

**THE BOOK OF GENESIS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOL
HOMESCHOOLERS**

LES BRIDGEMAN



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This course contains 68 lessons and 5 tests. Each lesson will take approximately 30–40 minutes to complete. Answers to the daily lessons are found in the endnotes in the back of the book. Answers to the tests and quizzes are also included following the answers to the daily lessons.

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

A study of the book of Genesis highlighting God's work of creation and his calling of Abraham. Our journey through Genesis will include excursions into the New Testament, the study of angels, and the study of other ancient belief systems. As we encounter obstacles in interpretation, we will seek to present various perspectives fairly. Finally, throughout our journey we will consider how to apply the teachings of Genesis to our daily lives.

SUGGESTED GRADING

If someone will be grading your work, or even if you (the student) will be doing the grading here's a suggested grading system:

Completion of Lessons (50%)

Tests (30%)

Quizzes (20%)

REQUIRED RESOURCES

1. There are many good English Bible translations, but we'll use the *English Standard Version* (and at times, the *New International Version*). You can read the *ESV* along with many other versions for free at www.biblegateway.com.
2. A **notebook** to answer the questions and do the assignments given in each lesson.
3. **Access to the internet** because this course incorporates free online resources. (Since the internet is always in a state of flux the instructions regarding online resources may need to be updated.)

ABBREVIATIONS USED

W – work to be completed

Q – question to answer in your notebook

^{en} – endnote symbols are written with **bold superscript numbers** in the daily lessons. The numbers correspond with answers in the back of the book. *Please read all answers in the endnotes because they contain important information, but do so only *after* you've answered the questions yourself.

^{fn} – footnotes (written with superscript roman numerals) contain bibliographic information.

= precedes a definition

OT – Old Testament

NT – New Testament

UNIT 1: GOD'S VISIBLE CREATION (GEN. 1-2)

Lesson 1.1: Learning to Observe

Welcome to our study of the book of Genesis! I'm glad that you're ready to journey through Genesis. I think you'll find Genesis to be an exciting and intriguing book.

Before we begin our study, however, we have to learn how to study. While there are several ways to study the Bible, we'll use this lesson to focus on the inductive study method. An inductive study starts by observing details and then uses those details to arrive at general principles. For example, let's say you spent one hour watching a bird in a nest with three baby birds. During that time, you watched as the bird flew away and returned with food for the babies. You also noticed that when a predator approached the nest, the bird flapped its wings and chirped noisily.

Q: What would you conclude from your observations?¹

Your study of the bird was inductive because you started by noticing details and then arrived at a general principle. A deductive study, on the other hand, reverses the order by beginning with a general principle and proceeding to the details. So using our example, a deductive study would begin with the assertion that the mother bird cares for her babies and then it would seek observations to support that assertion. A deductive study starts at the top (general principle) then moves to the bottom (details supporting that principle), while an inductive study starts at the bottom (details) then moves to the top (principle).

W: Write down a list of things that you've studied inductively.

Here are the three steps to an inductive Bible study:

1. **Observe** – List all of the things you notice about the text such as repetition, key words, beginning, ending, etc. The question you're trying to answer is "What do I see?"

2. **Interpret** – Explain what your observations mean. If you have questions about the text you can list them here also. The question you’re trying to answer is, “What do my observations mean?”

3. **Apply** – Offer practical suggestions for incorporating the meaning of the text in your life. The question you’re trying to answer is “What difference does it make?” or “How can I use this in my life?”

Today, we’ll focus on the first step because it’s often the hardest for people to do well.

Q: Why is observing difficult?²

Some people are more inclined to notice details so making observations is easier for them. But making good observations requires patience for everyone.

Q: Why is observing important?³

Have you watched the show *Monk* or read *Sherlock Holmes*? Both characters are great detectives because they see what other people miss. Likewise, great artists are able to see details in a tree or landscape that others fail to notice. Claude Monet, for example, noticed how the rising and setting sun affected a church building. And his observations led to thirty-one different paintings of the same building.

Now, let’s do a little observation activity.

W: Place an object in front of you, preferably something natural like an apple. Then take ten minutes and list every detail you notice about that object. If you think you’re finished within the first three minutes, relax and keep looking.

Instead of observing physical objects, we’ll be observing the words, phrases and sentences of Scripture.

W: Write out Genesis 1:1 then list at least three observations about it.⁴

Lesson 1.2: Repetition in Genesis 1

Yesterday, we talked about how we're going to study the Bible.

Q: What are the three steps of an inductive Bible study?

