

As It Is Written - Chapter Five
“The First Day/Fourth Day Problem”

Review and Preview

- We began by giving s_____ r_____ why it is appropriate to identify Genesis 1:1-2:3 as a l_____, h_____ narrative and not as a l_____ f_____ (or poetic genre) of the c_____ a_____.
- We then examined the narrative and listed t_____ r_____ from the t_____ to conclude that God created the world in six l_____, t_____ -f_____ hour days.
- Next we will c_____ three so-called exegetical “problems”, presented by framework advocates, with the literal, historical approach.

The First Day/Fourth Day “Problem” and the Framework “Solution”

1. On day four, God c_____ the l_____ both to give l_____ and to separate d_____ from n_____ (Genesis 1:14-19). But, l_____ was a_____ created on day o_____, and God had also s_____ light from dark on day one. This shows that the creation days are not c_____, o_____, but t_____ cross-linked. Day four is r_____ day one. This is foundational for the t_____ s_____ of the f_____ h_____. Days o_____ and f_____, days t_____ and f_____, and days t_____ and s_____ are thus t_____ connected.
2. Those who advocate the f_____ position also believe that “b_____ i_____ h_____ n_____ r_____” in Genesis 2:4 indicates that during creation there was an “a_____ of u_____ s_____” in providence. Creation was m_____ by ordinary providence. If God limited Himself to o_____ p_____, there could be no l_____ without the s_____. There could also be no d_____ without the s_____, so days o_____ - t_____ cannot be l_____, twenty-four hour, c_____ days.

Traditional Interpretation Response

1. The f_____ interpretation of Genesis 2:5 is a “n_____ a_____ created by one (Kline) who is not afraid to leave the b_____ t_____” (Blocher).
2. All of God’s w_____ is by definition s_____.

3. If God created by “speaking” (i.e. speaking things into existence), why would we not expect acts of “speaking” when He made that creation?
4. Since God is light (I John 1:5), He has many sources at His disposal to light the world apart from the sun.
5. The Bible begins and ends by describing an unpopulated world that is filled with light but no sun or moon (Isaiah 60:19-20, Revelation 21:23 and 22:5).
6. The planets were placed in the sky which was not created until day ten.
7. The sun was created to fit the day, not vice versa.
8. God’s announcements (“and it was good”) await the passage of progress and are not spoken too soon. On Day One, the light is proclaimed good, not the separation of light from darkness because that part of the creation process is incomplete. Only on Day Four with the creation of sun and moon does God proclaim that the separation of time into units of light and dark is good.

One Final Question and Answer

Why would God create a light source on day one, then create the sun for purposes of lighting on day four?