



IV. PHYSICAL LIFE

A. Animal Life

1. The creation of the animals
 - a. The fish and fowl (Genesis 1:20-23)
 - (1) Their origin (Genesis 1:20-21)
 - a) The word of God—"God said" (Genesis 1:20)
 - b) The waters (Genesis 1:20-21)
 - (2) Their abundance (Genesis 1:20-21)
 - a) "Let the waters bring forth **abundantly**" (Genesis 1:20)
 - b) "The waters brought forth **abundantly**" (Genesis 1:21)
 - (3) Their kind (Genesis 1:21)
 - a) "Great whales...after their kind"
 - b) "Every living creature that moveth...after their kind"
 - c) "Every winged fowl after his kind"; Note: Some have supposed that the fowl evolved from water animals, but the phrase "after his kind" shuts down that theory.
 - (4) Their approval—"God saw that it was good" (Genesis 1:21)
 - (5) Their charge (Genesis 1:22)
 - a) The fish—"Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters"
 - b) The fowl—"let fowl multiply in the earth"
 - b. The land animals (Genesis 1:24-25)
 - (1) Their origin (Genesis 1:24)
 - a) The word of God—"God said"
 - b) The earth—"Let the earth bring forth" (Genesis 1:24)
 - (2) Their kind (Genesis 1:24)
 - a) "The living creature after his kind"
 - b) "Cattle...creeping thing, and beast...after his kind"
 - (3) Their approval—"God saw that it was good" (Genesis 1:25)
2. The classification of the animals
 - a. The word *animal* is not found in the Bible. In part, this is true because the word was uncommon in the English language in the early 1600s. In its place, the word that seems to be the most basic reference to the animals is the word *beast* (Psalm 104:25; Acts 28:4-5).
 - b. The biblical breakdown of the animals varies depending upon the passage and the depths of detail in the passage. Below is a basic layout common in scripture (1 Kings 4:33; Ezekiel 38:20).
 - (1) Land
 - a) Beasts (see Leviticus 11:2-8; Deuteronomy 14:4-8)
 - b) Creeping things (see Leviticus 11:21-22, 29-30)



- (2) Air—fowl (see Leviticus 11:13-19; Deuteronomy 14:11-18, 20)
 - (3) Sea—fish (see Leviticus 11:9-12; Deuteronomy 14:9-10)
 - c. Another biblical classification that comes into play as it pertained to the sacrifices and diets under the law is a distinction between clean and unclean (Leviticus 20:25).
 - d. Note: It seems as though the beasts have a king which is the lion (Proverbs 30:30) and the fowls, though not as clear, have a king which is the eagle (Jeremiah 49:16; Obadiah 1:4), but the creeping things and fish have no ruler over them (Habakkuk 1:14).
- 3. The nature of the animals
 - a. Body (1 Corinthians 15:39)
 - b. Spirit (Ecclesiastes 3:21)
 - c. No soul
 - 4. The inferiority of the animals
 - a. They are under man's dominion (Genesis 1:26, 28; Psalm 8:6-8).
 - b. Their lives are not valued the same as man's (Leviticus 24:21).
 - 5. The groaning of the animals (Romans 8:20-22)
 - 6. The liberty of the animals (Romans 8:19, 21, 23)

B. Plant Life

- 1. The creation of plant life (Genesis 1:9-13)
 - a. Their origin (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - (1) The word of God—"God said" (Genesis 1:11)
 - (2) The earth (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - b. Their kind (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - c. Their approval—"God saw that it was good" (Genesis 1:12)
 - d. Their relation in creation
 - (1) Created after light (Genesis 1:3-5), but before there was a sun, moon, and stars (Genesis 1:14-19)
 - (2) Created prior to the animals and man (Genesis 1:20-31)
 - (3) Created on the third day following the gathering together of the waters and the appearance of dry land (Genesis 1:9-13)
- 2. The classification of plant life (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - a. Grass (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - b. Herb (Genesis 1:11-12)
 - c. Tree (Genesis 1:11-12)
- 3. The necessities of plant life
 - a. Good soil (Ezekiel 17:8)
 - b. Sun and moon (Deuteronomy 33:14)
 - c. Water (Isaiah 55:10; Hebrews 6:17)



Bible Doctrines II - Survey

Man

I. THE CREATION OF MAN

A. The Initial Creation (Genesis 1:26-27; Genesis 2:7, 18-25)

1. The creation of man (Genesis 1:26-27; Genesis 2:7)

a. God's plan (Genesis 1:26)

(1) The council of God's plan—"Let us"

- a) God referred to Himself in the plural ("us" and "our").
- b) The creation of man was the work of the Godhead.