A major part of making good literary observations is noticing what the author is emphasizing.

Q: How do you emphasize something in your writing?

The biblical authors were limited in how they could emphasize something because they didn't have access to all the devices we use today.

Q: How would you emphasize something without using bold print, italics, underlines, exclamation points and all caps?

One of the primary ways biblical authors emphasized something was by repeating it. That means we have to pay special attention to repetition in the biblical text.

W: Go to www.biblegateway.com

- type in Genesis 1 in the search bar, select the ESV translation, and click Search
- copy Genesis 1 and paste onto a blank document
- set your margins to give you space to write
- print

W: Read Genesis 1 carefully and highlight the repetition. Highlight the same word or phrase in the same way every time you see it. You can highlight the repeated words or phrases by using different colors, symbols, shapes, etc., but be consistent by highlighting the same thing in the same way.

W: Make a list of the repetition you noticed and then check your list with the answers in the back.⁵

Lesson 1.3: Key Themes in Genesis 1

Genesis 1 is structured around the six days of creation so let's take a closer look at these six days. The six days can be divided into two sections: forming and filling.

Forming

Day 1 – Light

Day 2 – Sky

Day 3 – Land and Seas
Vegetation

Filling

Day 4 – Luminaries

Day 5 – Fish & Fowl

Day 6 – Land Animals
Human Beings

Notice how day 1 corresponds with day 4, day 2 with day 5, and day 3 with day 6. In the first three days, God prepares the place and in the last three days, he fills it with occupants.ⁱ

W: List the basic pattern for each day of creation (exclude exceptions).⁶

Q: Why does it say “evening and morning” instead of “morning and evening”?

Let's highlight a few verses in Genesis 1.

1:1 – The title of the book is taken from the words “In the beginning.” Genesis = beginning. Notice that instead of arguing for God's existence, Genesis 1:1 simply asserts God's existence. Before anything came into being, God existed. Moses wrote “from everlasting to everlasting you are God” (Ps. 90:2).

The phrase “the heavens and the earth” is the Hebrew way of saying everything. Since God made everything, nothing existed before God created it. So before creation, God and only God existed.

Q: What conclusions can you draw from the idea that only God is eternal?⁸

ⁱ For further study read Henri Blocher's *In the Beginning: The Opening Chapters of Genesis*. (Downers Grove: Intervarsity, 1984), 39–59.

1:2 – In Hebrew—the original language of the book of Genesis—the words “without form” and “void” are the words “tohu” and “bohu” respectively. Notice how they rhyme. While we can’t hear it in English, the Hebrew text of Genesis 1 rhymes frequently.

Genesis 1:2 begins with stuff: earth (formless and void), darkness, and the surface of the deep or waters, but Genesis 1:1 has already affirmed that God made everything. So the author (traditionally Moses) begins with the general statement of God’s universal creation (v. 1) then moves on to God’s activity of forming and filling the earth (v. 2).

Genesis 1:2 portrays the Spirit as a hovering bird, presumably getting ready to pounce on its prey. At Jesus’ baptism, the Spirit took the form of a dove (Lk. 3:22). The Spirit appears at key moments in the Bible: creation (Gen. 1:2), Jesus’ baptism (Matt. 3:16), and the beginning of the church (Acts 2:4).

1:6–7 – These are strange verses because they distinguish surface waters (waters under the expanse) from atmospheric waters (waters above the expanse). But today we don’t think of water as being above the expanse or sky. However, from a phenomenological perspective (how we experience it), water can be described as belonging to the upper atmosphere.ⁱⁱ

W: Write out Genesis 1:27.

Notice the repetition in Genesis 1:27. First, with a little variety, the assertion that God created human beings is made three times. Second, the concept that humans are made in God’s image is repeated twice.

Q: What does it mean to be made in God’s image?

There have been a variety of explanations for the image of God throughout church history, but the basic idea is that we are like God. And we are like God in a way that the rest of creation is not. That leads to the next question.

Q: How are we like God?

ⁱⁱ Matthews, Kenneth A. *Genesis 1–11:26: The New American Commentary: Vol. 1A* (Broadman & Holman, 2001), 150.

It's probably best to understand our likeness to God in a wholistic manner. Every aspect of our being resembles God—spiritually, intellectually, emotionally, and to some degree even physically. But we are primarily like God in that:

1. we were made to have a special **relationship** with God (in comparison with every other creature)
2. we were made to be God's special **representatives**. While God rules in heaven, he has assigned a certain degree of rulership on earth to human beings. That doesn't mean we should dominate and destroy the rest of creation. Instead we should be responsible rulers over creation.

