

As It Is Written: Chapter Five - Part Two

Introduction

Last week, we demonstrated that the day One/Day Four “Problem” was really no problem at all for those who hold to a traditional understanding of Genesis 1. Next we will briefly examine four additional “problems” with a literal, historical view of Genesis 1 according to advocates of the Framework Hypothesis.

The Seventh Day “Problem” of Genesis 2:1-3

The absence of “e_____ and m_____” at the end of day seven indicates that God’s S_____ r_____ is e_____ and not limited to one twenty-four d____. Hebrews 4:1-4 v_____ that this rest goes beyond just o_____ d_____ and is o_____ now. Thus, “d_____” cannot be taken l_____ in Genesis 1.

Responses to the Seventh Day “Problem” of Genesis 2:1-3

1. Rested in Genesis 2:2-3 means “d_____ form w_____” not “o_____ the S_____.” The whole point is that c_____ was c_____, so God c_____ in His work of c_____.
2. The absence of “e_____ and m_____” indicates that there is no n_____ c_____ day forthcoming.
3. Note that t_____ o_____ p_____ for each other day are also missing in Genesis 2:2-3 (“let there be,” “and it was so,” and “it was good”)
4. If framework advocates are r_____ that an absence of “evening and morning” means d_____ s_____ was longer than a r_____ d_____, they should concede that its presence in the d_____ of days o_____ - s_____ means that these were l_____, t_____ -f_____ hour days. They cannot have it both ways!
5. The view of an e_____ S_____ c_____ Exodus 20:9-11.

6. From John 5:16-17 we learn that God c_____ His w_____ of P_____, even the S_____ D_____.
7. Hebrews 4:1-4 must be u_____ t_____. It does not prove that the o_____ Sabbath Day was u_____. "It is not e_____ the text's original meaning but e_____ it." This is similar to how the author of H_____ treats M_____ (Hebrews 7:1-3).

The Long Day of Genesis 2:4 "Problem"

Genesis 2:4 refers to all of God's creation being done on o_____ d_____ thus showing that "day" may not be c_____ a twenty-four hour period in Genesis 1.

Responses to the Long Day of Genesis 2:4 "Problem"

1. Day ("Yom") has a p_____ in f_____ of it in Hebrew and should thus be t_____ "on the day when," "at the time when," or "when" (see NIV). This word o_____ occurs sixty other times in the Old Testament with the a_____ m_____.
2. "Even if Genesis 2:4 uses 'day' in a d_____ s_____, this would not u_____ the meaning of the first chapter."

The Reversed Chronology of Events of Genesis 2:18-19 "Problem"

Genesis 2:18-19 indicates that m_____ was m_____ before the a_____ in reverse order of Genesis 1. This indicates that the a_____ of Genesis 1 is not b_____ on c_____.

Response to the Reversed Chronology of Events of Genesis 2:18-19 “Problem”

The verb “formed” is better than “had formed” (note NIV and ESV alternate reading).

The Long Day of Genesis 2:18-23 “Problem”

Adam could not possibly have named all the animals in one twenty-four hour period and then get Eve as well.

Responses to the Long Day of Genesis 2:18-23 “Problem”

1. “We must understand that not all species of particular ‘kind’ of animals existed from the very beginning, thereby limiting the presentation of animals in this project.”
2. Adam is in the Garden of Eden and is naming those animals only (“every beast of the field” not “every beast of the earth”). Note the exclusion of sea creatures in our text.
3. “We must recognize that Adam was unencumbered at that time and surely had a greater intelligence, enjoying a life unencumbered by sin and death.”