 1:1 describes an original perfect creation before the angels fell, and Gen. 1:2 indicates the resulting chaos. Gen. 1:3-2:3 then would describe God’s _____ of the planet for the inhabitation of man.

8C The “without form and void” provides an outline for the resulting 6-day creation.

Days 1-3 structure the “without form”

Days 4-6 fill the “void”

FORMLESS		VOID	
<u>Day</u>	<u>Item Created</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Item Created</u>
1	Light with darkness	4	Lights for day/nigh
2	Sea and sky	5	Creatures for water/air
3	Fertile earth	6	Creatures for earth

9C The Hebrew word for “day” means a literal 24-hour day whenever it is used with a number.

“Day” is also qualified by the phrase “_____.”

If the “days” were thousands of years, then the plants created on Day 3 could not have survived the lengthy darkness overnight.

10C The interpretation of the 6-days is also qualified in Ex. 20:11.

11C The Creation of Man, Gen. 1:26-28

The creation of man is the _____ and _____ of the creation week.

Human life is _____ from the animals.

Man is created to _____ God as ruler or vicegerent over the earth.

Male and female are _____, _____ in the image of God.

“Image” and “likeness” refer primarily to immaterial part of man and his purpose in creation.

Man’s responsibilities are to:

“rule” over the animals

Genesis part 1

“be fruitful, multiply, fill the earth”

“subdue” the earth

- 12C These terms parallel those in the later Noahic Covenant indicating this is also a covenant: _____ or _____. (cf. Hos. 6:7 “like ADAM they have transgressed the covenant”)
- 13C Thus from the beginning man is designed to fulfill specific responsibilities in relation to God.
- 14C The term “good” does not mean moral excellence, but conformity to a predesigned plan.
- 15C God’s rest on the seventh day is a pattern for the Sabbath of Israel (Exodus 20:11) and the future Millennial rest (Heb 4).

FALL

2B Fall, and Early Civilization, 2:4-5:1 (Ch. 2 introduces the test for the human race, ch. 3, the failure and consequences, and 4, the outworkings in early history) .

- 1C God creates a perfect environment for man, including a test of obedience. Gen. 2:4-26.
- 1D The original creation had a different topography than we have today.
- No rain (v. 6)
- A river flowed out of Eden and *then* divided into four. (cf., Rev 22:1)
- 2D Man is made with _____ and _____ components.
- The male is created first, the female later.
- **This becomes important for understanding the differences in the curse (ch. 3) and the teaching on the role of men and women in marriage and the church in the NT.
- The _____ is the addition of soul and spirit to the physical, biological life.

Genesis part 1

- 3D The vegetation here is a subcategory of the vegetation created on Day 3; this vegetation is the _____ variety that doesn't produce until man cultivates it. (Gen. 2:5)
- 4D Man had responsibility in the garden: _____ and _____. Man is also given the responsibility to name the animals. This is the foundation for understanding a biblical view of _____.
- Labor is part of _____ the creation.
- 5D God set up one tree in the garden to test man's obedience.
- The command was directed at the man before there was a woman.
- The command to the man designates the man as the determiner of the destiny of the human race
- The penalty for disobedience was spiritual death not physical death.
- 6D God created the woman from the side of Adam, to be an _____ to him (2:18) The Hebrew word *etzer* "helper, assistant" is most commonly applied to God and therefore is an honorable word and not one that is demeaning (Psa 10:14; 72:12; 22:11; 37:40; 54:4; Psa 121:1,2)
- 7D Three social institutions established by God for the perpetuation, protection, and stability of the human race.
- Personal responsibility
- Marriage
- Family
- 2C Adam and the woman disobey God, are immediately punished, and God outlines the consequences to both man and nature. 3:1-24**

Theme: Original state of blessing lost, the curse on sin (judgment and consequences), the barrier to life, ch. 3

God (2:17)	Serpent	Woman
And God said	Indeed, has God said	
Eat freely from any tree	You shall not eat from any tree	From the fruit of the trees... we may eat
Do not eat from the TKGE		The tree in the middle You shall not eat or touch
You will surely die.	You will not die You will be like God	or you will die

1D The serpent deceives the woman.

The serpent tricked the woman by asking a loaded question.

By answering the question the woman put herself in a place to judge the truth of God's statement.

Once the woman began to judge God, her doom was sealed.

2D The woman enticed the man who likewise ate.

3D Immediately, they did not die physically, but they were "naked" and feared God. They did not die physically for over 900 years.

4D Therefore, the judicial penalty for sin is spiritual separation from God because we have violated His perfect righteousness.

5D God in grace came looking for the man. Notice how God's response provides a model for counseling. God focused their attention on their sin.

****You cannot begin to address the issues of salvation and the spiritual life unless first you address the problem and solution to sin.****

6D As fallen creatures man refuses to accept responsibility for sin and blames his environment.

Genesis part 1

7D God outlines the consequences of disobedience: a curse is not a magical invocation of harm, but the outline of consequences from divine justice.

Serpent: Cursed *more than* the cattle: all animals are affected.
Crawls on his belly
Enmity with the woman and her “seed”

Woman: Pain in childbirth; desire to control her husband;

Man n.b. “because you listened to the voice of your wife”
Cursed is the ground; nature is changed
Thorns and thistles: botany is changed
Labor becomes toilsome sweat.

Physical Death: “until you return to the ground.. . to dust you shall return.”