Q: Have you ever wished that you were something other than a human being? If so, what was it? And why did you want to be that?

Genesis 1:27 should make you feel good about being a human being. God made you for himself and God wants to use you as his representative on earth.

1:31 – You may have heard of the concept of original sin, but sin is not original to creation. Original goodness precedes original sin. In the beginning everything was good and pleasing to God. If everything wasn't originally good, then God's work of creation was flawed.

W: Memorize the following verses in Genesis for a memory verse quiz tomorrow: 1:1, 1:27, 1:31.

Lesson 1.4: Reflecting on Genesis 1: Part 1

W: From memory, write out Genesis 1:1, 1:27, 1:31.

Today we're going to reflect on the beginning. Take your time answering the following questions in your notebook. Tomorrow we'll review some of the answers.

1. Why do we need a beginning?
2. How do you feel when you miss the first ten minutes of a movie?
3. How would you feel if the Bible started with the story of Moses at the burning bush?
4. What do you like about Genesis 1?
5. What do you dislike about Genesis 1?
6. If you could see one of the days of creation take place which would you choose? Why?
7. How does Genesis 1 make you feel? Why?
8. What are the big ideas in Genesis 1?
9. What questions do you have about Genesis 1?

Lesson 1.5: Reflecting on Genesis 1: Part 2

Let's begin by reviewing four of the questions from yesterday's lesson.

1. Why do we need a beginning?

Knowing the beginning enables us to understand our source of existence and therefore our ultimate purpose. We don't know why we're here until we know where we came from.

7. How does Genesis 1 make you feel? Why?

- In awe because the God of Genesis 1 is all-powerful and creative.
- Secure because nothing is too hard for this God.
- Confident in knowing our purpose for existence because we were made by God.
- Encouraged because God made us in his image and wants a relationship with us.

8. What are the big ideas of Genesis 1?

- One God made everything. (Don't pass over that idea casually. Polytheism—the belief in many gods—permeated the ancient world. According to that view, the world was ruled by many gods who were each in charge of distinct parts of this world: fertility, disease, sun, water, etc. Genesis dismisses all the gods and confronts us with an all-powerful God.)
- There's a distinction between the Creator and creation. We shouldn't confuse the two by worshiping the sun, trees, or human beings. (Again this was a revolutionary idea in the ancient world where, for example, the sun or the king was identified as a god.)
- God's word is powerful and creative.
- Original goodness. Everything was good in the beginning. God didn't make a mistake nor was anything made accidentally.
- Human beings have a special connection to God. We bear his image.
- God likes order. The work of creation is portrayed as an orderly process.

9. Perhaps one of your questions concerned the interpretation of the "days" in Genesis 1. Interpreting the days of creation has created a lot of interpretive controversy. Here are three different ways of interpreting the six days of Genesis 1.

The Days of Creation

1. **Literal theory** – the days in Genesis 1 should be taken as six, 24-hour days (cf. Ex. 20:8–11). This is the simplest way to understand the days in Genesis 1 and the most popular throughout Christian history.
2. **Age-day theory** – the six days were each epochs or long periods of time (cf. 2 Pet. 2:8).
3. **Literary theory** – Because Genesis 1 is written in a symmetric and poetic way, we should interpret it like a poem. When we interpret a poem we allow for poetic license by not interpreting everything literally. Furthermore, a literal view creates logical problems because light was created on day one and the sun was created on day four. Also, a literal view supports the idea that there were three 24-hour days with evening and morning before the sun was created. These are not modern-day intellectual challenges. Augustine, one of the greatest thinkers in Christian history, wrestled with these questions about 1600 years ago. He concluded that the days of Genesis 1 were not literal 24-hour days.

Q: Do you think the interpretation of the days in Genesis 1 is a big issue? Why or why not?

You may be wondering how the creation account in Genesis 1–2 fits with modern-day science. Christians hold to a variety of views on that topic.

W: Read my blog post at www.bible-bridge.com

- Blog Archives
- June 2011
- Scripture, Science, and Crazy Copernicus
- At the bottom of the post, click on four views
- At cfsint.org click on About Us
- On the right in About Us click on each of the four views
- Summarize each of the four views in your own words

Lesson 1.6: Creation out of Nothing

We've learned the creatio ex nihilo is Latin for "creation out of nothing." Today, we'll consider more closely the concept of creatio ex nihilo.

W: Go to www.closetotruth.com

- Participants tab at the top
- Craig, William Lane
- Scroll down and watch Did God Create from Nothing? Parts 1. (Parts 2 and 3 are also worth watching, but you're only required to watch Part 1.)
- As you're watching take notes.

