

“And God Said...”
Genesis 1:6-31

The declaration for day 2

v. 6 “And God said, “Let there be an _____ or a
_____ between the _____...”

Literally = “A flat space _____ out” or a “_____ for a
pavilion.” Cp. Job 37:1718

Q. What was the purpose for the expanse?

A. To _____ them or to put them in their proper place.

v. 7 “So God *made*.....” (out of substance which _____).

Note the fulfillment statement that follows: “And it was _____.”

v. 8 “God called the expanse _____ or the _____.

There are three types of heaven mentioned in the Scriptures:

1. The _____ heaven (Jer. 4:25)
2. The _____ heaven (stars/planets) (Is. 13:10)
3. The _____ of God (2 Cor. 12:2)

Scholars are in debate on if it is (1) or (1) and (2). Because of the nature and consequences of the Flood, we simply cannot know.

Q. Why didn't God declare this to be “good” as with day one?

A. Because it was _____ – to be fulfilled on day three.

The declaration for day 3

v. 9 “And God said, ‘Let the water _____ the sky be gathered to _____ place and let dry _____ appear.’”

v. 10 He called the dry ground “_____” and the gathered water, “_____.”

Q. And what was the assessment? (v. 10b)

A. “He saw that it was _____.”

Note: Pangea = Greek for “All the earth”

v.11 “Then God said, ‘Let the land _____ vegetation...’”

Q. What is the central theme of this creative action? (v. 12a)

A. “Plants _____ seed according to their kinds and trees _____ fruit with seed in it.” (Gen. 1:12 NIV) – i.e., exponential reproduction.

Note: According to the evolutionary model, _____ should have evolved first as they are pollinators.

Q. What is the pattern?

A. “...according to their _____.” Cp. 1 Cor. 15:37-39 (form)

This is one of many arguments against evolution. There has been _____ botanical, zoological, or anthropological evidence for one “kind” of something turning into a “kind” of something else.

Q. What was the assessment? (v. 12b)?

A. "And God saw that it was good."

Same daily pattern: (v. 13) ¹³ "And there was evening, and there was morning-- the third day."

The declaration of day 4

vv. 14-15 "And God said, 'Let there be _____ in the _____...'"

For what purpose?

1. To _____ the day from the night.

Note: Light was declared on day one as well as the sequential "evening and morning" (day and night), so this creative act has a different focus.

Jewish rabbinic scholar, Rashi, taught that God did not create anything different on the fourth day, but that these lights were simply put in their _____ place of purposeful _____.

Regarding Genesis 1:1 - instead of translating the Hebrew prefix "eth" as a grammatical marker indicating the direct object of the transitive verb, he translates it "_____." "*In the beginning God created with the heavens and the earth everything that would accompany them.*" Remember that Genesis 1:1-2 are summation verses.

2. To serve as _____ to mark seasons, days, and years.

Note: We may think of "seasons" as fall, winter, summer, and spring but the word is "*moadim*" in Hebrew and speaks of "_____."
_____." (Cp. Leviticus 23/Numbers 28 – Jewish/Christological)

Note: A "sign" is representation or a _____ of something greater than itself. Biblically, "signs" were supernatural occurrences that demonstrated a particular characteristic of God as proof of his presence or will. Ex. - The plagues of Egypt (judgment), Gideon and the fleece (favor), Jesus' miracles (God's presence/kingdom experiences).

Jeremiah 10:2, ² "This is what the LORD says: 'Do not learn the ways of the nations or be terrified by signs in the heavens, though the nations are terrified by them.'" (Jer. 10:2 NIV)

Note: A solar/lunar eclipse is a divinely _____ (by design), natural occurrence, but is also used as a marker of a divine judgment. Cp. Rev. 6:12

3. To serve as _____ or to give light upon the earth.

What were these lights? (v. 16)

1.

2.

(Both one and two are described as the two great lights.)

3.

Note: It has been suggested that they were not called, “the sun” and “the moon” because cosmological _____ had already established itself and would have been very familiar and _____ to the Jewish people. Ex. – *Ra*, the Egyptian Sun god; *Khonsu*, the Egyptian Moon god. The Assyrians, Babylonians, and other Middle eastern peoples all had their particular mythological names for these entities.

Science question: What's the difference between a star and a planet?

A. Stars have more mass but stay in _____ positions. Planets _____ in their own pattern. The _____ is technically a star.

vv. 17-18 What three purposes are given in these verses for the lights?

1.

a. _____ light

b. _____ light

2.

What does this mean?

3.

What is the judgment?

The declaration of day 5

vv. 20-21 “And God said, ‘Let the water teem with _____ creatures, and let _____ fly above ...’ (Note the creative design of God)

The literal wording here is, “Let the water _____ ...” and is found again in verse 24.

