

- C. The Site in Creation (Genesis 2:8-15)
 - 1. The Land of Eden (Genesis 2:8-10)
 - a. The Garden of Eden (eastward in the land of Eden) (Genesis 2:8, 15)
 - (1) Placing Adam and Eve in it
 - (2) Placing every green tree (Genesis 2:9)
 - (a) Pleasant to the sight
 - (b) Good for food
 - (3) Including the tree of life (Genesis 2:9)
 - (a) Found in the garden (Genesis 2:9; 3:22, 24)
 - (b) Found in heaven and the new Jerusalem (Revelation 2:7; Revelation 22:2)
 - (4) Including the tree of knowledge of good and evil (Genesis 2:9, 17)
 - b. The rivers
 - (1) Pison (Genesis 2:10-12)
 - (a) It ran out of Eden
 - i. To water the garden
 - ii. From thence it parted
 - iii. And became four heads
 - (b) It compassed the whole land of Havilah
 - (c) Unknown today
 - (d) Does not remain today
 - (2) Gihon (Genesis 2:13)
 - (a) The second river
 - (b) It compassed the whole land of Ethiopia
 - (c) Unknown today
 - (d) Does not remain
 - (3) Hiddekel (Tigris) (Genesis 2:14; Daniel 10:4)
 - (a) The third river
 - (b) Goes toward the east of Assyria
 - (c) Remains today
 - (4) Euphrates (Genesis 2:14)
 - (a) The fourth river
 - (b) Remains today
- D. The Statutes of Creation (Genesis 2:16-17, 19-20)
 - 1. The positive statutes (Genesis 2:16)
 - a. Every tree of the garden (Genesis 2:16)
 - (1) To be eaten freely
 - (2) To be enjoyed
 - b. The positivity of the rule
 - (1) God's rule was to not kill any kind of joy, in fact, it was to ensure the joy of living in the garden. (1 John 5:3)
 - (2) It wasn't until the devil came along and planted doubt in the ear of Eve that man thought he was being "left out" or "kept back" from something "good." (2 Corinthians 11:3)
 - 2. The negative statutes (Genesis 2:17)
 - a. One tree to abstain from

- (1) The tree of the knowledge of good and evil.
 - (2) To not be eaten
 - b. There was only one thing man could do wrong.
 - (1) This was for the good of mankind.
 - (2) The smallness of the restriction counters the lie that would have us believe that God's laws are too restrictive and take away our pleasure.
 - (3) It has always been man's nature to exaggerate God's restrictions.
 - c. The sentence in the statute
 - (1) Death would be the consequence.
 - (2) To die the day the fruit was eaten.
 - (a) Some would argue that Adam and Eve did not "die" the moment they ate of the forbidden fruit.
 - (b) They did, they died spiritually.
 - i. They immediately became "*dead in trespasses and sin*" (Ephesians 2:1).
 - ii. This is worse than physical death which came later to Adam and Eve as a result of their sin.
3. Adam names every animal (Genesis 2:19-20)
 - a. God brings every animal to Adam to be named.
 - b. Whatever name Adam gave, that was the name of the animal.