

Genesis

Beginnings

Try to imagine a time when nothing existed—no clear blue ocean, no pinkish-orange sunsets reflected in fluffy white clouds, no swaying palm trees, no radiant rainbows, no laughter, no tears, no babies cooing, no parents, no siblings, no people. Imagine the earth without animals, without fish, without birds or even plants.

Was there a time before all the things that we see and enjoy even existed? Where did these things come from? Why do we exist? Where did I come from and why do I exist? Am I a mere accident, a product of some primordial alphabet soup? Or is there a purpose behind my existence? Did someone plan all this? If so, who and why?

Genesis is the book of _____. In fact, the very title—“Genesis”—comes from a Greek word meaning “origin” or “beginning.” This is a very appropriate title for a book that reveals the _____ of all human history, and answers the question “_____”

The book of Genesis tells us the _____ of everything and therefore the _____ of everything.

The book of Genesis contains accounts of man’s earliest _____, ranging from approximately 4170 B.C. to 1805 B.C. But it probably wasn’t fully compiled into its present written form until around 1440 B.C.

As with all books of the Bible, Genesis has a _____ authorship. The Divine Author is God Himself. The human author of the book of Genesis was _____ who, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, probably used several _____ and _____ sources in compiling the book.

The first eleven chapters focus on _____:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Events</u>
1-2	_____
3-5	_____
6-9	_____
10-11	_____

The remainder of the chapters focus on _____:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>People</u>
12-23	_____
24-26	_____
27-36	_____
37-50	_____

Chapters 1-11 center around four key _____:

the _____ (Gen.1,2), the _____ (Gen. 3-5), the _____ (Gen. 6-9),
the _____ (Gen. 10,11).

*“It is significant that the portion of Genesis which has been the object of the greatest _____ of skepticism and unbelief, the first eleven chapters, is the portion which had the greatest _____ on the New Testament, and every one of the New Testament _____ refers somewhere in their writings to Genesis 1-11. Furthermore, in not one of these many instances where the Old or New Testament refers to Genesis is there the slightest evidence that the writers regarded the events or personages as mere myths or allegories. To the contrary, they viewed Genesis as _____ historical, true, and authoritative” (Henry Morris, *The Genesis Record*, pp. 21,22).*

1. The Creation — Chapters 1,2

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Gen. 1:1).

Here we see the creation of the _____ basic elements of the physical universe: _____ (beginning), _____ (heavens), and _____ (earth).

Time is made of _____ aspects: past, present, and future.

Space is made up of _____ dimensions: height, width, and depth.

Matter is made up of _____ elements: solid, liquid, and gas.

There are _____ domains for all life: land, sea, and air.

And the Godhead is made up of _____ Persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

God has put His “fingerprints” all over creation!

The _____ and the _____ are inseparable (Gen.1:1). To deny one is to deny the other (Rom. 1:20). To deny creation is to reject _____ and to embrace _____ of the devil that man can _____ God (Rom. 1:21,25; Isa. 14:12–15; Gen. 3:1–6).

To deny creation is also to malign the very _____ of Jesus, who _____ all things (Jn. 1:1–3; Col. 1:16,17; Heb. 1:2).

Dr. Henry Morris writes: *“Although it is impossible for us to comprehend fully this concept of an eternal, transcendent God, the only alternative is the concept of an eternal, self-existing universe; and this concept is also incomprehensible. Eternal _____ or eternal _____—that is the choice”* (Henry Morris, *The Genesis Record*, p. 40).

Gen. 1:2 — God first created the _____ from which everything else would be created.

Gen. 1:3–5 — The first _____: God creates the literal 24-hour day, dividing it into day and night. Later on, God will refer back to this _____ six-day creation and

proclaim the seventh day as a day of rest and make it the foundation for the 4th commandment, “Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy” (Ex. 20:8–11).

Gen. 2:20–24 — The first _____: God creates a partner for the man and then institutes the covenant of _____. Since Adam and Eve were created to last _____, apparently, so was their marriage (cf. Mt 19:6–8).

2. **The Fall (Gen. 3–5)** — The first _____: Lucifer was the first to introduce sin into God’s perfect world (Gen. 1:31; Isa. 14:11–14). And Adam and Eve were the first _____ to sin, resulting in both spiritual and physical _____ for themselves and all who would come after them (Gen. 1:16,17; Rom. 5:17; 6:23).
3. **The Flood (Gen. 6–9)** — _____ spread rapidly throughout the human race like a spiritual pandemic; the earth was filled with violence and every intent of the thoughts of men’s hearts was on _____ continually (Gen. 6:5,11). So in the year 1656 A.M. (Anno Mundi), God sent a worldwide flood to destroy all _____ flesh on the surface of the earth, with the exception of Noah, seven of his family members, and two of every kind of living and breathing creature (note: Noah also brought some “extra” animals to sacrifice to God. Gen. 6:17–20; 7:2).
4. **The Nations (Gen. 10,11)** — One of the most _____ chapters in Genesis is also one of the most _____—chapter 5, which we skipped. LOL We did so because it is connected to chapters 10 and 11. What chapters 5, 10, and 11 provide is the _____ of the world from the beginning of _____ (year 1 Anno Mundi) to the time of _____ (c. 1948 A.M. or c. 2000 B.C.), thus giving us the birth of the nations.

This genealogy, often referred to as a chronogenelaogy, is unique, not only in all of Scripture, but also in all of the ancient world—unique because we are given not just the _____, but also the _____ for the birth (based on the _____ of the father at his son’s birth) of each person listed.