*While closetotruth.com is not a Christian website, I haven't found it to be antagonistic to the Christian faith. The interviewer, Robert Lawrence Kuhn, postures himself as someone on a quest to learn.

Lesson 1.7: The Seventh Day (Gen. 2:1–3)

Q: Is there one day of the week that's most special for you? What makes it special? What do you do differently on that day?

W: Read Genesis 2:1–3.

There were no chapter or verse divisions in the original books of the Bible. Chapter divisions were made around the 1200s and our current verse divisions were made in the 1500s.

Q: If it was your job to place the chapter break between Genesis 1 and 2, where would you have placed it? Why?

Q: From Genesis 2:1–3, what's unique about the seventh day in comparison with the other six days?⁹

To this day, Orthodox Jews continue to observe the Sabbath. The day of rest begins on Friday at sunset and ends on Saturday at sunset. A few years ago, there was controversy in Israel over observing the Sabbath. A new *Harry Potter* book was scheduled to be released at the same time worldwide and in Israel that release day was the Sabbath. Although it was illegal for stores to be opened on the Sabbath, some managers said they would open their stores to sell the book, but the Labor Minister threatened to fine any store that did so.

W: Read Hebrews 4:1–11 and summarize what it says in your own words, then explain how it applies to Genesis 2:1–3.¹⁰

Since the six days of creation have ended, God is still in the seventh day. He is enjoying a Sabbath rest. And those who believe and obey will enjoy that same rest. Heaven is a place of rest (Rev. 14:13). So the seventh day isn't a normal day because it's an eternal day of rest.

Lesson 1.8: The Sabbath

Yesterday, we learned that the seventh day is a special day of rest in which Israel was commanded to break free from their usual routine of work. Observant Jews celebrate the Sabbath every Friday evening to Saturday evening.ⁱⁱⁱ

W: Read the following Scriptures: Genesis 2:1–3; Exodus 20:8–11; Numbers 15:32–36; Mark 2:23–3:6; Romans 14:5–6; Colossians 2:16–17 then incorporate them into an essay answering this question, “Are Christians required to keep the Sabbath?”

Before listing the various Christian views on the Sabbath (or Saturday), let’s consider the prominence of Sunday for the early Christians.

In the NT, the most prominent day of the week is the first day, which is Sunday (Matt. 28:1; Mk. 16:2, 9; Lk. 24:1; Jn. 20:1, 19; Acts 20:7; Rev. 1:10). Why was Sunday so important? Because Jesus rose from the dead on Sunday. But the first Christians, who were all Jews, would have continued to keep the Sabbath. So Saturday, was their day of rest and Sunday was a normal day of work. But on Sunday, probably late in the day, the early Christians made sure to gather together for worship and teaching. In A.D. 321, the Roman Emperor Constantine declared Sunday to be an official weekly holiday.

There are a variety of Christian perspectives regarding the question of the Sabbath.

1. **Saturday only** – Some Christians today only worship on Saturday. They are known as Seventh Day Adventists. They argue that since God said the Sabbath is the seventh day and since there’s no record of God changing it, the Sabbath should still be observed on the seventh day or Saturday.
2. **Sunday only** – Sunday is the most prominent day in the NT so Sunday has replaced Saturday as *the* day of rest.
3. **Any day will do as long as it’s one day of the week** – This view emphasizes the *principle* of rest. Everyone should rest one day a week but the actual day devoted to rest

ⁱⁱⁱ For further study read chapter 8 of *The Search for God at Harvard* by Ari L. Goldman. Goldman does a great job of giving an insider’s view of Orthodox Judaism.

doesn't matter. For most Christians, Sunday works well as the day of rest, but some jobs require resting on a different day of the week (e.x. pastors).

4. **No longer applies** – The requirement of the Sabbath was given to Israel in the Old Covenant and we're no longer under Old Covenant obligations. Paul says plainly, that religious obligations such as diet and the Sabbath are "a shadow of the things to come, but the substance belongs to Christ" (Col. 2:16–17). The Sabbath points forward to Jesus who is our rest (Matt. 11:28). While certain Old Testament commands are repeated in the New Testament, the Sabbath requirement is not one of them. So the Sabbath requirement has been canceled because Christians have been "released from the law" (Rom. 7:6) and the command to keep the Sabbath doesn't appear in the New Testament.

