

As It Is Written - Chapter 4
A Survey of Exegetical Arguments

- **Review and Introduction**

1. Last week we gave six reasons why Genesis 1:1-2:3 should be considered a literal, historical narrative rather than a literary (poetic) fiction for the creation account.
2. We now consider ten reasons from the text itself to show that God created the world in six consecutive days, each of which was twenty-four hours in duration.

- **Ten Arguments**

1. Argument from Primary Meaning - The word translated day (yom) means a literal day in the vast majority of times it appears in the Old Testament (2,304 total).
2. Argument from Explicit Qualification - Moses “relentlessly” qualified each of the six consecutive days with the phrase “evening and morning.” When found together in other verses in the Old Testament, they always refer to a literal day. So too, the sixteen times “morning” and “day” are placed together and the sixteen times “evening” and “day” are placed together a normal day is referenced.
3. Argument from Numerical Prefix - Nineteen adjectives before “day” point to a twenty-four hour period the 476 times that they are found outside of Genesis 1, including 119 times in the Pentateuch alone. How about Hosea 6:2?

4. Argument from Numbered Series - When “yom” appears in a s_____ numbered uninterrupted s_____ in the rest of the Old Testament, it always specifies n_____ days.
5. Argument from Coherent Usage - God s_____ of the l_____ that mark off literal days in Genesis 1:14. By using the same word for day throughout the rest of the c_____, a_____, Moses is i_____ that all s_____ days were n_____ days as well.
6. Argument from Divine Exemplar - Man’s work week i_____ God’s o_____ creation week. This is the basis of the F_____ C_____ (Genesis 2:1-3, Exodus 20:11, and 31:15-17).
7. Argument from Plural Expression - On day f_____ of creation week God e_____ the sun to make of d_____, and Exodus 20:11 states that God created the heavens and the earth in s_____ d_____. The 858 others times “yom” is used in the p_____ f_____ in the Old Testament all r_____ twenty-four hour days.
8. Argument from Unusual Statement - With the phrase “evening and morning”, we see evening c_____ the d_____ t_____, followed by m_____, which closes the d_____, thereby beginning a n_____ d_____.
9. Argument from Alternate Idiom - Had M_____ intended for the “s_____ d_____” to represent six e_____, he could have chosen a less c_____ and more f_____ expression.
10. Argument from Scholarly Admission - Even advocates of the f_____ h_____ admit that the six days of creation are p_____ as n_____ solar d_____.

