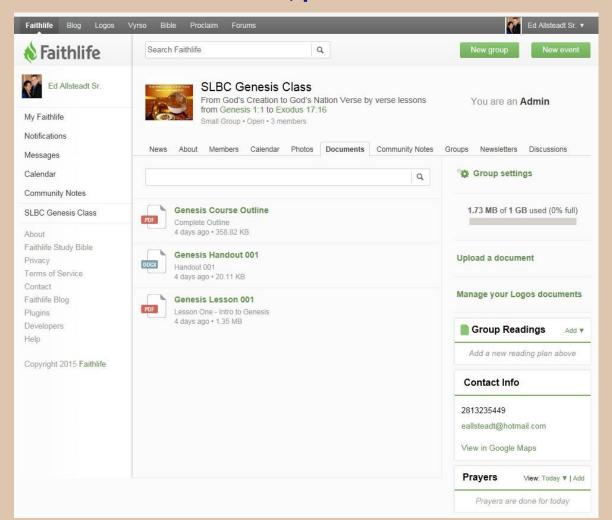
From God's Creation to God's Nation Genesis 1:1 to Exodus 17:16



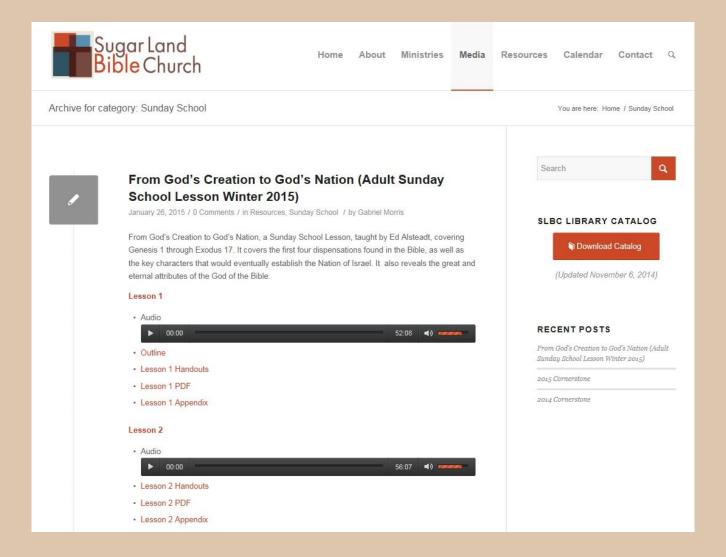
Faithlife Small Group

To become a member of "SLBC Genesis Class", please send an email to eallsteadt@hotmail.com





www.slbc.org





Chaos or Cosmos?

What Is Life?

What Is Man?

Buried Clues.

Flood or Fiction?

How Old Is Earth?

Dinosaurs!

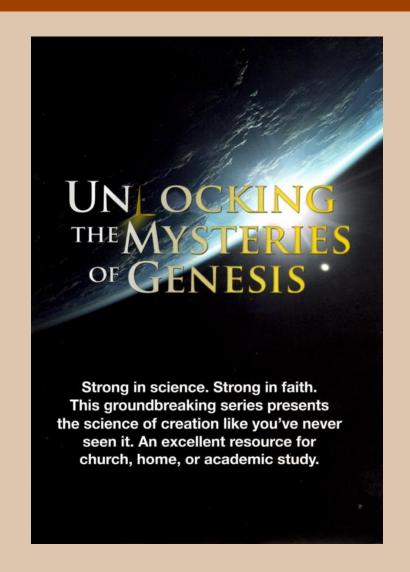
The Ice Age.

Rise of Civilization.

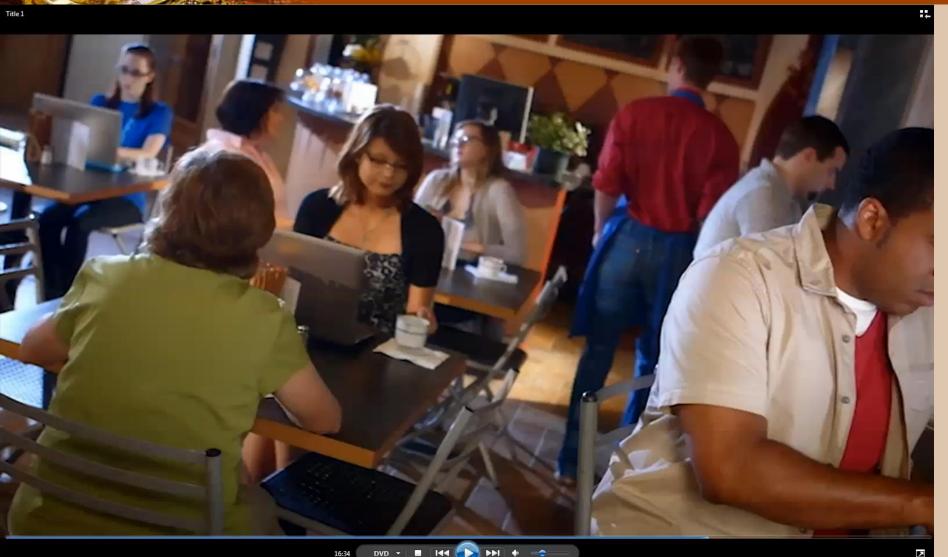
Origin of the Universe.

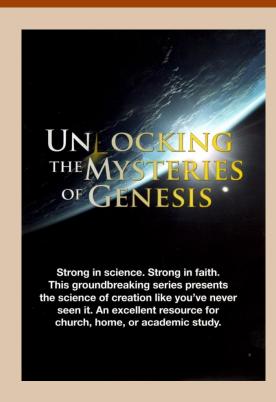
Uniqueness of Earth.

