

Genesis: The Creation

The First Week:

1. Light, day, night
2. Sky
3. Land-plants
4. Sun, moon, stars
5. Fish, birds
6. Land creatures, man, woman
7. Rest

Genesis: The Creation

Specifics of People:

- In Our image
- Dominion over sea and land creatures
- Multiply
- Formed from the dust of the ground

Eden:

- Part, not all
- Tree of life
- Tree of the knowledge of good and evil
- Four rivers

Genesis: The Creation

Day 6:

- To Adam, in Eden, “In the day you eat of it, you shall surely die.”
- Adam names everything
- Then makes Eve during nap time.

Some time later...

- Deception based on “death” and pride.
- God made them clothing from animal skins
- Exiled to prevent access to the Tree of Life

Adam and Eve in the New Testament

- 1:26 In God’s image (Colossians 3:10)
 2:2 Creation finished (Hebrews 4:3 – 4)
 2:7 The soul (1 Corinthians 15:45)
 3:6 First sin (2 Corinthians 11:3)

Church leadership (1 Timothy 2:12 – 15)

- Adam created first (responsibility)
- Eve’s curses (3:16)
 - Painful childbirth
 - Male leadership

Adam and Eve in the New Testament

Death spread to all men (Romans 5:12 – 19)

- Tree of Life inaccessible (see Revelation 2:3, 22:2, 14)
- Death spread because all sinned (5:12)
- Death implies right and wrong (5:13 – 14)
- Adam illustrated the impact of behavior (5:14)
 - *cf.* 1 Corinthians 15:20 – 26
- Not all must die; not all will live (5:16 – 19)

Adam and Eve in the New Testament

Becoming One Flesh (Genesis 2:24)

- Meaning: singleness of purpose; unity; devotion
- One body = one flesh (Ephesians 4:4)
- Marriage illustrates Christ & church (Ephesians 5:22 – 33)
- Permanence implied (Matthew 19:4 – 6 et al)
- Motivation to purity (1 Corinthians 6:15 – 20)

Cain and Abel

- Genesis 4
- Abel kept sheep; Cain raised crops
- Each brought a sacrifice of what they gained. Some say Abel's sacrifice was accepted because it was with blood, but 4:7 implies otherwise.
- "Am I my brother's keeper" is not a real question, just a smart-aleck retort.
- Cain's curse: nomad (farming will fail him)

Cain and Abel

- Mark of Cain was for protection.
- Land of Nod = Land of Wandering
- Who was Cain's wife?
- "The father of those who..." Did they not all die in the Flood?
- Seth born after the murder
- "Then men began to call on the name of the Lord."

Cain and Abel in the New Testament

- Used by Jesus as an example of a righteous person killed by the unrighteous, along with Zechariah, to cover A to Z. (Matthew 23:35, Luke 11:51)
- Abel is used as an example that God remembers and keeps alive the memory of the faithful. (Hebrews 11:4)

Cain and Abel in the New Testament

- Abel's unjust death is used as a comparison to Jesus' death. (Hebrews 12:24)
- Cain's motive is revealed: his deeds were evil while Abel's were righteous. (1 John 3:12)
- Cain is used as a figure of speech to describe one class of evil church people. (Jude 11)

Enoch in the New Testament

- Genesis 5:21 – 24
- Luke 3:37 Enoch is listed in the genealogy of Jesus.
- Hebrews 11:5 Enoch, due to his faith which pleased God, was taken up by God so he would not experience death.
- Jude 14 Unknown elsewhere in Scripture, Enoch was a prophet before the Flood and spoke of judgment by God on the ungodly.

Pre-Noah Genealogy

- Genesis 5
- Luke 3:36 – 38 All names before Noah are mentioned.
- Genesis includes "and other sons and daughters."
- 5:1 In the likeness of God.
- Cain and Abel not mentioned.
- Methuselah was the oldest (969), but not by much: Adam (930), Seth (912), Enosh (905), Cainan (910), Mahalalel (895), Jared (962)

The Story of Noah

- 5:29 Grandson of Methuselah
- 5:32 Father at age 500
- 6:2 – 4 Sons of God and daughters of men
 - 4:20 – 22 Descendants of Cain were ancestors of certain vocations, so they existed to Moses day.
 - Intermarriage between the line of Cain and the line of Seth made things worse.
 - 120 year age limit: the next twelve generations lived longer than that.