5. **It's up to the individual.** Paul doesn't lay down a law on this matter by telling believers to observe the Sabbath or by commanding believers to refrain from observing the Sabbath. Instead he gives freedom to those who think one day is special and freedom to those who think all days are alike (Rom. 14:5–6).

*The primary issue is not which day believers should gather for worship. The purpose of the Sabbath is rest; worship isn't even mentioned. If you believe the Sabbath law is still in effect then you are required to spend one day a week resting. What does it mean to rest? That's a tough question, but we'll tackle it when we get to the Ten Commandments.

Lesson 1.9: The Second Creation Account (Gen. 2:4–25)

W: Read Genesis 2:4–25 and make a list of observations. Your observations should be written in the form of short statements.

2:4 – The phrase “heavens and the earth” reminds us of Gen. 1, but notice that the phrase is reversed at the end of this verse, “the earth and the heavens.” Some think the reversed order should alert us to a different perspective.

In Genesis 1, God was simply referred to as “God.” The English word God is a translation of the Hebrew word “Elohim.” In Genesis 2:4, the word LORD is used for the first time. LORD is the English translation of God’s personal name given in Exodus 3. This Hebrew name is composed of four letters and these letters enter English as YHWH. YHWH is called the Tetragrammaton which simply means four letters. We’ll talk more about the Tetragrammaton when we get to Exodus 3.

2:7 – God made adam from the ground. In Hebrew, the connection between the man and the ground is even closer—Adam comes from the adamah. Adamah = ground. Adam is the personal name of the first man, but also the Hebrew word for man in general. This verse shows God getting up close and personal with Adam: getting his hands dirty and breathing into Adam’s nostrils. Adam’s life comes from God.

2:8 – Notice that God placed the man in a garden. God didn’t create Adam to leave him in the wilderness. Out of love, God made Adam and then provided a flourishing environment for him.

Q: Do you think the garden of Eden was a place on this earth?

W: Locate the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers on a modern-day map.

Q: What country do both rivers run through?¹¹

2:10–14 – We know where the Tigris and Euphrates are but not the Pishon and Gihon.

2:15 – Although everything was good in God’s eyes, man was still commanded to subdue the earth and work the ground. God was finished with his work of creation, but there was still work for human beings to do.

2:18 – “It is not good” should make an immediate impact on us if we remember Gen. 1.

“God saw that the light was good” (1:4)

“And God saw that it was good” (land and seas) (1:10)

“ ” (vegetation) (1:13)

“ ” (luminaries) (1:18)

“ ” (fish and fowl) (1:21)

“ ” (land animals) (1:25)

“And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good.” (1:31)

So far, the only thing that’s not good is for man to be alone. Isolation and loneliness is a serious concern for God.

2:21–22 – One author wrote, “God did not make the woman ‘out of his head to rule over him, nor out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved.’”^{iv} To be someone’s helper doesn’t imply inferiority, God is described as being our helper several times in the OT.

W: Memorize Genesis 2:7; 2:18.

W: Write a journal entry in which you pretend to be Adam or Eve and entitle it “Life in the Garden” (at least 10 lines).

^{iv} Quoted in Blocher, 99–100.

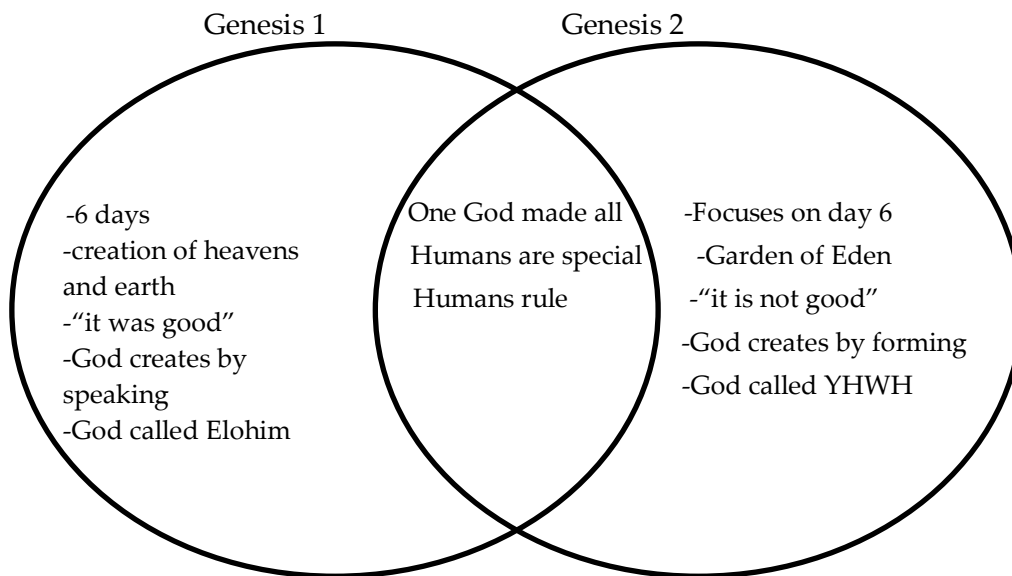
Lesson 1.10: Comparing Genesis 1 & 2

W: Write out Genesis 2:7 and 2:18 from memory.

