Genesis Foundations Series Genesis 1:1c – "God created the HEAVENS and the EARTH"

Begin with the Basics

Genesis 1:1a – Is God Your Foundation? Everything Begins with God

- I. The Bible Shows Us that Creation is about GOD Creation is God-FOUNDED (He exists, is the Creator; Creation about God)
- II. The Bible Shows Us that Creation is for GOD Creation is God-FOCUSED
 - A. A Belief in GOD is the First Step Towards the Truth (Heb 11:6 "he who comes to God must believe that He is")
 - B. A Proper Grasp of GOD is the Foundation for All Knowledge and Wisdom (Prov 1:7; 9:10; 14:27; 19:23)
 - C. An Understanding that Creation (Including Ourselves) Was Made for GOD Is Vital (Col 1:16 "for Him")
 - D. A Proper Response to GOD as GOD is Required of All in Mind and Action (Rom 1:18-25 "did not glorify Him as God")

Life Principle: God is deservedly to be the Central Focus of our Lives!

Genesis 1:1a – "In the beginning, God"

7 "Beginnings" Referred to in the Bible:

- 1. Eternity Past (Prior to Creation) Prov 8:22-23; John 1:1-2; 2 Thes 2:13-14; 1 John 2:13-14
- 2. The Beginning of the World (Creation) Gen 1:1; Is 64:4; Matt 19:4,8; 24:21; John 8:44; Heb 1:10; 2 Pet 3:4
- 3. The Beginning of Jesus' Earthly Ministry Luke 1:2; John 2:11; 6:64; 8:25; 15:27; 16:4; 1 John 1:1
- 4. The Beginning of the Church (Pentecost) Acts 11:15
- 5. The Beginning of Paul's Ministry Phil 4:15
- 6. Title or Characteristic of Jesus Christ Col 1:18; Heb 7:3; Rev 1:8; 3:14
- 7. The Point of Conversion or Discipleship of Believers 1 John 2:7,24; 3:11; 2 John 1:5-6

God answers the "where did we come from" question at the very start. God starts at the beginning as far as a human perspective is concerned. The Bible begins at the beginning, and ends at the end – logical, from Genesis to Revelation – the whole of Scripture in one Book.

Life Principle: Begin @ the Beginning - witnessing, instruction, introduction, history, education

What Does the Term "God" (Elohim) Indicate?

- 1. God is the Subject of the Bible
- 2. God (elohim) is the standard Hebrew term for deity, and is also used for pagan gods, angels, men, and judges.
- 3. God (elohim) is plural possibly the form called the plural of majesty or intensity which can mean "the fullness of deity"
- 4. God (elohim) also hints at the plurality of persons in the Godhead, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit The Trinity.

The existence of God is assumed (it is logical and obvious) – Romans 1:18-20; Ps 19:1-3

There are only two choices regarding the origin of the universe:

- (1) <u>eternal mass</u> (evolution via randomness chaos that randomly results in organization) OR an
- (2) <u>Eternal Maker</u> (creation by a Creator; an obviously designed universe by a powerful Designer)

Genesis 1:1b - "...God created..."

"GOD CREATED" – The Concept of Creation

The Usage of the Word "Create" (bārā) (6x in the creation account: 1:1, 21, 27[3x]; 2:3; cf. also 2:4a – about 50+ in OT.)

• Its subject is always God (men do not create); used exclusively of God's activity with no presence of existing material; it consistently refers to a new activity; it refers to the product, not the material from which it is made.

The Meaning of the Word for "Create" (bārā)

• The context indicates that creation was *ex nihilo* ("out of nothing"). "Create" does not necessarily mean an altogether new thing. "Create" and "make" are used interchangeably for the creation of human life (vv. 26–27; cp. 2:7; 5:1). If the doctrine of *creatio ex nihilo* is expounded here, it must be from the tenor [context] of the text and not from this single lexical term. The context [here and in all of Scripture] demands that this was a creation without preexisting material.

God and "Create" (bārā)

• One God Did the Creating – "created" (bārā) is singular. God Created Everything – The declaration of v. 1 without any intimation of competing preexisting matter is so distinctive from its ancient counterparts that we must infer that all things have their ultimate origin in God as Creator. God Is Not Part of Creation – Since God is Creator of all that exists, he is antecedent to it, distinct from it, while yet intimately involved with it. The God of nature is not subject to the laws of nature.