(2) The pattern of God's plan

- a) Let us make man in our image.
 - i) *Image* emphasizes the idea of **form**.
 - ii) An *image* is a representation of the appearance or shape of something.
 - iii) God is a spirit (John 4:24) and does not have a physical shape.
 - iv) Yet, God does have a form or structure which is revealed in the word of God—He is a Godhead.
 - v) In like manner, man is a three-in-one being. He has a spirit, soul, and body (Genesis 2:7; 1 Thessalonians 5:23).
 - vi) Man lost this image when Adam sinned (now a dead spirit), but each individual can regain that image again through Christ (Romans 8:29; 2 Corinthians 3:18).

b) After our likeness.

- i) *Likeness* emphasizes the idea of **nature**.
- ii) *Likeness* means to have the same characteristics.
- iii) Though there are vast differences between God and man, there are also likenesses that position him above the nature of animals and make him capable of fellowship with God, his Creator.

c) Note: Both of these testify that man is unlike the animals.

- i) First, in his **self-consciousness**
 - (a) This refers to his ability to mentally step aside from himself and consider himself.
 - (b) He can even recognize that he is doing so.
- ii) Second, in **reasoning**; Only man can understand, judge, imagine, and work with ideas in his mind.
- iii) Third, in **language**; The few signals that animals give to one another are in no way similar to the simplest language of man.
- iv) Fourth, in **morality**; Man's ability to understand and act on right and wrong sets him apart.



- b. God's fulfillment (Genesis 1:27; Genesis 2:7)
 - (1) The body—"the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground"
 - (2) The spirit—"and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life"
 - (3) The soul—"man became a living soul"
- 2. The creation of woman (Genesis 2:18-25)
 - a. The problem (Genesis 2:18-20)
 - (1) The recognition of the problem—"the LORD God said" (Genesis 2:18)
 - (2) The pronouncement of the problem—"It is not good that the man should be alone" (Genesis 2:18)
 - (3) The solution to the problem—"I will make him an help meet for him" (Genesis 2:18)
 - a) Adam needed a *companion* to keep him from being alone.
 - b) Adam needed a *comforter* to "help" him.
 - c) Adam needed a *complement* that was "meet for him" to round out his character. *Meet* means "ready, prepared, just right" (see 2 Timothy 2:21 where we are to be "meet for the master's use").
 - (4) The demonstration of the problem—"but for Adam there was not found an help meet for him" (Genesis 2:19-20)
 - b. The method (Genesis 2:21-22)
 - (1) Adam was put into a deep sleep (Genesis 2:21).
 - (2) God took a rib from Adam and closed his flesh (Genesis 2:21).
 - (3) From the rib of Adam, God made a woman and brought her unto Adam (Genesis 2:22).
 - b. The similarity—"created...in his own image" (Genesis 1:27)
 - c. The presentation (Genesis 2:23-25)
 - (1) The identification of woman (Genesis 2:23)
 - a) Adam declared Eve was bone of his bones and flesh of his flesh.
 - b) Adam called Eve woman because she was taken out of man. The *wo* in woman would then signify taken out of man. This would closely resemble our abbreviation for without (w/o).
 - (2) The institution of marriage (Genesis 2:24)
 - a) From the beginning, marriage consisted of a man leaving his family, cleaving unto his wife, and becoming one with her. Read especially Matthew 19:4-6.
 - b) Marriage was the first earthly institution established by God preceding government and the church.
 - c) Adam's declaration of leaving father and mother to cleave to his wife is unique for two reasons:
 - i) He had no father and mother.
 - ii) He would forsake his father and cleave to his wife in the fall.
 - (3) The innocence of the man and woman (Genesis 2:25)