In Genesis 5 we are given an unbroken chronogenealogy from _____ to Shem, and in chapter 11, an unbroken chronogenealogy from Shem to _____, who was born around the year **1948 A.M.** (Anno Mundi). The precise year is not possible to

determine since the ages are all given in _____ years and not in years and months. E.g., it says Adam was 130 years old, not 130 years and four months old when Seth was born, etc. Coincidentally (?) the nation of Israel was re-born in **1948 A.D.** when David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency, proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel. U.S. President Harry S. Truman recognized the new nation on the same day. (Please note that there are some variations in the dates calculated by scholars.)

EVENT	TIME	SCRIPTURE	DATE
Adam's creation to Seth's birth	130 years	Gen. 5:3	130 AM
Seth's birth to Enosh's birth	105 years	Gen. 5:6	235 AM
Enosh's birth to Cainan's birth	90 years	Gen. 5:9	325 AM
Cainan's birth to Mahalaleel's birth	70 years	Gen. 5:12	395 AM
Mahalaleel's birth to Jared's birth	65 years	Gen. 5:15	460 AM
Jared's birth to Enoch's birth	162 years	Gen. 5:18	622 AM
Enoch's birth to Methuselah's birth	65 years	Gen. 5:21	687 AM
Methuselah's birth to Lamech's birth	187 years	Gen. 5:25	874 AM
Lamech's birth to Noah's birth	182 years	Gen. 5:28-29	1056 AM
Noah's birth to the Flood	600 years	Gen. 7:6	1656 AM
Flood to Arphaxad's birth	2 years	Gen. 11:10	1658 AM
Arphaxad's birth to Salah's birth	35 years	Gen. 11:12	1693 AM
Salah's birth to Eber's birth	30 years	Gen. 11:14	1723 AM
Eber's birth to Peleg's birth	34 years	Gen. 11:16	1757 AM
Peleg's birth to Reu's birth	30 years	Gen. 11:18	1787 AM
Reu's birth to Serug's birth	32 years	Gen. 11:20	1819 AM
Serug's birth to Nahor's birth	30 years	Gen. 11:22	1849 AM
Nahor's birth to Terah's birth	29 years	Gen. 11:24	1878 AM
Terah's birth to Abram's birth	70 years	Gen. 11:26	1948 AM

Chapters 12–50 center around four key _____:

- **Abraham** (Gen. 12–20)

Some key events:

1. The Abrahamic Covenant (Gen. 12–17): _____ and _____ promised; _____ is the sign of the covenant.
2. Abraham _____ for, but God still _____, Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen. 18,19).
3. Abraham _____ about, but God _____, Sarah (Gen. 20).

- **Isaac** (Gen. 21–26)

Some key events:

1. Isaac’s miraculous _____ (Gen. 21)
2. Isaac “_____” (Gen. 22)
3. Isaac’s mother, Sarah, _____ (Gen. 23)
4. Isaac _____ Rebekah (Gen. 24)
5. Isaac’s father, Abraham, _____ (Gen. 25)
6. Isaac _____ about Rebekah (Gen. 26)
7. God _____ the Abrahamic Covenant to Isaac (Gen. 26:3,4,24)

- **Jacob** (Gen. 27–36)

Some key events:

1. Jacob _____ his father, Isaac, and gets his _____ blessing (Gen. 25:23,24; 27:24,26–29).

Dr. Henry Morris writes, “*Since one of the two [Jacob or Esau] must carry on the Messianic line and must inherit the promises of the Abrahamic covenant, it is crystal clear that God here told Rebekah that His covenant would be with the younger son, not the older. The younger must therefore receive the father’s inheritance and blessing, as Isaac had from Abraham...In the Messianic line, it is significant that neither Seth, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, nor David were first-born sons; and it is not certain if any of the others were*” (Henry Morris, *The Genesis Record*, p.413).

2. God _____ the Abrahamic Covenant to Jacob (Gen. 28:13,14).
3. Jacob _____ for, and _____, Leah and Rachel (Gen. 29).
4. Jacob _____ with Esau (Gen. 33).
5. Jacob's daughter, Dinah, is _____! Jacob's sons carry out a brutal _____ (Gen.34).

Note that Jacob shows no compassion for his daughter and she "disappears" from Scripture seemingly unseen. Fast forward to John 4 where Jesus encounters the woman at the well in Sychar, another name for Shechem! Jesus shows compassion toward this woman, she is "seen," and Shechem/ Sychar becomes a place of blessing.

6. Jacob's name is changed to _____ and the Abrahamic Covenant is again _____ (Gen. 35:9-12).

- **Joseph (Gen. 37-50)**

Some key events:

1. Joseph is _____ by his brothers and _____ into slavery because of his favored status with their father and the dreams God had given him about _____ over his family (Gen. 37).
2. Joseph _____ from immorality, but is _____ and sent to prison (Gen. 39).
3. Joseph _____ the king's cupbearer's and baker's dreams and the dreams come true (Gen. 40).
4. Joseph interprets _____ dreams and is _____ to second-in-command over all of Egypt (Gen. 41).
5. Joseph _____ his father, his brothers, their families, and the whole known world from _____ (Gen. 41-47).
6. Jacob _____ the Abrahamic Covenant to his son, Joseph (Gen. 48:4).
7. Jacob _____ his sons and grandsons and then dies (Gen. 48,49).
8. Jacob's body is taken to _____ (the Promised Land) and buried (Gen. 50).

9. Joseph is _____ with his brothers, stating, “Do not be afraid for am I in God’s place? And as for you you meant evil against me, but God meant it for good in order to bring about this present result, to preserve many people alive” (Gen. 50:19,20).
10. Joseph dies, is greatly mourned, and his body is _____, awaiting transfer back to be buried in the Promised Land in the town of Shechem (Gen. 50).