The Story of Noah

- 6:5 “Every” intent was evil. Noah found grace (6:8) and was righteous (6:9, 7:1).
- 6:6 – 7 If God was sorry He made man, could he have known the future?
- 6:14 Gopher wood: exact species unknown.
- 6:15 A cubit is 18”.
- 6:19 Two of each “kind.” Species?
- 6:20 Animals came to Noah.
- 6:21 Food for 8 people and lots of animals.
- 7:2 Seven of clean animals

The Story of Noah

- 7:4 One week notice after ark built.
- 7:11 Water from below and above.
- 7:16 God shut the door.
- 7:20 Water over 20’ above the mountains.
- 7:24 Water stayed up for 150 days.
- 8:4 After 5 months, the water had receded enough so the ark stuck in a mountain range.
- 8:5 After 10 months, mountain tops visible.
- 8:6 – 12 Raven found nothing. Dove found olive tree. Second dove did not return.

The Story of Noah

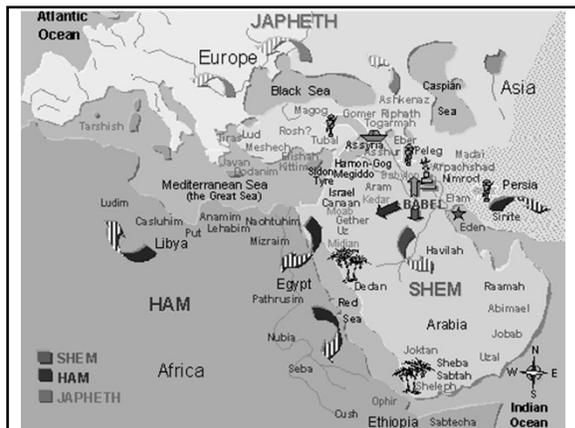
- 8:13 After 10.5 months, dry ground visible.
- 8:14 One year and 10 days, disembark.
- 8:20 The reason for having more clean animals: sacrifice.
- 8:21 – 22, 9:8 - 17 No more worldwide floods; rainbow reminder
- 9:1 Be fruitful and multiply.
- 9:2 – 4 Animals will fear people. Meat now in the diet (1:29), but drain it.
- 9:5 – 6 Murder is a capital crime

The Story of Noah

- 9:20 – 21 Noah farmed, including a vineyard. He made wine and got drunk.
- 9:22 – 23 Shem and Japheth treated Noah with respect despite his drunkenness; Ham did not.
- 9:24 – 27 Noah cursed Ham’s son Canaan (9:22, 10:6) such that his descendants would be servants.

Noah in the New Testament

- Hebrews 11:7 Noah built the ark purely on faith, thereby condemning the world for its lack of faith.
- 1 Peter 3:20 Peter notes God’s patience during construction, and parallels the rescue of Noah’s family from a corrupt world to our rescue from a corrupt world in baptism.
- 2 Peter 2:5 Peter notes that God has a history of reacting to evil, that God does not just let it go, but saves the righteous.



Between Noah and Abraham

- 10:5 According to their languages, which did not happen until 11:9.
- 10:25 Peleg (division); Babel happened in his time (120 – 350 years after the flood)
- Nimrod (10:8 – 12) became a mighty hunter “before the Lord.” Several of the cities referenced are known.
- 11:2 “Journeyed from the east” – but Ararat (8:4) is west of Shinar.

Between Noah and Abraham

- Large civilizations grew quickly from the three sons of Noah and their wives.
 - After the Flood, men became fathers about the age of 30.
 - Age at death did not drop below 200 for 6 generations.
 - Assuming a child every 2 years for 100 years, after 300 years, the population was over 50 million.

