"MAN, WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?"

(Genesis 2:4-7)

•	Some introductory comments about Genesis 1 & 2:						
	1)	In Genesis 1, we were provided information about the days of creation, while Genesis 2 gives us important we need to know.					
	2)	Genesis 2 is not a of Genesis 1 as some wrongly conclude, but instead it provides us information, using a literary style called Block Recurrence.					
	3)	While Genesis 1 covered all 6 days of creation, Genesis 2 will focus on Day and the creation of the first and God's with them.					
	4)	In Genesis 2, you will observe several firsts such as the first mention of : God, a, of the name, the, the, the tree of, and the tree of the knowledge of, a to be obeyed, a to be experienced for disobedience, the of the animals by Adam, the creation of the from the man, the institution of, etc.					
	5)	There are some differences between Genesis 1 & 2 regarding the of events, the of God, and the, though not without calculated purpose.					
	6)	In this first section (2:4-) following the introductory prologue of Genesis, we have the first mention of 10 "toledots" (Hebrew) translated (NKJV), "generations" (ESV), or "the account of" (NASB / NET). This is a exegetical structural marker setting off major divisions in Genesis. This section is sometimes called "the of " as he may have written it originally, and then it was incorporated and edited by Moses under the direction of the Holy Spirit. Thes "toledots" summarizes and explains what became of something or someone (and his descendants), though not necessarily the central figure of the section.					
	7)	In Genesis 1, you will see God pronouncing a 3x, while in this toledot God will pronounce a 3x.					
A.	The INTRODUCTION of this SECTION (TOLEDOT). (2:4)						
	1.	"This is the history of the heavens and earth" means this is the of what of the heavens and earth.					
	2.	Once again, we read that the heavens and the earth "were" (bara) which is only used of doing this, never man. (Note 1:1, 21, 27, 2:3)					
	3.	We observe also an addition to the name of God (Elohim) used in Genesis 1 to "the LORD () God () . This compound name for God will					
		be used 19x in Genesis 1 & 2 and stresses that God is					

	4.	No	ote also that the phrase "earth and the heaven	s" is from	n its normal		
		usa	age as the emphasis of Genesis 2 will be on	and the	which is the		
			nter of the universe in purpose & intent from				
В.	The CREATION of MAN (ADAM). (2:5-7)						
	1	ses are referring to the specific c	ircumstances				
	1.	Since God created plant life on Day 3, these verses are referring to the <i>specific circumstances</i> surrounding the creation of the Garden of Eden during the 6 days of creation, which involved					
			:5-6):	,			
		a.	No or	_ of the field (a certain part of tl	he earth).		
		b.	No on the earth (though this v	vould change after the Flood), th	ough a		
			(could mean 'mist' or 'flow' referring to underground springs that would create				
			a water affect).				
		c.	No or 7	The word "till" means to "work,	serve, or		
			cultivate the ground".				
	2. The question of the first some (2.7)						
	2. The specific creation of the first man. (2:7)						
		a.	The Creator of man is the	•			
		b.	The activity of man's creation begins with "the LORD God man", which				
			means to		·		
		c.	The <i>object</i> of God's creation is,	translated from the Hebrew wor	d,		
		d.	The material used for God's creation of the position of the position of the position.	ohysical / material part of man c	ame from the		
			• What is the significance of this?				
		e.	The spiritual / immaterial of man's creation is into his nostrils the	nvolved the fact that "the LORD which energ			
			animates Adam. (Note James 2:26)	··· · · · · · · · · · ·	,		
			• Is this unique to man?				
			• What does this do for man?				
		f.	The end product of God's creative act is that	man "became a	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
			 What does man consist of and what does it 	_			
			What can you learn from this?				