

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. Please take God's Word and turn with me to Genesis chapter one.
2. Today we are looking at the sixth day of Creation as we begin our look at Genesis 1:24-31.
3. On Day 6 God creates land animals, creatures, and man and woman.
4. Listen as I read Genesis 1:24-31.
5. The Word of God says, "Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind: cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind";

and it was so. 25 God made the beasts of the earth after their kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creeps on the ground after its kind; and God saw that it was good. 26 Then God said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness; and let them rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth.” 27 God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them. 28 God blessed them; and God said to them, “Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and subdue it; and rule over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the sky and over every living thing that moves on the earth.” 29 Then God said, “Behold, I have given you every plant

yielding seed that is on the surface of all the earth, and every tree which has fruit yielding seed; it shall be food for you; 30 and to every beast of the earth and to every bird of the sky and to everything that moves on the earth which has life, I have given every green plant for food”; and it was so. 31 God saw all that He had made, and behold, it was very good. And there was evening and there was morning, the sixth day.”

6. Evolutionists says somewhere between “410-440 million years ago animals ventured on land”.<sup>1</sup>
7. They say that the first animal on earth was a marine organism.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sci.waikato.ac.nz/evolution/AnimalEvolution.shtml>

8. It was not until 240 million years later that the first animal showed up on land.
9. This was a four-legged amphibian called Ichthyostega, which is a Greek term meaning "fish roof".<sup>2</sup>
10. Live Science says, "The first fish-like animals to squirm out of the sea and onto land were pretty wild looking, new research concludes.
11. Cartoon depictions of the first animals to emerge from the ocean and walk on land often show a simple fish with feet, venturing from water to land. But Jennifer Clack, a paleontologist at the University of Cambridge who has studied the fossils of these extinct creatures for more than two

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<sup>2</sup><http://explorecuriociete.org/Explorer/ArticleId/166/who-were-the-very-first-animals-to-set-foot-on-the-earth-166.asp>

decades, says the earliest land vertebrates — also known as tetrapods — were more diverse than we could possibly imagine.

12. "Some looked like crocodiles, some looked like little lizards, some like moray eels, and some were snake-like," Clack said. "They occupied all sorts of niches and habitats. And they varied tremendously in size — from about 10 cm [4 inches] long to 5 meters [16 feet]."<sup>3</sup>
13. Now as we have been studying the Genesis Record, we have learned that God created the heavens and the earth and all its inhabitants.
14. It was not by random chance that this all appeared.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.livescience.com/5529-land-creatures-wild-appearances.html>

15. And as we come to the creation of land animals we learned that the first 4 days of creation was to ready the earth for habitation.
16. On day 5 God created the sea creatures and birds.
17. And now on day 6 the land animals.
18. As we study the living creatures that began on day 5 and concludes on day 6, we learn that evolutionists and the Bible differ on what came first.
19. The evolutionary order is insects, then amphibians, then reptiles, then all mammals).

20. In other words, evolution places insects, amphibians, and land reptiles all before the birds that Genesis says were made the day before.<sup>4</sup>
21. So which is right?
22. That's not a hard question to answer if you believe the Bible.
23. As I have stated from the beginning, there are two world views: creation and evolution.
24. Evolution denies the biblical account because it denies the existence of God.
25. Creationists affirm Genesis and the God of the Bible.

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<sup>4</sup> Morris, Henry M. [\*The Genesis Record: A Scientific and Devotional Commentary on the Book of Beginnings\*](#). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 1976. Print.

26. This should be the view of all Christians but sadly it's not.
27. In our last study, I mentioned that secular scientists estimate there being 8.7 million species on the earth.
28. I have been thinking about that number and find that it is high because instead of seeing variation within the species, they are counting them as species.
29. But the truth is no one actually knows how many there are.
30. Now as we look at verses 24-31, it can be divided into two groups: land creatures and man.



31. In verses 24-25 it speaks of the creation of land creatures and in verses 26-31 it speaks of the creation of man and woman.

32. Notice verses 25-26...

## **LESSON**

### I. God Creates Land Creatures (vv.24-25)

Verse 25 begins the same way as the other creation days.