Between Noah and Abraham

- Babel
 - 11:2 The plains of Shinar is Mesopotamia, the land around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
 - 11:3 Ancient cities in that area contain huge structures of brick and asphalt.
 - 11:4 The problem was that they were relying on themselves instead of God.
 - The evolution of language cannot account for its development.

Between Noah and Abraham

- Ur
 - Birthplace of Abraham
 - Extensively excavated; millions of artifacts.
 - High engineering ability
 - Great art. Only gold and precious stones survive. We assume that similar works were produced in less durable media.
 - Large cities require water and sewer services that work.

Abraham

- Lived: 2167 – 1992 BC (born 290 years after the Flood)
- Abram moved from an advanced city to the wilderness (11:29 – 12:4) and was promised that his descendants would inherit it, but not yet (15:16).
- Abram visited Egypt (12:10).
- Abram’s nephew Lot was with him. They had to divide due to lack of grazing land (13:6). Lot moved to Sodom.

Abraham

- Abram rescued Lot after he had been taken prisoner by another king (14:14)
- Abram gave the King of Salem, a priest of God, 10% of his spoils of war (14:20)
- God promised childless Abram that he will have many descendants (15:5)
- Sarai tried to solve the childless problem the conventional way (16:1). Ishmael born. Ishmael described (16:12)

Abraham

- Abram, “exalted father,” was renamed Abraham, “father of a multitude” (17:5) when he was promised a son via Sarah at the age of 99.
- Circumcision begun (17:10)
- Abraham entertained angels (18:1, Hebrews 13:2) and bargained for Sodom (18:22)
- Lot and Sodom (19:1)
- Moab and Ammon born (19:31)

Abraham

- Abraham lied that Sarah was his sister (20:2)
- Isaac born (21:2)
- Hagar and Ishmael sent away (21:10)
- Abraham sacrificed Isaac (22:1)
- Abraham bought a tomb for Sarah (23:4)
- Abraham sent his servant to find a wife for Isaac (24:7)
- Rebekah encountered (24:15)
- Abraham takes another wife (25:1)
- Abraham died (25:7)

Abraham in the New Testament

- Galatians 4:21 – 31 (Romans 9:6 – 9) Hagar and Sarah were illustrations of law and faith. Ishmael was born by the generally accepted method. Hagar is compared to law. Isaac was a product of faith. Sarah is compared to freedom. Those born of rules persecute those born of faith. Those born of rules have no part in the promise.

Abraham in the New Testament

- Galatians 3:6 – 29 (Romans 4:1 – 16) Those of faith are the descendants of Abraham, inheritors of the promise. Neither the Law nor circumcision has a part in the promise.
- James 2:20 – 24 (Hebrews 11:17 – 19) Faith is perfected by action. Sacrificing Isaac seemed contrary to the promise, yet Abraham had faith that God could work it out.

Abraham in the New Testament

- Hebrews 7:1 – 25 Abraham was not the only one with a good relationship with God. Melchizedek was even more favored, and was honored by Abraham. Melchizedek became the proof that there were more priests than Mosaic.
- Hebrews 11:8 Abraham showed faith by leaving civilization and moving to a wilderness about which he knew nothing.

Abraham in the New Testament

- 1 Peter 3:6 Sarah calling Abraham 'Lord' is used as an example for godly wives. She was a precursor of Christian marriage which illustrates the relationship of Christ and His church to the natural man who cannot understand spiritual things.

