A CLOSE CREATION

Genesis 1 and 2 tell different aspects of the same creation story. While detailing humanity’s beginning, they simultaneously provide an introduction to God who is identified by what He does. He is the Creator.

Every aspect of creation is made by the Word of God with the exception of Adam and Eve. God formed Adam with His own hands and breathed into him His own breath. The picture portrayed is that of the great God of the universe bending over a mound of dust and shaping together a beautiful, but lifeless form—concluding with God intimately placing His lips over Adam’s mouth or nose and infusing into Adam God’s own breath—His own life. There seems to be no reason that necessitated this kind of act from God in the creation of humanity except that God cared enough for Adam to do things this way.

In the Garden of Eden, we also find a very significant insight about education. God Himself takes Adam and puts him into the garden to dress it and keep it (Gen. 2:15). Caring for the garden was God’s means of teaching and educating Adam and Eve—this was in effect the first system of education in Scripture. What God does not do here is as significant as what He does: He doesn’t allow Adam to discover the garden on his own. He doesn’t have an angel direct him through the garden. Instead, God places on Himself the responsibility of teaching Adam and Eve. And He does this through the human privilege of communion between finite humanity and the infinite Godhead.
Write out Genesis 1 from the translation of your choice. If you’re pressed for time, write Genesis 1:1–8. You may also re-write the passage in your own words, outline, or mind-map the chapter.
Go back to your scribed text and study the passage.

Circle repeated words/phrases/ideas

Underline words/phrases that are important and have meaning to you

Draw Arrows to connect words/phrases to other associated or related words/phrases

What special insights do your marks seem overall to point to?

Memorize your favorite verse in Genesis 1. Write it out multiple times to help memorization.

How can something perfect improve?

Read more at www.inversebible.org/edu02-3
After looking at your scribed and annotated text, what special insights do your marks overall seem to point to?

What questions emerge after studying this passage? What parts are difficult?

What attributes of God’s character emerge from Genesis 1?

Read more at www.inversebible.org/edu02-4
What relationship do the following verses have with the primary passage?

Genesis 2
Psalm 33:6–9
Romans 1:20

What other verses/promises come to mind in connection with God as Creator?
Meditate on Genesis 1 again and look for where Jesus is.

What is He saying to you through the texts of the week?

How do you see Jesus differently or see Him again?

How have you used naming and assigning purpose as ways to express your love?
Review the memory verse. How does it apply to your life this week?

After this week’s study of the chapter, what applications are you convicted of in your personal life?

Based on the principles of creation, what practical applications can you make in society?

Read more inSight from the Spirit of Prophecy at www.inversebible.org/edu02-7
Share insights from this week’s memory verse and Bible study as well as any discoveries, observations, and questions with your Sabbath School class (or Bible study group). Consider these discussion questions with the rest of the group.

What other aspects of God’s character are seen in the second account of creation in Genesis 2?

Why is creation *ex nihilo* (created out of “nothing”) so important to the Creation story?

How does altering the creation narrative impact our understanding of the character of God?

What are the differences between static and dynamic definitions of perfection?

How can we be more perfect physically, spiritually, emotionally, and mentally?

In what areas do you need more grace to be like the Creator God?

Why does true individuality need the creation narrative?

How does this study change your view of God and creation?