

title: Relationship between Evolution from reptiles to mammals and Interpretation of Genesis Chapter3

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Abstract: The warm-blooded reptile fled over the tree to escape the snake. On top of the tree, warm-blooded reptiles changed their food from pine cones to fruits as the tree evolved from gymnosperm to Angiosperm. Warm-blooded reptiles that ate fruit evolved into mammals. In the Genesis Adam is a warm-blooded reptile and a woman is a subspecies. Eve, a woman's evolution, is a subspecies evolved mammal.

First of all, before interpreting Genesis, you need to know how it was written by whom. The author of the Genesis is unknown and is known to have recorded the literature previously handed down by the people of Israel. The method of recording is unknown. So I decided to compare the Genesis with the Book of Revelation. Revelation is a book written by John in vision of what will happen in the future. The process of making the world is unknown because there were no humans at the time of its creation, but like the Book of Revelation, I thought that the Genesis could be recorded if someone saw the process of making the world through vision. However, after seeing the vision, the record was inherited by the text, not by the vision, translated into other languages, and changed over the generations to become what it is today. I saw that the process of God creating the world through words was similar to the process of programmers making programs through coding. Before interpreting the contents of Genesis Chapter 3, the contents are examined in Genesis Chapter 2 to explore the environment of the time. Genesis Chapter 2 shows the Garden of Eden. Genesis 2:5 and 6 indicate that it did not rain at that time. It is assumed that 250 million years ago, when the land was united and the Pangea continent was formed, it became a desert because it did not rain inland, and Chapter 2:5 and 6 represented this time. Genesis 2:9 and 10 show that rivers and trees began to form. As Pangaea split and Mesozoic began, the desert climate changed to a warm wet climate and plants began to grow as water began to flow. In the Mesozoic Era, gymnosperm flourished, and in the Late Mesozoic Era, Angiosperm also appeared. It is assumed that the tree of life and the tree of knowledge of good and evil in Genesis 2:9 are the gymnosperm and the angiosperm. In Genesis Chapter 2, Adam comes out. Adam was the ancestor of the mammals that appeared in the Mesozoic Era. Adam is an animal in the stage of evolving from reptiles to mammals and has evolved in small sizes, unlike other reptiles in the Mesozoic Era. The Mesozoic giant reptiles were poikilotherm, so they could not stay active at low temperatures at night. Adam was active at night to avoid giant reptiles. As it was active at night, Adam evolved into a homeotherm

to adapt to the cold environment. Adam was divided into two species over time, the other species was recorded as woman in the Genesis. I will define it as subspecies. However, if you look at Genesis 2:24 and 25, you can see that Adam and subspecies are still the same species that can be bred, although they look different from each other. Genesis Chapter 3 snakes appear. During the Mesozoic Era, snakes were active as nocturnal. Unlike other animals, snakes developed a pit organ that can sense temperature. With the emergence of homeotherm in the Mesozoic Era, it seems that the pit organ has developed to detect heat and hunt homeotherm. Adam and subspecies, warm-blooded animals, lived on trees to avoid snakes. As coniferous trees evolved into broad-leaved trees in the Mesozoic Era, their leaves widened. As the area of the leaves under sunlight widened, plants were able to photosynthesize more even with the same amount of sunlight, and the nutrients gained increased. Then the plants evolved to store more nutrients in the seeds. The pine cones of the broad-leaved tree evolved into the form of a nutrient pouch, storing a lot of nutrients for the seed. These nutrient pouchs have become good food for animals. The animal ate the nutrient pouch and the seed came out of the feces, which allowed the plants to spread far away in this way. Thus, the pouch evolved to be delicious and look good for the animals, and the pouch evolved into a fruit. Genesis 3:6 says that fruits have evolved to be both edible and pleasing to look at, and I think this refers to the fruits of the angiosperm. Figs in Chapter 3:7 may be plants that emerged at this time. Adam and subspecies covered themselves with plants in Sec.3:7 is thought to be for keeping warm because early warm-blooded animals did not adjust to the cold. Previously, God was compared to a programmer, and similarly, according to the records in Chapter 3 of Genesis, snakes seem to be an unexpected variable when creating the world. So just as we call programming errors bugs, God may be calling unexpected variables snakes when he creates the world. According to Genesis 3:15, it is interpreted that he intends to correct the errors of the world through the descendants of mammals. Genesis 3:20 shows that warm-blooded reptiles have evolved into mammals. The verse 3:20. You can see that warm-blooded animals developed hair and evolved to keep warm.