Each begins with God speaking.

Verse 24 says, "Then God said."

#### A. The Division of Land Creatures (v.24)

Before giving the designation it records God saying, “Let the earth bring forth...”

This is an interesting expression.

It doesn't imply any creative forces in the earth itself, or any power in the soil to generate life.

It certainly isn't suggesting that these life-forms evolved from inanimate matter. But it reminds us that creatures God made are composed of the very same elements as the earth.

Genesis 2:19 affirms this, saying that God formed the living creatures “out of the ground.”<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> MacArthur, John. *The Battle for the Beginning: The Bible on Creation and the Fall of Adam*. Nashville, TN: W Pub. Group, 2001. Print.

It says, “Out of the ground the LORD God formed every beast of the field and every bird of the sky...”

When they die they return to the elements from which they were created. That is also true of man.

Genesis 3:19 (NASB) By the sweat of your face you will eat bread, till you return to the ground, because from it you were taken; for you are dust, and to dust you shall return.”

God gives us three simple groupings of the land creatures: cattle and creeping things and beasts.

Scientists have classified millions of different species of animals, including

more than 800,000 different kinds of insects, 30,000 kinds of fish, 9,000 kinds of birds, 6,000 kinds of reptiles, 3,000 kinds of amphibians, and 5,000 kinds of mammals.<sup>6</sup>

Modern biologists classify biological species by a hierarchy of categories called the Linnaean system.

Every creature is designated by kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species.

But the three biblical categories are not meant to give a technical taxonomy of that kind.

It's a simple, shorthand way of

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<sup>6</sup> Phillips, John. Exploring Genesis: An Expository Commentary. Kregel Publications; WORDsearch Corp., 2009. Print. The John Phillips Commentary Series.

designating all land-based creatures.<sup>7</sup>  
If you'll notice the order of the three categories differs in verse 25 but that doesn't matter since all the animals were created simultaneously.

First in verse 24 is...

1. Cattle (Heb. bhemah) (v.24a)
  - a) This is four-footed domestic animals.<sup>8</sup>
  - b) Sheep, goats, and oxen would no doubt be included as well as cattle.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid., MacArthur, The Battle for the Beginning.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Phillips, John. Exploring Genesis

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., MacArthur, John. The Battle for the Beginning

- c) Cow are one of God's amazing creatures
- (1) Suited for almost every environment
  - (2) Thrive in the cold of Canada
  - (3) Thrive in the heat of Florida
  - (4) An average cow can supply enough milk for 60 people
  - (5) Since they can digest cellulose, they can convert it into milk, cream, butter, cheese, and a long list of

## dairy products

- (6) Almost every part of a cow can be used for food
- (7) Even their bones and hooves can be boiled to extract collagen to make gelatin
- (8) Their hide makes durable leather
- (9) They spend 6 hours per day eating and 8 hours per day chewing the cud
- (10) Their stomach is divided into 4 chambers

## 2. Creeping Things (Heb. remes) (v.24b)

- a) This would be creatures that move along the ground. The word means “to move” or “to swarm.”<sup>10</sup>
- b) This would also include the insects and smaller reptiles, and probably also most amphibians and many small mammals (e.g., moles, rats; note Leviticus 11:29–31).<sup>11</sup> Ants would also be included.
- c) Solomon wrote, “Go to the ant, you sluggard! Consider her ways and be wise, which,

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Phillips, John. Exploring Genesis

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Morris, Henry M. [The Genesis Record](#)



having no captain, overseer or ruler, provides her supplies in the summer, and gathers her food in the harvest” (Proverbs 6:6–8).

- (1) Solomon was right. Ants are some of the hardest workers in the animal kingdom.
- (2) By most accounts, they are able to lift as much as fifty times their own weight.
- (3) Ants also have proportionally larger brains than almost any other

animal.

- (4) They work cooperatively without any kind of supervisor.
- (5) Their short lifetime (as brief as forty–five days in some species) is virtually nonstop work—building their nests, foraging for food, blazing trails, removing obstacles and otherwise maintaining those trails, and carrying food for the queen back to the nest.

