



Genesis I
The Dry Land
The Lights

THE DRY LAND

GENESIS 1:9–13

Leviticus 11:19
‘ôp—flying creature

The bat—is a mammal, not a bird, but here classed with the birds because of its flight habits.

Leviticus 11:6

The hare does not chew the cud. They do not have a 4-part stomach as cows do, but hares do have a re-ingestion digestive process.

- * Gathering of the waters—seas
- * Land—earth
- * Grass, herbs, trees
- * After his kind
- * Under the firmament/above the firmament
- * Called
- * Made/Let

- * Seas—in general or specific—Numbers 34:6
- * Under—*tahat* (almost 500 times)—the under part, below, in place of. Ecclesiastes 1:9—nothing new under the sun; Psalm 10:7—under his tongue; Psalm 86—under his feet; Deuteronomy 33:27—underneath are the everlasting arms; Exodus 21:24—eye for an eye; 1 Kings 11:43—in...stead
- * Can be literal—Genesis 6:16; Judges 1:15; Psalm 63:9 (?)
- * Metaphorically—the place of those who have died—Ezekiel 32:24; Exodus 31:14; Psalm 63:9 (?)

* Exodus 20:4—waters under the earth—from

- * Called—proclaim, name, call out
- * Earth—*'eres*—ground, territory, country, earth (2,400 times), the land of Israel, the earth is the Lord's—Psalm 24:1, he made it and we are answerable to him, which men tend to forget.
- * Grass—*deshe'*—“to be green,” “to grow green.” “to sprout.” It designates green sprouts and tender herbs—the various kinds of plants that supply food for the animals. “Grass” is probably used here as a synonym of the word “herb,” *'eseb*.

* Psalm 147:4—calleth the stars by their names

- * “Herb,” *‘éseḅ*, is the more mature herbage, in which the seed is the most striking characteristic.

- * After his kind—This expression occurs ten times in Genesis 1, and altogether 30 times in the books of Moses, especially in Gen. 1, 6, and 7; in Lev. 11; and in Deut. 14. Reference is to kinds of animals and plants, not to their reproductive behavior. It is, however, a fact of nature that living things do reproduce offspring that resemble their parents. Variations within certain limits are possible, but those limits fall far short of creating distinctly new kinds of plants and animals. (*SDA BC*)

- * Made—the firmament (v. 7)—‘*āśâ*—to do, fashion, accomplish. Make war—Genesis 14:2; make kindness—Judges 1:24; Genesis 8:6—window of the ark

- * Let—*hāyâ*—3,540 times—to be, become, exist—almost any page of the KJV reveals numerous examples of words such as “is, are, was, were,” in italics, indicating that these are additions by the translators for the sake of smoothness, but are not in the Hebrew itself. In such cases the Hebrew employs what is known grammatically as a noun sentence, which we may define most simply as a sentence lacking a verb, for example: I (am) the Lord your God; the Lord (is) a sun and shield; the land (is) good; and in the NT, blessed (are) the poor.
(*TWOT*)

- * Genesis 1:3—Let there be light
- * Genesis 1:7—Made the firmament
- * Genesis 1:14, 16—Let and made together
- * Genesis 1:24, 25—Let and made together

THE LIGHTS

GENESIS 1:14–19