Isaac in the Old Testament

- Genesis 21:2 – 35:29
- Lived: 2067 – 1887 BC
- (24) Wife
- (25) Twin sons
 - Jacob predicted to lead (25:23)
 - Esau sells birthright (25:31)
- (26) Philistia – says that Rebekah is his sister
- (27) Blessing of Jacob over Esau

Jacob in the Old Testament

- Genesis 25:26 – 49:33
- Lived: 2007 – 1860 BC
- (27) Esau vows revenge for lost birthright
- (28) Jacob goes to Laban to find a cousin to marry
 - 28:12 Jacob's ladder
 - 29:25 Jacob works 7 years for Rachel but gets Leah
 - 29:27 Jacob works another 7 years for Rachael
- (30) Jacob has lots of kids, human and goat
- (31) Jacob leaves Laban under duress (*cf* Gn 31:49)
- (32) Jacob wrestles an angel
- (33) Esau makes peace
- (34 – 49) Jacob's children

Isaac and Jacob in the New Testament

- Romans 9:6 – 13 The children of promise, not the physical children or Abraham are the children of God.
 - Isaac was miraculously born; Ishmael and the sons of Keturah were naturally born. Isaac was chosen for the plan by miracle, not genetics.
 - God chose Jacob before either he or Esau had done anything good or bad. Jacob was not chosen by works.
 - See Malachi 1:2 – 5. Israel was restored after Babylon; Edom was prevented by God from being restored. Yet, both had transgressed. God's plan does not change.
 - Individuals, whether common or honored, are patiently endured by God so that some may be granted mercy through faith (9:21 – 23, 32)

Isaac and Jacob in the New Testament

- Hebrews 11:9 Isaac and Jacob are included in the praise for Abraham that they believed the promise that they would inherit the land and be a numerous people. They lived by those promises despite famine, war, small families (Abraham and Isaac), a lack of civilization, and various calamities with children and neighbors. They did not always make the best choices, but they did not give up on the promises.
- Hebrews 11:20 Although Genesis 27 makes it appear that Isaac was deceived by Jacob in order to get his father's blessing, this verse implies that Isaac was aware that the deception was to fulfill the plan of God (25:23). God can use bad behavior to advance His plan.

Esau in the Old Testament

- Genesis 25:25 – 36:43
- Lived: 2007 – ??? BC
- Sells birthright (25:31)
- Marries two Hittites (26:34)
- Bears grudge against Jacob (27:41)
- Marries an Ishmaelite (28:9)
- Forgives Jacob (33:4)
- Esau becomes the father of a nation: Edom (36)

Esau in the New Testament

- Hebrews 12:16 Esau is described as immoral and godless because he did not take his birthright seriously.
 - Esau's clueless behavior resulted from his godlessness.
 - Irresponsibility breeds bitterness against the innocent.
 - Repentance could not undo the damage.
- A birthright is an inheritance which
 - May be years away.
 - Requires responsibility now.
 - Can become irretrievable (Hebrews 6:4 – 8)

Joseph in the Old Testament

- Genesis 30:24 – 50:26
- First child of Rachel, eleventh son of Jacob
- Coat of many colors, dream, sold (37)
- Potiphar's wife, prison (39)
- Interprets prisoners' dreams (40)
- Interprets Pharaoh's dream and rises to power (41)
- Brothers meet Joseph but do not recognize him (42)
- Brothers meet Joseph again (43)
- Joseph keeps Benjamin (44)
- Joseph reveals himself and invites family to Egypt (45)
- Joseph's family settles in Goshen (46 – 47)
- Jacob adopts Joseph's sons (48)
- Joseph formally forgives his brothers (50)

Joseph in the New Testament

- Hebrews 11:22 Joseph made plans for his burial with a view to the land promise that had been made to Abraham.
 - Even after death, Joseph was able to teach the promise of God.
 - Joseph demonstrated confidence in an unlikely return.
- Deceased Christians can continue to influence future generations. (1 Corinthians 15:29)
- Our faith is illustrated by our treasures (Matthew 6:19 – 21)
- Acts 7:9 – 16 Joseph's history summarized.

Other Children of Jacob in the Old Testament

- (34) Dinah – Taken by the prince of Shechem; Simeon and Levi, her full brothers, killed all the men of Shechem. See Genesis 49:5 – 7.
- (35) Jacob re-named Israel (He who prevails with God). Reuben sleeps with Bilhah (Rachel's maid and Jacob's concubine). See Genesis 49:4.
- (38) Judah marries a Canaanite and has three sons. The first son married Tamar, but died. The second son married her, but died. Judah was hesitant to try let the third son marry her, so sent her home. So Tamar disguised herself as a prostitute and had a child with Judah. (see Matthew 1:3)

Other Children of Jacob in the New Testament

- Revelation 5:5 "The lion of the tribe of Judah" (see Genesis 49:9).

