

SYDNEY COLLEGE OF DIVINITY

OVERVIEW OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS

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BB412 – Studies in the Old Testament

Assignment 1

Overview of the Book of Genesis

In the Hebrew Bible, Genesis is the first book of the Torah, which consists of the five books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.¹ Likewise, in the Old Testament, it is the first book of the Pentateuch (meaning “five-volumed book”²). The purpose of this essay is to briefly address the following elements of the book of Genesis: content, nature, literary form, history, and purpose.

Content

The primeval history chapters of Genesis 1-11 should to be regarded as a prologue to the Pentateuch, rather than only an introduction to Genesis.³ The chapters that follow – Genesis 12-50 – may be divided into the Abraham cycle (Gen 11:10-25:18), the Jacob cycle (Gen 25:19-36:43), and the Joseph story (Gen 37:1-50:26).⁴

¹ John J. Collins, “Introduction: What Are the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament?” in *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible* (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2004), 1.

² *The NIV Study Bible: News International Version* (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1985), 2.

³ R.N. Whybray, “The ‘Primeval History’ (Genesis 1-11)” in *Introduction to the Pentateuch* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1995), 29.

⁴ John J. Collins, “The Patriarchs” in *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible* (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2004), 91-105.

Nature

A noticeable lack of uniformity characterizes the book of Genesis.⁵ The reason is that the narratives within the book appear to have been composed from small, self-contained stories worked together into larger units by means of various geographical and genealogical tables.⁶

When considering the mention of the divine presence in Genesis, this varies from the implicit to the explicit.⁷ In Genesis 1-11 (the primeval stories) and 12-25 (the Abraham stories), God's presence is explicit – He speaks and acts.⁸ In the Joseph story (Gen 37-50), God's presence is implicit – He is referred to by others, and seldom appears directly.⁹

Literary Form

Except for scattered poetic sections, the overall literary form of Genesis is the historical narrative.¹⁰ “Narrative” can refer to a short piece, to an episode – such as that of Rebekah and Jacob's deception of Isaac in Genesis 27:1-40.¹¹ Or, it can refer to a larger work, such as Genesis itself.¹² Some scholars use “story” as a synonym for narrative – for example, the story of Sarah and Hagar in Genesis 16.¹³

⁵ John H. Sailhamer, “Genesis”, in *The Expositor's Bible Commentary*, ed. Frank E. Gaebelin (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1984), 4.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Peter D. Miscall, “Introduction to Narrative Literature”, in *The New Interpreters Bible*, vol. II, ed. L.E. Keck et al. (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1998), 552.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Sailhamer, “Genesis”, 10.

¹¹ Miscall, “Introduction to Narrative Literature”, 540.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

Style refers to how the narrative is told – that is, its form.¹⁴ One characteristic of style is the *episodic* nature of the material, allowing the reading of a given story to be separate from its overall context in the book, such as the Abraham cycle in Genesis 12-25.¹⁵ In this connection, some of the stories involve a paratactic style – that is, where stories (or scenes) are juxtaposed without connecting or transitional phrases (such as Gen 1:1-2:4a and Gen 2:4b-25).¹⁶ A second style characteristic is *diversity*, such as in the two creation stories which differ in their depictions of God, of creation, and of humanity.¹⁷ Third, *repetition* is another characteristic of style, seen for example in the description of the six days of creation (Gen 1:1-2:4a), the two genealogies for Lamech (Gen 4:17-24; 5:1-31), and the three stories of a patriarch claiming that his wife is his sister (Gen 12:10-20; 20:1-17; 26:6-11).¹⁸

Although the predominant literary form in Genesis is narrative, the stories do not constitute a single narrative sequence.¹⁹ In other words, the book of Genesis cannot be read as a modern novel.²⁰ Rather, as Robert Alter writes, the “composite artistry” in Genesis is a feature that enables one to appreciate the artistry of the book.²¹

History

Genesis incorporates tales that may have originated as folklore or popular short stories – and which were shaped and edited, probably by several different hands, over hundreds of years.²²

¹⁴ Ibid., 542.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid., 543.

¹⁹ Whybray, “The ‘Primeval History’ (Genesis 1-11)”, 29.

