

The Failure of Adam:

A Comprehensive Jurisprudential Analysis of
the Fall of Man

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The Detailed Account

Creation's Fracture

Genesis 1:2 – “And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.”

At this point in time, the earth *became* formless and void. That is to say, it is at this moment that darkness entered creation; hence, the necessity of light. The allusions and foreshadowing of this moment are irrelevant to this assessment of the fall of man. The point is creation was called good by God due to this fracture; creation could not be called perfect while darkness was present. Each act God took in creation, ordered creation. Yet, the threat remained. This is the very reason that Adam is charged with the duty to protect the garden as the first watchman in Genesis 2:15; creation was not safe from darkness.

On the Subject of God's Use of “good”

The term “good” in Genesis does not imply moral or structural perfection. Instead, it reflects divine approval of functional alignment within a context already compromised by darkness. God's declaration of goodness cannot be understood apart from affirmation of operational sufficiency, not the absence of threat. The presence of darkness justifies Adam's commission to guard; and, it frames Eden as an assignment, not a sanctuary.

Man's Fracture

Genesis 3:1 – “Now the serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the LORD God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?”

At this moment in time, the serpent *became* more subtil. That is to say, it is at this moment that this particular serpent was possessed. Being that the woman was not fazed by the serpent speaking, the serpent and the woman already had been acquainted in its talking state prior to the serpent becoming possessed.

Eve and the serpent

The woman giving attention to the serpent's words demonstrates preestablished trust. The serpent the woman was speaking to was familiar to her. Because of this familiarity, she failed to discern the shift in the serpent once it had been possessed. As such, she was not on guard when the possessed serpent lied. The woman understood that this was the case and admitted so to God in confession with integrity when He asked as recorded in Genesis 3:13. No man can deny this as God immediately affirms this by judging the serpent for doing such in Genesis 3:14. The woman submitted her transgression to God; and, through her, the plan for redemption was stated. Eve was the first to fulfill Romans 10:10 as it applies. This enabled God to substantiate Romans 10:11. In the transgression, she submitted to God without shifting blame.

Crimes Committed by Adam and Eve

The Crimes

1. Self-Deification (1st Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:5:** They sought to become like God independently, placing themselves in a position reserved exclusively for God.

2. Idolatry (3rd Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:6:** They elevated personal desires and the serpent's deceit above God's explicit instructions.

3. Dishonoring God as Father (5th Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:6:** They directly rejected the authority and instructions of God, their creator and Father.

4. Murder (6th Commandment)

- **Romans 5:12:** By introducing sin, Adam and Eve introduced death to all humanity.

5. Spiritual Adultery (7th Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:4-5:** They implicitly accepted a misrepresentation of God's command and character, diminishing His authority and truth.
- **Genesis 3:6:** They aligned themselves, spiritually, with the serpent; turning from God's truth to deception.

6. Theft (8th Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:6:** They took fruit from the forbidden tree, explicitly violating God's command.

7. Bearing False Witness (9th Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:12-13:** Adam shifted blame, avoiding personal accountability for his actions, before admitting what he did wrong.

8. Covetousness (10th Commandment)

- **Genesis 3:6:** They desired knowledge and attributes in a form reserved for God, alone.

Judicial Outcomes (Legal Precedents Set)

- **Universal Ruling 1:** Humans must exhaust self-reliance before fully depending on God (Genesis 3:17-19).
- **Universal Ruling 2:** Humans must endure struggle before entering divine rest (Hebrews 4:9-10).

Specific Curses and Amendments

- **Curse of the Ground:** Extreme agricultural difficulty (Genesis 3:17-19), amended post-Flood to be less severe (Genesis 8:20-22).
- **Removal of Sabbath Rest:** Divine rest revoked immediately post-fall and only reinstated at Sinai (Genesis 3:17-19; Exodus 20:8-11).

Legal Implications

These foundational legal precedents established clear governance from God, underscoring humanity's ongoing struggle and dependency on divine governance. Understanding these crimes and their repercussions provides clarity for interpreting subsequent biblical governance and prophecy.

Further Legal Observation

God did not step in because the iniquity of their transgressions had not been made full; in accordance with Genesis 15:16 and Malachi 3:6.

On Adam's Silence

On Eve's Obliviousness to the Tree of Life