

LIFE DAYS 5-7

GENESIS 1:20-2:3

WEEK 3

LIFE DAYS 5-7 GENESIS 1:20-2:3

THE FIFTH DAY

"And God said, "Let the water teem with living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the expanse of the sky." So God created the great creatures of the sea and every living and moving thing with which the water teems, according to their kinds, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that it was good. God blessed them and said, "Be fruitful and increase in number and fill the water in the seas, and let the birds increase on the earth." And there was evening, and there was morning—the fifth day."
(Genesis 1:20-23, NIV)

THE SEVENTH CREATIVE ACT – FISH AND BIRDS

THE COMMAND "LET"

THE WATERS TEEMED

- The word means "to swarm"
- The creation of marine and – by extension of the verb in the sentence – aviary life was NOT singular in its creation but the creation of many ancestors, presumably within each sub-class.

THE SIMULTANEOUS COMMAND FOR BIRDS

THE UNITING CHARACTERISTIC "LIVING"

- Hebrew word NEPHESH means "soul"
- It is used of all creatures that God creates

THE RESULTING CREATION

The great creatures of the sea

- Encompasses large fish
- Marine mammals

Every living thing

- Encompasses fish
- Crustaceans
- Microscopic organisms

Every winged bird

- Flying
- Non-flying

THE SIXTH DAY

THE EIGHT CREATIVE ACT – LAND ANIMALS

"And God said, "Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: livestock, creatures that move along the ground, and wild animals, each according to its kind." And it was so. God made the wild animals according to their kinds, the livestock according to their kinds, and all the creatures that move along the ground according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good." (Genesis 1:24-25, NIV)

THREE FAMILIES OF ANIMAL

- Livestock – Domesticated creatures that herd
- Ground movers – rodents, reptiles, amphibians, insects.
- Wild animals – all other animals

List not intended to be exhaustive.

Is a rodent a ground mover?

A perceptive list.

- God's command progresses from well known to less known.
- The result statement progresses by strength.

- **Key Point:** Hebrew literature would identify that three illustrations of creation would reflect the completeness of the animal creation.

REPRODUCTION BY KIND

- Does not compete with the concept of “Survival of the Fittest”
- Does not deny the development of species.

BASIC TAXONOMY (CLASSIFICATION)

- Kingdom
- Phylum
- Class
- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species
- Variety

EXAMPLE

– CLASS – PERISSODACTYLA (LARGE GRAZING MAMMALS WITH A LARGE MIDDLE TOE)

THREE ORDERS

- **Equines**
- Tapirs
- Rhinoceros

7 GENAE

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Przewalski's Horse , <i>Equus przewalskii</i> | • Plains Zebra , <i>Equus quagga</i> |
| • Domestic Horse , <i>Equus caballus</i> | • Mountain Zebra , <i>Equus zebra</i> |
| • Donkey or African Ass, <i>Equus asinus</i> | • Grevy's Zebra , <i>Equus grevyi</i> |
| • Onager or Asiatic Ass, <i>Equus hemionus</i> | |

DOMESTIC HORSES – 4 BLOOD LINES YIELDING 206 BREEDS OR SPECIES.

- Within Species are many varieties based upon genetics.
- Certain characteristics required for species
 - Hoof color
 - Mane color
 - Shape of muzzle
- Other characteristics may vary.
 - Stockings
 - Blazes
 - Stars
- Cross breeding possible creating non-species varieties