

Name:
Date:

Permanent Questions Unit 2

1. What is the work given to Adam and Eve?

The work given to Adam and Eve is to multiply and fill the earth and have dominion.

2. What is the work of dominion?

The work of dominion is naming and ruling over creation to reveal the knowledge of God.

3. What is the promise in Genesis 3?

The promise is threefold: God will put enmity between the Seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent, through death of another Adam is forgiven, and living outside the garden will bring sanctification to Adam and all his children.

4. Why does God allow Cain to live after killing his brother Abel?

God allows Cain to live to advance the work of dominion, which is seen in his three sons Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain.

5. What is the sin that ends the long-suffering of God in Genesis 6?

The sin that ends the long-suffering of God is intermarriage between the sons of God and the daughters of man, which goes back to Genesis 3 and the promise of God.

6. What are the general characteristics of Shemites, Hamites, and Japhethites?

The general character of Noah's sons are: Shemites have spiritual dominion, Hamites have practical dominion, and the Japhathites have intellectual dominion.

7. What three things does God do after the flood that is consistent with the promise in Genesis 3?

God does three things after the flood in accordance with the promise in Genesis 3: he establishes capital punishment, he decreases the life span of man, and he miraculously disperses the people by confusing their languages.

8. What does Mesopotamia mean and where is it located?

Mesopotamia is Greek meaning 'land between the rivers,' which is located between the Tigris and Euphrates River.

9. What are the five major beliefs of ancient Mesopotamia civilizations?

The five major beliefs of the ancient Mesopotamians are: polytheism, syncretism, animism, fatalism, and pessimism.

10. Why do the people of Uruk cry out to the gods?

The people of Uruk cry out to the gods, because king Gilgamesh is opposite of a shepherd, he oppresses his people through violence and fear.

11. How does the *Epic of Gilgamesh* define innocence and authority?

The Epic of Gilgamesh defines innocence as being closer to nature than society, and it defines authority as one who has the most might/strength; might makes right.

12. What causes Gilgamesh to change from seeking a name for himself to finding everlasting life?

The cause for change within Gilgamesh's goals is natural evil, specifically the death of Enkidu.