

“The Naked Truth”
Genesis 3:8-24

v. 8 Q. What happened after Adam and Eve had made aprons for themselves?

A.

1. They heard the sound of the Lord _____ in the garden.

Q. Who is this?

A.

Note: Some translations have “_____ of the Lord,” but the emphasis seems to be on the word “walking.” Perhaps it was the rustling of the plants, bushes, and flowers.

2. They _____ among the trees of the garden.

Note: It is almost as if they tried to take _____ in that which was acceptable from the beginning. “From every tree you may...”

Q. In their “knowledge” what did they not understand? (Cp. Jonah)

A. You cannot _____ from God.

v. 9 Q. What did God do?

A.

1. He _____ out to them because they were _____ absent.

2. He _____ as to their whereabouts.

3. He opened a _____ with an
_____ reply.

v. 10 Q What four insights were brought to the forefront with Adam's response?

A.

1. The _____ of God was still there even after he had sinned.
2. The _____ of God is now present. God is now viewed as a _____ rather than a _____.
3. The _____ of God comes because of _____/_____.
_____ from God is now the _____ response instead of fellowship.

v. 11 Q. What were the questions designed to do?

A.

1. To establish this _____ knowledge base.

Note: No one "told them" they were naked. It was a _____ . Therefore, they could not point to anyone but themselves for the realization.

2. To establish _____ for disobeying the direct command of God.

v. 12 Q. Notice how he begins his answer. What was Adam really trying to do?

A.

1. Blames the _____.
2. Ultimately blames _____ who gave him the woman.
3. In both cases, he is blame shifting to _____ his personal responsibility.

Note: No one _____ him to eat it.

v. 13 Q. What did the woman do?

A.

1. She blamed the _____.
2. Ultimately blames _____ who created the serpent.
3. In both cases, she is blame shifting to _____ her personal responsibility.

Note: No one _____ her to take and eat it.

Note: Not once did either of them seek to _____ or to ask for _____. _____ of sin is simply the beginning of restoration. By definition, it is "saying the same thing as" someone else. It is coming into _____ with God that you have violated his moral law. However, it must be followed up by a _____ of thinking that affects one's actions.

v. 14 Q. Why was the serpent judged? (Cp. Lk. 22:1-6; Mt. 18:7)

A. The serpent was cursed for being a _____ participant – possessed by Satan to deceive the first couple. One wonders if this was out of a sense of _____ because of the unique relationship that they had with their Creator.

Q. What was his curse?

A. 1. Singled out among all the other created beasts for _____.

Definition reminder:

Cursed = to fall short of one's intended divine purpose and to _____ the consequences.

Blessed = to function in one's intended divine purpose and to _____ the consequences.

2. His _____ form was changed. Apparently, it was able to stand but now is consigned to crawl (lit. – to move upon one's belly).

Note: Rashi (Jewish scholar) said that his legs were _____.

Note: In the Millennium, the serpent is still _____ although all other things are restored to their created order. Cf. Isaiah 65:25. It represents the presence of _____ that remains within the earthly kingdom of Jesus.

v. 15 Q. What does this part of the curse mean?

A.

1. Enmity = _____. God is going to put a hatred between the woman and the serpent. [Immediate]

2. God is going to put a hatred between the serpent's _____ (offspring) and the woman's _____. [Spiritual; Prophetic]

Note: This does not mean that humankind will now hate _____. This was a unique creature created by God as Genesis 3:1 suggests. Contrary to personal opinion, snakes are very _____ in keeping the rodent population at bay.

This passage is not speaking about the serpent multiplying physically/_____, but rather, there will be a generational anti-God _____. Cp. Lk. 1:34-35; 1st Jn. 3:9, 12; 4:1-3

Note: Both seeds are spiritual/_____ in nature. Biological females do not have seed but eggs. Biological males have seed. So, "the seed of the woman" is a supernatural occurrence.

Note: Ultimately this is referring to the spirit behind the serpent in the garden – _____. We know this from the second part of verse 15.

Q. What does this mean?

A.

1. It means that the seed of the woman [Jesus] will strike a _____ to the seed of the serpent [Satan].

2. And the seed of the serpent [Satan] will cause the seed of the woman [Jesus] to _____ and fall [death but not final; crucifixion].

Note the King James translation of John 13:18.

¹⁸ "I speak not of you all: I know whom I have chosen: but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me." (Jn. 13:18 KJV)

The "heel" in Genesis 3:15 could also mean, "_____" or "bring down." Cp. Jn. 13:26-27

Genesis 3:15 is known as the *Protoevangelium*. Proto = _____.
Evangelium = _____; good news.

