

As It Is Written - A Review of Chapter 3
“Establishment of Genre Type”

▪ **Two Opening Quotes**

1. “The primary task of the Biblical scholar is to unfold the meaning of the text of Scripture as it was originally intended to be understood by the writer of the text.”
2. “The starting point for any text is to read it according to its genre.”

▪ **The Key Question**

“Is the creation account of Genesis 1:1-2:3 historical narrative (prose) or some sort of literary device (poetry)?”

▪ **Six Arguments for a Historical Narrative View**

1. Moses was c_____ a Jewish understanding of l_____ h_____ which required a specific s_____ p_____ and a specific e_____ p_____. This fits in with a h_____ - r_____ understanding of Scripture.
2. Moses wrote the P_____ as a u_____ to remind God’s people about their h_____ as they were about to enter the P_____ L_____, in contrast with the p_____ culture and views of c_____ and h_____ that were prominent among the Canaanites.
3. The “t_____ f_____” (translated “account”, “generation”, “history”) which occurs ten times in Genesis l_____ a previous h_____ n_____ with what comes next (2:4, 5:1, 6:9, 10:1 11:10, 11:27, 25:12, 25:19, 36:1, 37:2). Genesis 2:4 c_____ the creation of the w_____ with the creation of the G_____ of E_____. It provides the h_____ backdrop for the h_____ Adam and his h_____ testing.
4. Two quotes from former Westminster Seminary professor E. J. Young summarize things well. “Hebrew p_____ has certain c_____, and they are not found in the f_____ c_____ of Genesis.” “Genesis 1 is not p_____ or s_____ or m_____ but s_____, t_____ history.”

5. Although the language of Genesis 1 is e_____, it is not fully p_____. Further, just because something is said “p_____”, that does not make it necessarily historically i_____ (Genesis 1:27, Genesis 2:23, Genesis 3:14-15, Psalm 104, Philippians 2:5-11).
6. E_____ of the creation a_____ are referred to as h_____ trustworthy in the New Testament (II Peter 3:5, II Corinthians 4:6, Mark 10:6, Romans 1:20).