Scripture Immediately Rejects At Least Nine Philosophies (Col 2:6-8):

• Atheism – Pantheism – Polytheism – Radical materialism – Naturalism – Fatalism – Dualism – Humanism – Nihilism

"Tŀ	IE HEAVENS	AND THE EARTH"				
A.	Where is God going to put this creation? <i>Heavens!</i> → Heavens (1) vs Heaven (8) vs heavens (9)					
	It seems, however, that the essential meaning of the word corresponds to our modern term space, such as when we speak of the universe as a universe of space and time. Apparently there is no other Hebrew word used in this sense in the Bible, whereas the use of "heaven" is everywhere consistent with such a concept.					
	Understood in this way, it can also refer either to space in general or to a particular space, just as we may speak of "outer space," "inner space," "atmospheric space," and so forth. In Genesis 1:1, the term refers to the component of space in the basic space-mass-time universe. (Henry Morris, <i>The Genesis Record)</i>					
	3 Heavens Are Referred to in Scripture:					
	The Heaven – The Presence of and Home of the					
	2 Cor 12:2- know, God I	4 ² I know a man in Christ who fourteen y knows such a one was caught up to the v, God knows ⁴ how he was caught up i	ears ago whether ir third heaven. 3 And I	n the body I do r know such a m	not know, or whether ou an whether in the boo	ly or out of the body I
	The Heaven – The Realm of					
	Psalm 19:1 The heavens declare the glory of God; And the firmament shows His handiwork.					
	The	Heaven – The	or "	" (The	_ Where Birds) – Gen 1:6-8
	Genesis 1:6-8 ⁶ Then God said, "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters." ⁷ Thus God made the firmament, and divided the waters which <i>were</i> under the firmament from the waters which <i>were</i> above the firmament; and it was so. ⁸ And God called the firmament Heaven. So the evening and the morning were the second day.					
B.	What wa	s God going to make thing	gs out of? Ear	th! →		
	Earth in v. 1 is not quite the earth of v. 10!					
	In like manner the term "earth" refers to the component of matter in the universe. At the time of the initial creation, there were no other planets, stars, or other material bodies in the universe; nor did any of them come into being until the fourth day. The earth itself originally had no form to it (Genesis 1:2); so this verse must speak essentially of the creation of the basic elements of matter, which thereafter were to be organized into the structured earth and later into other material bodies. The word is the Hebrew erets and is often also translated either "ground" or "land." Somewhat similarly to the use of "heaven," it can mean either a particular portion of earth (e.g., the "land of Canaan"—Genesis 12:5) or the earth material in general (e.g., "Let the earth bring forth grass"—Genesis 1:11).					
	Not only does the first verse of the Bible speak of the creation of space and matter, but it also notes the beginning of time. The universe is actually a continuum of space, matter, and time, no one of which can have a meaningful existence without the other two. The term matter is understood to include energy, and must function in both space and time. "Space" is measurable and accessible to sense observation only in terms of the entities that exist and the events that happen in space, and these require both matter and time. The concept time likewise is meaningful only in terms of entities and events existing and transpiring during time, which likewise require space and matter. Thus, Genesis 1:1 can legitimately and incisively be paraphrased as follows: "The transcendent, omnipotent Godhead called into existence					
	the great man time universe "() learn by the price () Page ()					

the space-mass-time universe." (Henry Morris, *The Genesis Record*)

This "earthy" material was not yet energized, for "light" (i.e., the whole spectrum of electromagnetic energy, as we call it today) had not yet been activated. There was a watery matrix everywhere, with the "earth" (that is, the "dust of the earth," as it is called later—or perhaps, in modern terminology, the particles that would function as "matter") suspended therein. (Henry Morris, *Biblical Creationism*)

C. How did God Do This? → By His _____

Psalm 33:6-9 6 By the word of the LORD the heavens were made, And all the host of them by the breath of His mouth. 7 He gathers the waters of the sea together as a heap; He lays up the deep in storehouses. 8 Let all the earth fear the LORD; Let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him. 9 For He spoke, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast.

Psalm 148:1-6 Praise the LORD! Praise the LORD from the heavens; Praise Him in the heights! 2 Praise Him, all His angels; Praise Him, all His hosts! 3 Praise Him, sun and moon; Praise Him, all you stars of light! 4 Praise Him, you heavens of heavens, And you waters above the heavens! 5 Let them praise the name of the LORD, For He commanded and they were created. 6 He also established them forever and ever; He made a decree which shall not pass away.

Principle: Identify the Basic Elements and Start There - God starts out with the most basic of elements - space, time, matter, and eventually light (energy). Whether growing in the Lord, raising children, building a home, teaching math, painting a picture, leaving on a trip, or dealing with a problem, identify the rudimentary components and work up from there, building on that foundation of core truths, elements, team members, etc.

(Time Permitting: A Quick Introduction to *The Several Habits of a Highly Successful Creator!*)