²⁰ Collins, “Introduction: What Are the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament?”, 16.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

The historical setting or date of Genesis 1-11 cannot be determined with any degree of certainty – in a sense, the chapters are timeless, and the stories could have arisen at any time in the history of Israel.²³

The historicity of many of the patriarchal narratives in Genesis, such as those surrounding Abraham (Gen 11:27-25:10) and Jacob (Gen 37:1-49:33), cannot be ascertained²⁴ – in fact, according to John Collins, “the stories of Genesis do not lend themselves easily to historical analysis”.²⁵ Additionally, one can never find the truth about Abraham and Jacob, for example, from archaeological remains – their lives were individual and particular, while archaeology deals with general patterns.²⁶

Traditionally, Genesis (and the other books of the Torah) was supposed to be the work of Moses, but it has become clear that Moses could not have been its author.²⁷ While the Torah includes material from various centuries, it is more viewed as a product of the sixth century B.C.E. or later.²⁸ Rainer Albertz supports this view by stating that almost all the documentation of the early days of Israel originated at a much later date.²⁹ David Clines claims that the crucial point about the historical setting of the Pentateuch (including Genesis) is that it is a product of the Babylonian exile.³⁰

²³ Whybray, “The ‘Primeval History’ (Genesis 1-11)”, 39.

²⁴ Sailhamer, “Genesis”, 3.

²⁵ Collins, “The Patriarchs”, 86.

²⁶ Lawrence Boadt, “Archaeology and the Old Testament”, in *Reading the Old Testament: An Introduction* (New York: Paulist Press, 1984), 68.

²⁷ Collins, “Introduction: What Are the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament?”, 13.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Rainer Albertz, “Religion in Pre-Exilic Israel”, in *The Biblical World*, vol. II, ed. John Barton (London: Routledge, 2002), 90.

³⁰ David J.A. Clines, “Function”, in *The Theme of the Pentateuch* (Sheffield: JSOT Press, 1978), 97.

Purpose

It has been suggested that during the exilic period, the Jewish leaders recognized the need to create a religious identity for the scattered Jewish groups within the Persian empire.³¹ The two governing councils (lay and priestly – the Elders, and the College of Priests) had the opportunity to create a document containing the obligations and laws of Israel’s religion for the Persian authorities.³² This became the Pentateuch.

The lay theologians created a foundation history of Israel’s beginnings, using older traditions, including tales of the patriarchs, who wandered between Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Palestine (Gen 12).³³ In addition, the priest-theologians inserted a creation history (Gen 1-11) before the history of Israel’s foundation, thereby placing Yahweh’s special relationship with Israel into the larger context of the history of the world and humanity.³⁴ R.N. Whybray adds to this view by stating that Genesis 1-11, as a prologue, afforded the opportunity to express certain distinctly Israelite articles of faith which would have been more difficult to introduce into the later narratives.³⁵ Further, he acknowledges that some scholars see Genesis 1-11 as reflecting the experiences of the Babylonian exile or the postexilic period.³⁶ David Clines supports this view by stating that in the patriarchal narratives, exilic Israel reads also its own life story.³⁷

Finally, while Genesis is a book of beginnings (*Genesis* is a Greek word meaning “origin”, “source”, “generation”, or “beginning”³⁸), no explicit statement exists about

³¹ Rainer Albertz, “Religion in Israel During and After the Exile”, in *The Biblical World*, vol. II, ed. John Barton (London: Routledge, 2002), 110.

³² *Ibid.*, 112.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 113.

³⁵ Whybray, “The ‘Primeval History’ (Genesis 1-11)”, 36-37.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 37.

³⁷ Clines, “Function”, 98.

³⁸ *The Open Bible: Expanded Edition – The New King James Version* (New York: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1983), 1.

God's purpose in creating the world – implied, nevertheless, is the significant position of mankind in God's plan.³⁹

Conclusion

Little is known today about the exact origin and authorship of Genesis.⁴⁰

Nevertheless, this essay has attempted to briefly cover its content, nature, literary form, history, and purpose.

³⁹ Whybray, "The 'Primeval History' (Genesis 1-11)", 41.

⁴⁰ Sailhamer, "Genesis", 3.