Why are these unflattering stories in Genesis?

- To explain the ranking of tribes.
- The line of Jesus was like ours: a mess.
- To illustrate that God can make all things work together for the faithful.
- To illustrate how the faithful act and that the faithful are helped by God.

Moses' Parents in the Old Testament

- Exodus 2:1 – 10 To limit the growth of Israel, a decree was issued to cast every male child into the river (1:22). Moses' mother instead cast him adrift in the river in a reed boat, from which he was rescued by the Pharaoh's daughter. Moses' sister, who was watching the boat, offered to get a wet nurse, who happened to be Moses' mother. So, Moses grew up as Pharaoh's son.
- His parents were Amram and Jochebed (Exodus 6:20). Jochebed also was Amram's aunt.

Moses' Parents in the New Testament

- Hebrews 11:23 Moses' parents
 - Found a creative way to abide by the letter of the law, but not its intent.
 - Had no fear.
- Paul taught to obey the civil authorities (Romans 13:1 – 7) yet he used a creative way to avoid the law against new religions.
- The early Christians were able to make good decisions because they had no fear.

Moses in the Old Testament

- Exodus 2:2 – Deuteronomy 34:7
- Lived: 1527 – 1407 BC
- Background, birth, Midian to age 40 (Exodus 1 - 2)
- Burning bush, return to Egypt (Exodus 3 – 4)
- Ten plagues (Exodus 5 – 11)
- First Passover (Exodus 12 – 13)
- Crossing Red Sea (Exodus 14 – 15)
- Manna begins (Exodus 16)
- Travel to Mt. Sinai (Exodus 17 – 19)
- The Law given (Exodus 20 – 31)
- Golden calf (Exodus 32)
- Tabernacle built (Exodus 33 – 40)

Moses in the Old Testament

- Details of the Law (Leviticus)
- Numbering the people (Numbers 1 – 4)
- More laws during one year at Sinai (Numbers 5 – 9)
- From Sinai to Canaan (Numbers 10 – 12)
- Spies sent out (Numbers 13 – 14)
- History of the wandering period (Numbers 15 – 36)
- From wandering to Plains of Moab (Deuteronomy 1 – 3)
- Law repeated at Plains of Moab (Deuteronomy 4 – 26)
- Blessings and cursings (Deuteronomy 27 – 28)
- Final preparations for invasion (Deuteronomy 29 – 34)
- New Testament summary: Acts 7:20 - 44

Moses in Hebrews 11:23 – 29

- Exodus 2. The promises were better than becoming Pharaoh. The temptations of wealth and power have diverted the faith of many.
- Moses understood from the promises to Abraham about the Christ and recognized the contrast between earthly life and eternal life.
- Moses left Egypt not out of fear but based on something about God. God is our directing force, not the pressures of the world.
- Exodus 11 – 12. He followed directions even when they were a bit strange. God's symbolism is not "just" symbolism.
- Exodus 14. Walking a few miles between walls of water was at least unsettling. We have a similar path.

Moses in John 6:22 – 58

- At the beginning of John 6, Jesus fed 5000 men (plus women and children) starting with five loaves and two fish.
- During that night, Jesus walked across the Sea of Galilee.
- In the morning, the crowd tracked Jesus down, hoping for breakfast.
- Jesus turns the multiplying of bread into a symbol of life, and ties in the manna, bread from God, to represent Himself. (v32 – 33, 41, 48 – 51, 53 – 58)
- The manna began when they left Egypt (Exodus 16:4) and ended when they reached the promised land (Joshua 5:12).
- Jesus is manna for the spirit.