8D Gen. 3:15 is the first mention of the salvation plan. This is known as the protoevangelium.

The Man and Woman’s Pre-Fall Responsibility		The Curse
Rule over the animals	Satan subverted authority	Animals cursed
Be fruitful and multiply		Womb cursed, pain in childbirth
Subdue the earth		Ground cursed
Guard and keep the garden		Cast out of the garden
Woman to assist	woman tempted	woman seeks to dominate
Man to lead, labor freely		Labor, leadership toilsome, marred by sin

9D The curse is a modification of the original creation covenant of 1:26-28. This is then the _____.

10D Thus God modifies the way He administers history and introduces a new dispensation: _____

Genesis part 1

- 3C The outworking of sin on the human race, Cain vs Abel, ch. 4
- 1D Cain vs Abel illustrates the difference between faith (Abel) and works (Cain).
- 2D The beginning of civilization is described in Gen. 4:17-25
- The beginnings of civilization: _____, _____, _____;
- The beginning of the abuse of women in _____.

FLOOD

- 3B The outworking of sin in the descendants of Adam: the _____, this is what happened to Adam. . . . 5:1-6:8
- 1C Theme: Death and cursing, everyone in ch. 5 dies. Evil increases in an unimaginable way and the demons get involved.
- 2C God announces universal judgment. (6:1-8)
- In this section we see the historical outworking of man's sin nature on man, society, and nature. With each successive generation the consequences are more horrendous.
- 1D The identity of the "sons of god." (6:1-4)
- View 1: The godly line of Seth
- View 2: Ancient despotic rulers
- View 3: Demons taking on human bodies to corrupt the human gene pool to prevent God from providing the promised "seed" of the woman.
1. "Sons of God" *bene ha Elohim*, normally refers to angels; (Job 1:6, 2:1)
 2. New Testament support (1 Pet. 3:19,20, 2 Pet. 2:4-6; Jude 6)
- 2D The wickedness of man called for divine judgment, (6:5-8)
- "The Lord was _____" is a figure of speech known as an _____.
- _____ is a figure of speech where human emotions which God does not actually possess are

Genesis part 1

attributed to God in order to communicate His plans, purposes, and actions to mankind.

This reveals how an immutable, omniscient God judges increasing rebellion.

This shows God's Justice.

3D The deliverance of Noah is the first mention of **grace** in the Bible. (6:8)

4C The important doctrines demonstrated in the Noahic Flood are _____ and _____.

4B. Noah brings grace and the only way of salvation from divine judgment. 6:9-9:29

1C The Ark

1. Dimension: 450' long; 75' wide; 45; high
2. Three decks
3. Storage capacity of 522 railroad stockcars.
4. Had the capacity to hold well over 50,000 animals, their provisions, and room for the family.
5. The ark is a picture of Christ: there is only one way of salvation and one way into the ark.

See John Woodmorappe, *The Ark: A Feasibility Study*, published by ICR press.

2C The Flood: Universal or Local

1D Notice the use of universal terms in the text.

2D Depth it covered the highest mountain.

3D Duration:370 days See schedule in handout.

4D Destruction: all living things (9:21-23)

5D If the flood was not universal, then God has broken his promise to never destroy the earth by water, thousands of times.

Genesis part 1

- 6D A universal flood provides the basis for understanding when the fossils were laid down.
- 3C The Chronology of the Flood.
- 4C The universal language of the flood
- 3C The Noahic Covenant
- 1D This is the first use of the term **covenant**.
- 2D The terms of the covenant are similar to those of Gen 1:26-28, and Gen. 3:14-25.
- Be fruitful and multiply
- A revision of man's relation to the animals
- A reiteration of the provision of food
- An additional responsibility: the delegation of **judicial responsibility** and the death penalty for **murder**.

3D Nine provisions of the Noahic Covenant

1. Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth. (9:1, 7).
2. "And the fear of you will be upon all the animals" So there is now fear in the animal kingdom, before there was authority. So this relates to the third provision.
3. "given into your hand" an idiom for being placed under your authority. This relates to the modification of the rule/subdue clause in the Creation Covenant.
4. Authorization to eat meat.
5. Eating blood prohibited.
6. Death required of every beast or man who takes a human life in an prohibited manner.
7. Covenant made with Noah, his descendents, and the animals.
8. Promises to never again destroy the world in the same way—with a worldwide, watery, cataclysm.

Genesis part 1

9. The sign of the promise is the rainbow.

Sign: This is a token of the covenant, the rainbow.
Perhaps the tree of life is a token of the Edenic and
Spiritual death the token of the Adamic.

Review

Terms

Covenant	anthropopathism
“image and likeness”	Genesis
<i>toledot</i>	Materialism
Atheism	Polytheism
Evolution	Pantheism
Divine Institutions	

Author?

Date?

What type of literature is Genesis?

What is the purpose of Genesis?

What are the three covenants in this section?

What is the relationship between the curse and God’s original plan for man.

How long are the days in Gen 1?

Give 2 arguments supporting days as 24 hours?

Are there gaps in the genealogies?

What was the capacity of the ark?

Give three reasons the flood was a universal flood?

What are the three views of the “sons of God” in Gen. 6?

Who are the sons of God in Gen 6?

How long did the flood last?

What is the sign of the Noahic Covenant?

Who are the parties to the Noahic Covenant?