Q: What are the big ideas of Genesis 2?¹²

W: What similarities do Genesis 1 and 2 share?

W: Study the Venn diagram below comparing the creation account in Genesis 1 and 2. (The similarities are shown in the overlapping section and the distinctives are shown in the non-overlapping sections.)



Gen. 1 portrays God as **transcendent** = above and beyond the world (Gen. 1:24).

Gen. 2 portrays God as **immanent** = active within the world (Gen. 2:7,19).

Q: What difference would it make if we only had Genesis 1?

Q: What difference would it make if we only had Genesis 2?

Genesis 1 and 2 shows us that God is both transcendent and immanent.

Lesson 1.11: Review of Genesis 1 & 2

W: Make a list of Adam and Eve's privileges/responsibilities in Genesis 1 and 2.¹³

As we take a step back and consider all of Adam and Eve's privileges and responsibilities we can conclude that God was extremely thoughtful and caring to the first human beings. How can you not love a God like that? Here's a simple review of the inductive study approach for one of our observations.

Observation: God placed Adam in the Garden.

Interpretation: God cared for Adam.

Application: Trust that God cares for me.

Here are the vocabulary words that we've studied.

Hebrew words

YHWH – God's personal name, translated as LORD in most English Bibles.

Elohim – God

Tohu – formless

Bohu – empty

Adam – man

Adamah – ground

English words

Inductive – beginning with facts and arriving at a general principle.

Deductive – beginning with a general principle then finding the facts to support it.

Genesis – beginning

Dualism – the eternal existence of two entities

Creatio ex nihilo – creation out of nothing

Transcendent – above and beyond creation

Immanent – within or among creation

W: Study for a quiz tomorrow – review notes, and make sure to study definitions and memory verses: 1:1; 1:27; 1:31; 2:7; 2:18.

Lesson 1.12: Quiz 1.1

W: Complete the quiz below then correct it.

1. Write out the following verses from memory: Genesis 1:1, 27, 31; 2:7, 18. (5 pts. each)
2. Define/translate the following terms: Elohim, Tohu, Adamah, Creatio ex nihilo, Bohu, Transcendent, Deductive (4 pts. each).

The following items are worth 3 pts. each.

3. How does the first verse of each day begin? What does this show us about God?
4. T or F LORD is God's personal name.
5. T or F The Jewish day begins with morning.
6. List three of Adam's privileges and responsibilities.
7. Which day of creation is given the most attention?
8. In days 1–3 God _____ the earth and in days 4–6 God _____ the earth.
9. What does it mean to be made in the "image and likeness of God?" (Two answers)
10. T or F God made fish on day 3.
11. List three unique features of the 7th day.
12. What is the Tetragrammaton?
13. Draw the Venn diagram for Genesis 1 and 2 and list three unique features of each chapter and two similarities between Genesis 1 and 2 (3 pts. for each item).

Lesson 1.13: Applying Genesis 1 and 2

In this lesson you'll focus on applying Genesis 1 and 2 to your life. Let's begin by reading a passage that encourages us to apply or put into practice the truths of God's Word.

W: Read and summarize James 1:22–25.

In this next assignment you'll be seeking to answer the question: What teachings in Genesis 1 and 2 should affect the way I live?

W: Make your own list of application items from Genesis 1 and 2 then read the list in the back.¹⁴

Lessons 1.14–15: Creation in OT and NT

Creation is a big theme throughout the Bible. Today and tomorrow, you'll be looking up many Scripture references to help you see just how important the theme of creation is in the Bible.

W: Read and summarize the teaching on creation in the following OT Scriptures. (*Do the same for the NT Scriptures tomorrow.*)

Creation in the Old Testament: Neh. 9:6; Ps. 8:3–9; 19:1–6; 24:1–2; 33:6–9; 102:25–27; 139:13–16; Isa. 44:24; 45:18; 48:12–13; 65:17; Jer. 32:17.