What does this mean? Cf. 2:19

A. It means that these creatures came from that which _____ existed.

Note: the word for “living things” can also be translated “_____.” The word in Hebrew is “nephesh.”

Note: There are between 2.13 _____ species of living things on earth.

<https://ourworldindata.org/how-many-species-are-there> - Our World in Data. Cited 5-10-23.

Note: A species and a _____ are different. A donkey and a horse have the same ancestral background (kind), but they are of a different species. Just as a tiger and a domestic cat are of the same kind but are of a different species. This will help us as we discuss the flood and Noah’s ark – two of every...kind.

v. 22 What is different about this creative act?

- 1.
- 2.

The declaration of day 6

vv. 24-25a “And God said, ‘Let the land produce [bring forth] living creatures according to their kinds...

_____ [domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, etc...]

Creatures that move along the _____ [snakes, worms, etc...]

_____ [lions and tigers and bears...oh my!]

Each according to their kinds. And it was so.”

Note: There seems to be a mixing of order per their size in 25b.

“God made the _____ according to their kinds, the _____ according to their kinds, and all the creatures that move along the _____ according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good.” (Gen. 1:25 NIV)

Note the constant emphasis on “according to their _____.”

Common judgment: “And God saw that it was...._____.”

v. 26 “Then God said, ‘Let _____.’”

Possible explanations of the plural pronoun:

1. Christian position =
2. Jewish position = (Cf. 1 Kgs 22:19-22; Isaiah 6; Job chps. 1-2)

Note: “The meekness of the Holy One, Blessed be He, they (the Rabbis) learned from here: because the man is in the likeness of angels, and they might envy him, therefore, He (God) took counsel from them.” (Midrash Tanchuma, Shemot 18; Rashi, Gen. 1:26). This of course is refuted in the next verses. Man is not created in the image of _____. He is created in the image of God. And secondly, nowhere in the scriptures does God _____ his plans because of angelic counsel or _____ of their reprisal.

For this to be angels two things must be proven:

1. That angels _____ in the creation.
2. That angels themselves were made in the _____ and likeness of God.

None of which has been proven by the holy Scriptures and to which none other than man has had privilege of being called.

Note: Angels appear to be created before the earth was created. Per Colossians 1:16, they were part of the “things in heaven” that Jesus created.

Cp. Job 38:4-7

3. Secular position = Cp. Quran Surah 2:83, 106; 56:59 "We..." when speaking of Allah.

Note: Many of the earliest civilizations, i.e., Sumerians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and English Kings, believed that they were gods or had the divine _____ of _____ and therefore used the "Majestic plural" or "Plural of Majesty."

Trinitarian concepts (in brief)

1. Jewish position = an _____ unity.
2. Christian position = a _____ unity.

"Then God said, 'Let us make _____...'" The Hebrew transliterated word for _____ is _____. It is used in this context as a general and universal term (mankind).

"Then God said, 'Let us make man in our _____.'"

The word "image" can mean:

"a _____ of" (Cp. Hebrews 1:3 – "Jesus is the exact representation of God"; Colossians 1:15 – "Jesus is the image of the invisible God.")

"a _____" – like a _____. Man reflects the person of God.

We reflect, in a _____ way, the reality of the non-physical person of God.

What does it not mean?

- A. It does not mean, “_____.” We are not God; we are _____ Him in ways that He has divinely designed to reflect Himself.

What does this mean?

1. We are _____ entities: body, soul, spirit; material and immaterial.
2. We have a _____.
3. We have an _____ that can process.
4. We _____.
5. We have _____.
6. We _____ through verbal ideas and words.
7. We have _____ divine attributes such as love, holiness, goodness, and compassion.
8. We are _____.

What is the result of being made in the image? (v. 26)

- 1.
- 2.

“...and let _____..._____ or have _____ over...”

What does this mean? Cf. v. 28

- A. It means that the created couple is to steward, _____, work or tend it, and care for it.

What other image bearing descriptions do we receive from this passage? (v. 27)

A.

1. God – He has both male and female _____ characteristics. Cp. John 4:24
2. Humankind – made up of two distinct and unconfused _____ characteristics for pleasure and reproduction: male and female.

What does the Creator do for these newly created image bearers (v. 28)

A.

What are the positive commands given to the first couple? (v. 28)

- 1.
- 2.

What is this tied to?

What does God do for his living creatures? vv. 29-30

A.

Why is a plant not considered a living creature?

A.

1. The bible does not include it as something that has "_____."
2. It does not take in _____ but carbon dioxide.

Tripartite/ Bipartite discussion and implications:

Tripartite = body, soul, spirit

Body –

Soul –

Spirit –

Bipartite =

Material –

Immaterial –

What is the judgment and how is it different than the usual? V. 31

A.