God is announcing that the sin that originated with the woman [Eve] will be _____ by means of a woman [Mary].

God is announcing that our Adversary and the sin that came into the world through his temptation, will be _____ through a miraculous event brought on by the Adversary's effort to bring her seed down.

v. 16 Q. What was the punishment for the woman?

Please note that the woman is not _____ but rather _____ the consequence of the serpent's curse.

A.
1. _____ in childbirth.

Q. What is the assumption?

A. The assumption is that childbirth was not supposed to be _____ painful as it has become.

Note: The original text is a Hebrew play on words, "In your _____, I will greatly _____ your pain or your sorrows."

2. Your _____ will be for your husband, but he will _____ over you.

Q. What does this mean?

A.

1. Desire = It can mean _____ desire but, in the context, it means "a desire to _____ or have influence over." Cp. 4:7

2. rule = to have _____ or authority over.

Note: Often the first aspect is focused on rather than taking this consequence as a pair. Essentially it is saying, "Your relationship with your husband is going to be a _____. You are going to sinfully try and _____ him, and he is going to sinfully try and exert _____ over you." The original idea of male primacy and leadership (servant) and female support (servant) is now set up as an _____ system. One that only redemption could fully restore.

v. 17a Q. What reasons did God give Adam for his punishment?

A. Because he was _____ more by his wife and his own desires than his _____ for God and his commands. He was not _____ but acted in full first-hand knowledge. Cp. 1 Tim. 2:14

vv. 17b-19 Q. What were the consequences of his sin?

A.

1. The _____ was cursed. It would bring forth species of plants that would _____ against the good plants (thorns, thistles, poisonous, invasive).
2. Man's _____ of labor will now become a _____.
3. The curse is for a _____-_____.

Note: We often think of humanity as being cursed because of sin. While that is _____ true, it is not accurate. There were only two things that were cursed: the _____ and the _____. God did not curse Adam and Eve. They suffered the consequences of their sin but as we shall see, God is always merciful. So...our daily battle is with a cursed _____ enemy and a cursed _____.

Q. What was the "dust" statement intended to do?

A.

1. To remind man of his _____.
2. To remind man of his original _____ (he is created and not God).
3. To remind man of the external _____ of his sin.
4. To remind man that he is inextricably tied _____ to this earth. Cp. Rom. 8:19-20

v. 20 Q. What did Adam do?

A. He names his wife.

Note: In Hebrew, her name is _____ and means, "tent or dwelling," i.e. the place where all humanity will come forth. The Septuagint says, "And Adam called his wife's name _____ (life) for she is the mother of all the living."

1. This implies _____ of knowledge. Cp. 2:19
2. This implies _____ destiny.

v. 21 Q. What is the significance of God's activity in this verse?

- A.
1. _____ is the only one who can make provision for sin.
 2. That provision always includes a _____ sacrifice.
 3. Covering is _____ (the original glory has departed).
 4. Clothing reminds us of our _____ but also our future _____.

v. 22a Q. What did God acknowledge in this verse?

A. God acknowledged that man, did indeed, become like himself in the area of _____ knowledge.

Q. Was the serpent telling the truth in his temptation of Eve?

A. _____. Partial truths or truths that downplay or mask the consequences are always part of the enemy's strategy.

v. 22b Q. What did God do in response to this new knowledge?

A. God needed to remove Adam and Eve from the possibility of living forever in this state by separating them from the tree of life. It was an act of _____ on God's part. It allowed for _____ of restoration.

v. 23 Q. What did the Lord do?

A. He _____ them from the Garden, from God's special place of fellowship and perfection.

Note: Once again the connection is made between his essence and _____.

Q. How does the definition of the name "Eden" provide additional impact with his action?

A. "Eden" means, "_____." They were removed from the place that delights God – brings him joy. In other words, they were unable to _____ in the things that delight their Creator.

v. 24 Q. What protections did God put in place?

A.

Q. What do you think this must have been like for Adam and Eve? (driven)

A.

Q. What is the significance of the direction?

A.

Q. How do we understand or view the consequence of 2:17? ("you shall surely die")

A. They clearly did not _____ die. For Adam especially, this wouldn't happen for several hundred years. Perhaps the action of v. 24 itself gives us the definition. "Death is _____." In this case, death is a separation from a vibrant relationship with God.