Creation in the New Testament: Mk. 10:6–9; Jn 1:1–3, 14; Acts 17:24–31; Rom. 1:20; 1 Cor. 8:5–6; 2 Cor. 5:17; Col. 1:15–18; 1 Tim. 4:1–5; Heb. 1:1–3; 11:3; Rev. 4:11; 21:1

Lesson 1.16: Review

I hope the Scriptures you looked up impressed you with the fact that creation is a foundational doctrine in the Scriptures. The Bible is built upon a creation foundation. The major additional teaching we learn about creation from the New Testament is that God created all things through Jesus.

W: Review lessons 1–15 and your quiz to prepare for the test tomorrow.

Test 1

Definitions (3 pts. each)

1. Tohu –
2. Immanent –
3. Holy –
4. Transcendent –
5. Adam –
6. Elohim –

True or False (2 pts. each)

- ___ 7. The Jewish day begins with what we call evening.
- ___ 8. "Then God said" is found in days 3 and 6.
- ___ 9. Genesis 2 emphasizes God's transcendence.
- ___ 10. According to Jewish tradition, Moses wrote the book of Genesis.
- ___ 11. LORD is God's personal name.
- ___ 12. "Evening and morning" is mentioned for each of the seven days.
- ___ 13. God said, "it is not good" in Genesis 1.
- ___ 14. The author of Genesis did not put in chapter divisions.
- ___ 15. Adam was created in the Garden of Eden.

- ___16. Adam's first recorded words were addressed to Eve.
- ___17. Eve does not speak in Genesis 2.
- ___18. Genesis 1 ends with a description of day 7.
- ___19. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers run through modern day Iraq.
- ___20. Both God and Eve are described as being man's "helper" in the OT.
- ___21. God made fish on day 6.
- ___22. God brought the man to the animals to see what he would name them.

Fill in the Blank (2 pts.)

23. In Genesis 1, the most attention is given to day _____.
24. In days 4-6, God f_____ the earth and in days 1-3, God f_____ the earth.
25. God saw all that he had made, and it was " _____ " (1:31).
26. "The LORD God _____ the man . . . and _____ into his nostrils" (Gen. 2:7).
27. "God blessed the seventh day and made it _____" (2:3).
28. "The man and his wife were both _____, and were not _____" (2:25).

Short Answer (10 pts. each)

29. Write out Genesis 1:27 and make two observations about this verse.

30. Write out Genesis 2:7 and explain what this verse shows us about God and man.

31. Draw the Venn diagram for Genesis 1 & 2. Include three unique features of each chapter and two similarities.

32. Write a paragraph explaining what you personally learned (or were reminded of) about God and human beings from our study of Genesis 1 and 2.

ANSWERS

UNIT 1

¹ The bird is feeding and protecting the babies.

The bird is probably the mother.

² Because people get bored and they don't like to focus on the same thing for very long.

³ Great thinkers, great detectives, and great artists are great observers. They're able to see the details that most people miss.

⁴

1. There was a beginning.
2. God was there in the beginning.
3. God created in the beginning.
4. God's work of creation encompasses the heavens and the earth.

⁵

1. God/he/him
 - "And God said"
 - "Then God said"
 - "God created/made"
 - "God called"
 - "God saw that it was good/very good"
 - "God blessed"
2. "And there was evening and there was morning"
3. "And it was so"
4. "According to their kinds"
5. "Let there/them"

⁶

- "And God said"
- "Let there be"
- "And it was so"
- "And God saw that it was good"
- "And there was evening and there was morning"

⁷ The Hebrews believed the day began with sunset not sunrise so for them the day began with evening.

⁸

1. A rejection of dualism = the idea that there are two eternal entities in the universe.
2. Creatio ex nihilo = creation out of nothing. Ultimately, everything God made was made out of nothing.

⁹

1. There's no "And God said"
2. There's no "evening and morning."
3. God didn't create anything; he rested.
4. God blessed it.
5. God made it "holy" meaning that it's set apart from the other days.
6. "Seventh" is mentioned three times.
7. Work is mentioned three times.

¹⁰

1. Mentions God's rest eight times.
2. Talks about God's people entering God's rest.
3. Entering God's rest means that we rest from our works as God rested from his work.
4. In the past, some of the Israelites failed to enter God's rest because of disobedience.
5. We should strive to enter God's rest.

¹¹ Iraq

¹²

1. God made human beings.
2. God cares for human beings.
3. Human life comes directly from God.
4. Man and woman are interdependent companions.

