

Bird's Eye View of the Scriptures

The Book of Beginnings

Part Three—The Beginning of Marriage, Salvation & Religion

VI. The First Marriage (Gen. 2:18-25)

- A. Jesus taught that Genesis 2 contains God's perfect plan for marriage and this divine law is in effect today (Mt. 19:4-6).
- B. Marriage is a _____ institution, and man has no right to change it.
- C. Marriage according to God's plan is one man and one woman united in holy matrimony for life.
- D. The purpose of marriage is three-fold:
 - 1. _____ (Ge. 2:18)
 - 2. _____ (Ge. 2:18)
 - 3. _____ (Ge. 1:28)
- E. The wife is the husband's " _____ " (Ge. 2:18).
 - This means a " _____ helper."
- F. Marriage is the foundation for God's law of sexual morality.
 - 1. Marriage sanctifies and legitimizes the sexual relationship between the man and woman (Heb. 13:4).
 - 2. Outside of holy marriage, sexual relationships and activities are called fornication and adultery (I Thess. 4:1-5).
- G. Every attack on biblical marriage is an attack upon morality itself and rebellion to God.

VII. The Beginning of Salvation

- A. God _____ them (Ge. 3:8-9).
- B. God _____ the coming of the Saviour (Ge. 3:15)

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- This is the first gospel message and the first Messianic prophecy. (Ac. 15:18).
- 1. The coming of the Messiah to crush the serpent's head is all of grace and mercy. It is entirely undeserved and unearned by fallen man.
- 2. This is the first mention of the _____ referring to the Messiah.

This revelation gradually unfolds through Scripture.

- a. He is the seed of Abraham (Ge. 22:18)
 - b. the seed of Isaac (Ge. 21:12; 26:1-3; Ro. 9:7; Heb. 11:18)
 - c. the seed of Jacob (Ge. 28:13; 35:10-12)
 - d. the seed of Judah (Ge. 49:10)
 - e. the seed of David (2 Sa. 7:12-13; Ro. 1:3)
 - f. Paul states that the promised seed is Christ (Ga. 3:16, 19).
 - g. Christ will be the seed of the _____. This is a prophecy of the incarnation of God through the virgin birth.
- 3. Christ will be bruised in His _____ by the serpent. This is a prophecy of Christ's sufferings and death on the cross.
 - 4. Christ will bruise the serpent's _____. This is a prophecy of Christ's resurrection and eternal victory over sin. A head wound refers to a deadly wound, which signifies the complete defeat of the devil's program and his eternal judgment (Heb. 2:14).
- C. God _____ them (Ge. 3:21).
- 1. The clothing signified their _____.
 - a. The coats were _____ (Isa. 64:6).

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- b. The coats were made by shedding the _____ of an innocent sacrifice.
- c. The coats were entirely of God's _____ and making, signifying that salvation is 100% of God.
- d. The coats were _____.
- e. The coats were God's _____ to the needy sinners; they were provided freely. Adam and Eve neither merited the divine covering nor earned it (Eph.2:8-9).
- f. The coats were received by _____ and _____.

Adam and Eve submitted to God's salvation. By receiving God's robes, they acknowledged that their self-made clothing of fig leaves was not sufficient.

- 2. The clothing was for _____ covering.

The issue of clothing is a _____ issue. God exchanged Adam and Eve's fig leaf aprons for coats (Ge. 3:7, 21). Before this, clothing was unnecessary because man's heart was pure. After the fall, man's heart became full of inordinate lust.

VIII. The Beginning of Religion (Ge. 4:1-11)

- A. Abel represents the _____ religion (Ge. 4:1-5).
 - 1. Abel's offering speaks of respect for _____. Abel was a prophet and received revelation from God (Lu. 11:50-51).
 - 2. Abel's offering speaks of the _____ true way to God. All other ways are false.
 - 3. Abel's offering speaks of man's _____ condition. Abel did not pretend that he was righteous, and that

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God would accept his good works.

4. Abel's offering speaks of the necessity of a _____ sacrifice. Abel's offering signified Christ's atonement (Heb. 12:24).
 5. Abel's offering speaks of the necessity of a _____. Abel's lamb looked forward to the Lamb of God who died in the sinner's place (Isa. 53:1-12; 2 Co. 5:21).
 6. Abel's offering speaks of _____ instead of works (Heb. 11:4; Rom. 4:1-8).
 7. Abel's offering speaks of _____ (Heb. 11:4; Eph. 2:8-9).
- B. Cain represents false religion, false gospels.
- Jude 11 speaks of "the way of Cain."
 1. The way of Cain is the way of _____ God's Word and choosing one's own way and own thinking. It is the way of exalting human _____ over God's Word.
 2. The way of Cain is the way of believing that man is basically good instead of a corrupt _____.
 3. The way of Cain is the way of religion by good works and religious deeds and rituals.
 4. The way of Cain is the way of believing that there are _____ paths to God.
 5. The way of Cain is the way of a _____ religion.
 6. The way of Cain is the way of _____ and self-will.
 7. The way of Cain is the way of _____ control and religious persecution.