

DANIEL - Case Study #2 –Three Aspects of Judgment (Genesis 3)

DN-05CS2

CASE STUDY #2 - Genesis 3, particularly vss. 8-24

Before continuing with Daniel, we need to look at another case study. This will help us with understanding Daniel 5, our next lesson in Daniel.

We now turn our attention to Genesis 3. In answering these questions, which we will discuss in-dept in class, we need to keep a few things in mind. We will notice the picture of Judgment emerging the very day sin entered our world. Also, note there are a number of firsts in this chapter. We will come to understand these 'firsts' as:

The Law of First Mention in Scripture.

This just means that the first time a concept is introduced in the Bible, it becomes generally speaking, the precedent the rest of the time that word or concept shows up in Scripture.

Questions for Exploration:

1. Please identify the characters in the story and what happened. Begin in vs.1.

2. As we learned in case study #1, we again see the theme of Judgment in this case study. Where would you apply the three aspects of Judgment in this chapter? (Begin from vs.8 and continue through the rest of the chapter. (i.e., point out the texts which reveal each of those three aspects is taking place.)

Verse

Aspect

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. Why does the pre-incarnate Christ come asking questions? {This answer is also tied to an understanding of what is being asked in Q.5e} [Hint: *what is He really after?*]

4. The following is a thought Question we will discuss in class: Note the following relationship of ideas behind the words which as a whole is the basis for Creation of intelligent life:

God is Love

Love requires Freedom

Freedom brings Risk

Risk entails Responsibility

Responsibility to Grow

{This is the only way a human being can develop into a responsible being}

5. What occurred in Chp. 3 when things went awry?
- What was Adam and Eve's response after they ate the fruit? _____
_____.
 - How did Adam respond to his Maker, when the Lord came looking for him? _____
 - What was the picture they now had of their loving Creator and Friend? _____
_____.
 - How does God begin to fix the problem? _____
_____.
 - What is the legal or judicial terminology for how God operates, as we can begin to understand from this chapter? [hint: our judicial system in America was founded on this premise.] _____.
6. Why does Christ not address Eve first, since she ate the fruit first? _____
_____.
7. Note the progression of the process of Judgment. Keeping in mind the "Law of First Mention" is there a pattern developing, especially in regards to how Christ is conducting the Judgment with the players involved?

Seminary Level Question:

We have come to learn that God "declares us righteous" even before we repent or ask for forgiveness. {Do you understand this thoroughly enough to explain it if someone pulls out a Bible or SOP statement that says we are "not justified unless we first repent and confess"?

[Hint: Don't think too deeply on this one, its not a hard answer.]

- How does He declare sinners righteous?
- Especially those who haven't asked for it?

History Lesson

Romans 3:23 tells us that “all have sinned and come short of the glory of God.” [This verse has not been rightly interpreted in the church, and thus reason why so many have little or no understanding of the objective truths of the gospel.]

The “all” who have sinned should be understood in the corporate sense—the whole human race. Thus, all humanity “sinned” in Adam. That word, “*sinned*” refers to a point in time in the past, this sin problem occurred. To stretch your minds to grasp what was just said, think of all our sins we each have committed throughout our lives in this way—each man’s (and woman’s) sin is just an extension of Adam’s original sin. [I won’t now take time to discuss the ‘original sin’ concept that Roman Catholics believe in, which teaches ‘guilt’ is transferred from father to son—a non-biblical concept.]

When Adam sinned, the whole human family “sinned” in him. It all took place “in Adam”, the corporate representative for the human family. The human race fell that day “in Adam” when he sinned. This teaches a principle that is not taught, must less understood in our ranks. Paul’s purpose in the passage in Romans 5:12-19, in discussing Adam is to use him as a pattern of Christ. {Remember Adam in the original Hebrew is to mean, “*mankind*”. Keep this in mind when reading this passage in Romans 5}.

Since Christ is “our substitute,” how are we to understand the doctrine of substitution biblically? This doctrine is based on the concept of solidarity or corporate oneness (i.e. the one stands for the all or in behalf of the all). Thus, all humanity stands ‘legally condemned’ because all sinned in one man, Adam. Likewise, God can legally justify sinners because all humanity corporately obeyed the law in one Man, Jesus Christ—the Second Adam.

Now, how does this all relate to Genesis 3? In the three Aspects of Judgment, as we saw in John 5, we will find that the 2nd aspect—*the Verdict* is a legal declaration—God “declaring us righteous.” Tied with Q.2, note the language in vs.15, how is Jesus speaking, personally or corporately? _____. Who is the “it” in the verse?

Lastly, how do we make all this practical? Especially, in light of our Daniel series. For this next week, it will be in respect to Daniel 5. As you read Daniel 5, what have you learned that can be applied to the story in Chp. 5? _____

 _____.

What have you learned from this Case Study, through the grace of God that you can apply to your life?