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Genesis is the book of beginnings. It records the beginning of time, life, sin, salvation, the human race, and the Hebrew nation. It begins with primeval history centered in four major events: the Creation, the Fall, the Flood, and the dispersion of the nations. Genesis then narrates the history of four great patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph. Title: The English title, Genesis, comes from the Greek translation (Septuagint, LXX) meaning "origins"; whereas, the Hebrew title is derived from the Bible's very first word, translated "in the beginning." Genesis serves to introduce the Pentateuch. The word genesis means origin or beginning, and the book of Genesis is a book of beginnings. This book sets forth the Creation of the earth and all life thereon, the Fall of Adam and Eve and the introduction of sin into this world, the origin of the house of Israel, and the establishment of covenants by a merciful Father in Heaven for the salvation of His children. As students study the book of Genesis, they will better understand who they are and what the Lord expects of individuals who have made covenants with Him. Who wrote this book? Moses is the author of Genesis. Moses was a prophet who The book of Genesis is the first book of the Bible, and opens with one of the most famous first sentences of any literary work: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth." It is where we find the famous stories of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, Noah and the ark, Abraham and Isaac, and a well-dressed dreamer named Joseph. On its own, the book of Genesis reads like a string of epic stories: a semi-tragic saga of a world that just keeps going wrong, despite its Creator's intentions. But Genesis isn't a stand-alone book. But in terms of getting an overview of the book, these four characters are the most important ones to know about: God (Yahweh) the creator of heaven and earth, including the humans Adam and Eve. Read the Book of Genesis online. Study Scripture verses with full summary, commentary, concordances, historical background and more to help you study the Bible. This summary of the book of Genesis provides information about the title, author(s), date of writing, chronology, theme, theology, outline, a brief overview, and the chapters of the Book of Genesis. Title. The first phrase in the Hebrew text of 1:1 is bereshith ("in [the] beginning"), which is also the Hebrew title of the book (books in ancient times customarily were named after their first word or two).

Genesis is a British rock band the first book of the Bible. Most people consider Genesis to be allegorical or mythological account. Most Biblical scholars think that the book is a confused melding of three distinct sources by an editor, making it highly self-contradictory. Biblical literalists and Young Earth Creationists consider its events to be literally, absolutely true. Except the parts they ignore, such as man and woman being created simultaneously in Genesis 1 The Book of Genesis is the first book of the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament . Chapters 1 to 11 cover primeval history, while chapters 12 to 50 cover the ancestral history of humanity. The Book of Genesis begins with God's creation of the Earth, and describes the creation of humanity, God's decision to destroy humanity with the flood, Noah 's re-establishment of the relationship between man and God, the prehistory of the Israelites , Abraham 's journey to Canaan , the descent of the Israelites into The word genesis means origin or beginning, and the book of Genesis is a book of beginnings. This book sets forth the Creation of the earth and all life thereon, the Fall of Adam and Eve and the introduction of sin into this world, the origin of the house of Israel, and the establishment of covenants by a merciful Father in Heaven for the salvation of His children. As students study the book of Genesis, they will better understand who they are and what the Lord expects of individuals who have made covenants with Him. Who wrote this book? Moses is the author of Genesis. Moses was a prophet who Listen to Chuck Swindollâ€™s overview of Genesis in his audio message from the Classic series Godâ€™s Masterwork. Listen Now. Who wrote the book? Old Testament books seldom include a byline. So we look to outside sources to discover authorship.Â From the Hebrew word toledoth, the first book of the Bible is titled â€œGenesisâ€ in the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Jewish Scriptures. The word means â€œbeginning, origin,â€¹ or generation and is a foundational theme that winds throughout the book. Moses wrote Genesis for the people of Israel, whom he led out of slavery in Egypt back to the land of their forefathers. Genesis provides a history of those forefathersâ€”their origins, their journeys, and their covenants with God. The book of Genesis was written to provide encouragement to the Israelites as they faced the manifold challenges of separating from their background of slavery in Egypt and moving forward toward the conquest of the promised land. The narratives provide a prologue for the responsibilities the nation faced in the days of Moses. For instance, Genesis explicitly focuses on the rite of circumcision (Gen. 17:9-14), the prohibition against eating the sciatic nerve (Gen. 32:32) and Sabbath observance (Gen. 2:2-3). More importantly, Genesis recounts the origins of Israel, reaching back to the beginning