- (6) An ant's life is no picnic.  
But ants are resilient.
- (7) They can survive under water, in some cases for days.
- (8) They can survive being frozen, and they can withstand high temperatures.
- (9) They adapt quickly to changes in the environment or climate.
- (10) The wide variety of ant species is phenomenal.

(11) Nearly ten thousand different species of ants have been catalogued, and most entomologists believe there are thousands more species that have not yet been studied.<sup>12</sup>

3. Beasts (v.24c) would include all other kinds of animals like elephants, lions, tigers, giraffes, bears, wolves, coyotes, and other large and long-legged animals that would not fit the categories of “cattle” or “creeping thing[s].” “The beast of the earth” would also probably include many now-extinct

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., MacArthur, John. The Battle for the Beginning

species of dinosaurs.<sup>13</sup>

## B. The Creation of Land Animals (v.25)

Genesis 1:25 (NASB) God made the beasts of the earth after their kind, and the cattle after their kind, and everything that creeps on the ground after its kind; and God saw that it was good.

Henry Morris says, “It is noteworthy that the record says that God “made” (Hebrew asah) these land animals; whereas He was said to have “created” (bara) the air and sea animals. It would seem, if anything, that the land animals were of a higher order than the others and therefore they should have taken a higher category of divine activity.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid., MacArthur, John. The Battle for the Beginning

The reason for this apparent anomaly undoubtedly is that the act of creation (verse 21) was that of “every living soul,” not only of sea and air creatures. Since this “soul” principle was created on the fifth day, there was no need to mention it again on the sixth day. The formation of land creatures merely involved new types of organization of materials already in existence, including the nephesh as well as the physical elements. There was no intrinsic difference in the actual “making” of land animals from that of the marine animals or, for that matter, of the making of plants. All involved the same fundamental biochemical structure and reproductive mechanisms.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid., Morris, Henry M. The Genesis Record

## C. The Reproductive “Kind” in Land Animals (vv.24-25)

1. Notice in verses 24-25 the phrase “after their kind” occurs 6 times.
2. It occurs a total of 10 times in chapter 1.
3. Just as with the vegetation, plants and fruit trees in verses 11-12, they too reproduce according to “their kind.”
4. Neither could one kind evolve into a different kind, because God made each category “after his kind.”<sup>15</sup>
5. This phrase repeatedly underscores the limitations God

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., Morris, Henry M. The Genesis Record

placed on the variation of species.

6. The genetic code built into each life-form maintains the characteristics of the various types and species.
7. It rules out spontaneous generation, and it rules out macroevolution<sup>16</sup> (A species that splits into two, or a species that changes into another species over a given time)<sup>17</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

1. I want to conclude with a quote from the late Dr. John Phillips:

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid., MacArthur, John. The Battle for the Beginning

<sup>17</sup> <http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-macroevolution.html>



2. He writes, “One can perhaps sympathize with the person who pictures life struggling to emerge upon the planet and, at last, succeeding as a lonely, isolated form. But where did the bewildering variety of life forms come from? The same God who with fantastic prodigality tossed out into intangible space countless stars and their satellites—and who keeps them whirling and plunging on their journeys through space at inconceivable velocities, yet with such mathematic precision that we can tell the occasion of an eclipse or the visit of a comet years in advance—the same God who did that, with equal boundless prodigality selected a single planet and filled it with a bewildering number of forms of life. If Genesis 1 were a psalm, it would have doubtless

concluded with a resounding  
“Selah”—There. What do you think of  
that!”<sup>18</sup>

3. What do you think about all this?
4. I think, as I keep saying, God is to be praised!
5. To fathom the work of our Creator is staggering to say the least.
6. For Him to create what we see in six twenty-four hour days is profound.
7. All that we said up to this point is to point to the highest of His creation that we are yet to see and that's man.

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid., Phillips, John. Exploring Genesis

8. Next Lord's Day we will see just that...the creation of man and woman.
9. If you do not know the Creator that we've been talking about this morning, you can.
10. Jesus said if you've seen Me you've seen the Father.
11. Peter said there is salvation in no other that the Lord's Jesus Christ.
12. Turn to Him right now.
13. Depart from your sins and embrace the only one who can save you.
14. Let's pray.