¹³

1. To have a special relationship with God (1:26).
2. To be God's representatives on earth (1:26).
3. To rule over the other living creatures (1:28).
4. To fill the earth (1:28).
5. To work (2:15). God created Adam and then put him to work.
6. To live in community with others (2:18). God created Eve for Adam. We were created for community.

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7. To live in abundance (2:8–9). God made Eden for Adam. He could have made the man and then placed him in a desert but instead God placed Adam in a flourishing garden.
 8. To live in obedience (2:16–17). God set the boundaries for Adam’s existence.

14

1. **Believe God exists.** Put your faith in the one God who made everything.
2. **Cultivate a relationship with God.** He made us in “his own image” (Gen. 1:27). We were made with the capacity to know and experience God. There is a special connection between human beings and God.
3. **Trust in God.** What can be too hard for the God who made everything (Jer. 32:17)? God is not only powerful, he’s also caring and he has our best interests in mind (Gen. 2:8–9). Since God is powerful and loving, we can trust him. We can trust him with the big things like our very existence. God made us on purpose so our lives are not an accident or a mistake (Ps. 139: 13–16). And we can trust God with the little things. As Peter said, “casting all your anxieties on him, because he cares for you” (1 Pet. 5:7).
4. **Reverence and worship God.** Stand in awe of the God who spoke and brought things into existence. This is the only God who deserves to be worshiped, it is useless to worship anyone else. God deserves to be praised for his work of creation (Neh. 9:6; Acts 4:24; Rev. 4:11).
5. **Obey God.** God made us and gave us the boundaries in which we are to live (Gen. 2:16–17).
6. **Respect all people.** All human beings regardless of race, age, or gender are made in God’s image (Gen. 1:27). There should be no racism or prejudice in our hearts. All people deserve to be respected.
7. **Be organized.** God is a God of order. He brought form to formlessness and order to chaos. He created in a sequential and orderly way.
8. **Respect the institution of marriage.** The institution of marriage began with God bringing Adam and Eve together. Marriage was God’s plan from the beginning. Divorce, polygamy, sexual immorality, and homosexuality, were not a part of God’s original plan as seen in Genesis 2.
9. **Care for the environment.** God placed Adam in the Garden to “work it and take care of it” (Gen. 2:15 NIV). Instead of destroying God’s creation, we should cultivate it to bring out its full potential.
10. **Work.** God placed Adam in the Garden to work. Don’t be lazy.
11. **Rest.** Since God rested from his work, we should rest from our work as well. Keep your work in its proper perspective by taking time to rest.

ANSWERS – TESTS AND QUIZZES

Quiz 1.1

1. See Gen. 1:1, 27, 31; 2:7, 18.
2. elohim = God; tohu = without form; adamah = ground; Creatio ex nihilo = creation out of nothing; bohu = void; transcendent = beyond the world; deductive = a study starting from a general principle and arriving at the details supporting that principle.
3. And God said; the creative power of God's word
4. True
5. False
6. Any three of the following:
 - To have a special relationship with God (1:26).
 - To be God's representatives on earth (1:26).
 - To rule over the other living creatures (1:28).
 - To fill the earth (1:28).
 - To work (2:15). God created Adam and then put him to work.
 - To live in community with others (2:18). God created Eve for Adam. We were created for community.
 - To live in abundance (2:8-9). God made Eden for Adam. He could have made the man and then placed him in a desert but instead God placed Adam in a flourishing garden.
 - To live in obedience (2:16-17). God set the boundaries for Adam's existence.
7. Day 6
8. formed; filled
9. to be God's representatives on earth; to have a special relationship with God
10. False
11. Any three of the following:
 - There's no "And God said"
 - There's no "evening and morning."
 - God didn't create anything; he rested.
 - God blessed it.
 - God made it "holy" meaning that it's set apart from the other days.
 - "Seventh" is mentioned three times.
 - Work is mentioned three times.
12. The four letters which compose God's personal name. Those four letters enter English as YHWH.
13. See lesson 1.10.

Test 1

1. without form
2. within the world
3. set apart
4. above and beyond the world
5. man
6. God
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. False
14. True
15. False
16. True
17. True
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. False
22. False
23. Day 6
24. formed; filled
25. very good
26. formed; breathed
27. holy
28. naked; ashamed
29. See Gen. 1:27. Observations can include 1.) the three-fold repetition of God's creation of human beings, 2.) the twice repeated concept that humans are made in God's image, 3.) both male and female human beings constitute God's image.
30. See Gen. 2:7. It shows God's intimate connection with human beings and it shows that our life comes from God.
31. See lesson 1.10
32. Personal answer