Moses in 2 Corinthians 3:7 – 15

- Exodus 34:28 – 35. After speaking with God, Moses would then tell the people what had been said. Moses' face shone after his times with God, and the people were frightened. After speaking, Moses wore a veil to conceal the fading of the glow. Paul contrasts this with:
 - Moses talked to God periodically; we can talk to God any time.
 - The veil also represented a barrier to understanding which is now lifted.
 - We see God's glory all the time as we are being transformed into the same image.
 - Therefore (2 Corinthians 4 – 5), we speak of our faith.

Miscellaneous Messianic Moses

- Hebrews 12:18 – 29. The image is Mt. Sinai which, when God spoke, was not to be touched upon penalty of death (Exodus 19:12 – 25, 20:18 – 21). The contrast is that the gospel is glorious in a non-threatening way.
- Hebrews 3:1 – 19. Although Moses was faithful in all things in the house of God, Jesus is better because not only was He faithful, but also built the house. We are that house (v6). The warning is not to be hardened and be immune to the impact of the miracles of God (v9). The criterion for entry to the Promised Rest is faith (v19).
- Hebrews 8:4 – 5, 9:18 – 25. Moses built a copy of the tabernacle in heaven. Jesus officiates in the original.

Moses in 1 Corinthians 10:1 - 14

- v1 – 2. The cloud was God's presence that preserved them from the Egyptian army (Exodus 14:19 – 24). These illustrated immersion: freedom, salvation, and dedication.
- v3 – 4. The manna represented the body of Jesus. Their water sprang from a rock (Exodus 17:6, Number 20:11). The rock represented salvation that was in the right place at the right time. The waters were the rivers of living water (John 7:37 – 39, Zechariah 14:8); the Spirit
- v5. Like Matthew 7:21, not all who are along for the ride will be recognized by Jesus.
- v7. The golden calf incident is recalled as a warning against returning to the old answers despite new miracles.
- v8. God's prior reaction to immorality (Numbers 25:9)

Miscellaneous Moses

- 2 Timothy 3:8 Jewish tradition taught that the primary Egyptian magicians in Exodus 7:11 who reproduced some of the miracles were named Jannes and Jambres. We get a hint here that these two could not really do miracles, but were clever fakes (v5, "holding to a form of godliness, but having denied its power.") People can see real miracles and still try to compete.
- Jude 9 Michael argued with the devil over Moses' body (Deuteronomy 34:8). God sent a chief angel to handle burial details of one whose sin prevented his entry into the Promised Land. God takes pains to honor even those who make a mess.
- Revelation 15:3 (Exodus 15:1 – 18) The angels still sing this song in heaven.

Miscellaneous Moses

- Matthew 17:3 (Mark 9:4, Luke 9:30) Moses and Elijah appeared on a mountain to talk with Jesus in order to illustrate to the disciples that Jesus was more important than anyone, and also was not opposed to previous messengers from God. (see Matthew 17:5)
- John 3:14 (Numbers 21:9) The Israelites were complaining about the free food and conditions in general, so God sent a plague of poisonous snakes. The people repented and asked Moses for relief. God told Moses to make a bronze serpent on a stick; those who were bitten and looked at the bronze snake would live. This is used as a symbol of the crucified Lord and the result of faith in Him.

Other Wilderness Events

- Matthew 27:51 (Exodus 26:31 – 37) The veil of the Temple was torn from top to bottom when Jesus died. Jesus passed within the veil (Hebrews 6:19). Only the High Priest could pass through the veil (Hebrews 9:7, Leviticus 16:17). Jesus inaugurated a new way through the veil (Hebrews 10:20).
- Revelation 8:3 (Exodus 30:1 – 10) The altar of incense represents the prayers of the saints.
- Hebrews 4:1 The promised rest (Exodus 33:14) remains for us.
- 2 Peter 2:15 – 16 Balaam (Numbers 22) is an example of prophets-for-hire in the first century. Also Revelation 2:14.
- Romans 11:9 (Deuteronomy 29:4) recalls Moses grim reminder despite the miracles of the Wandering period.