Science and Scripture.





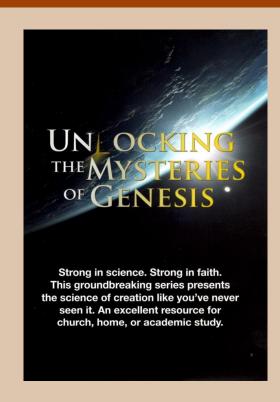




Chaos or Cosmos?



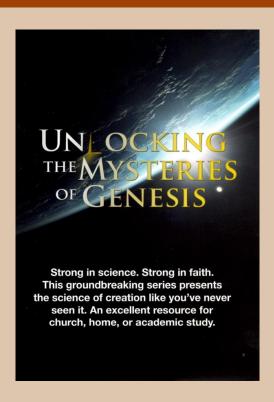




What Is Life?

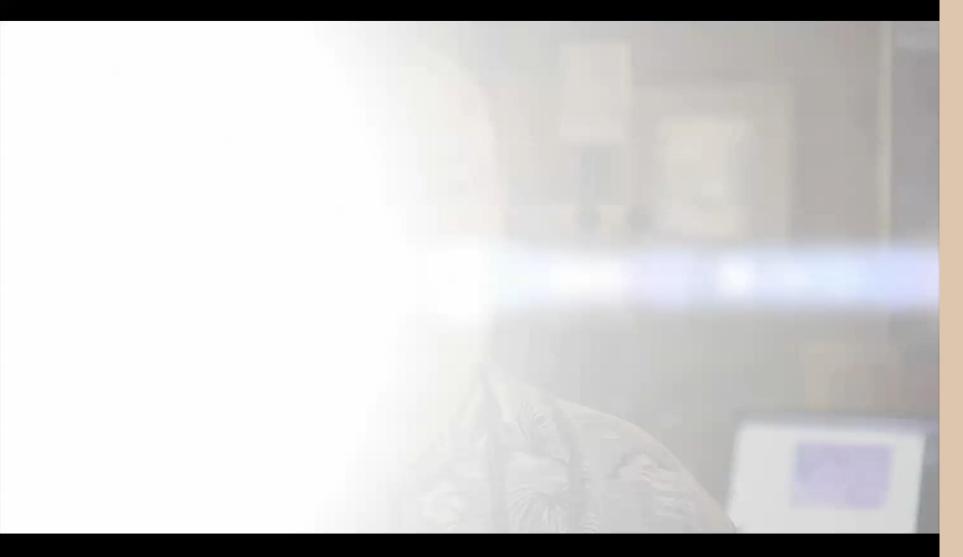


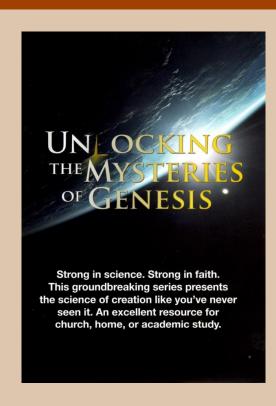




What Is Man?



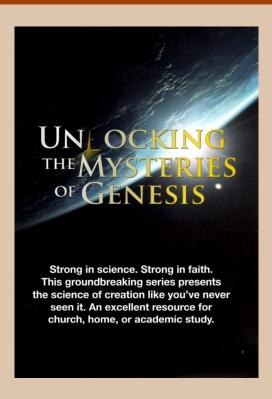




Buried Clues.



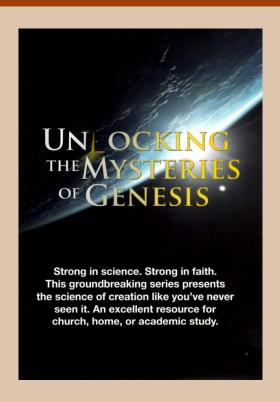




How Old Is Earth?

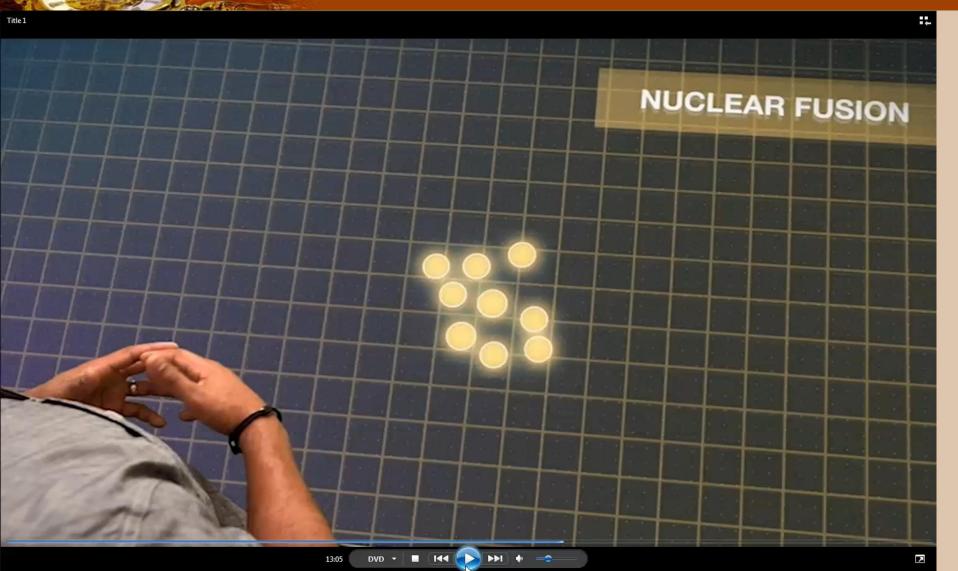


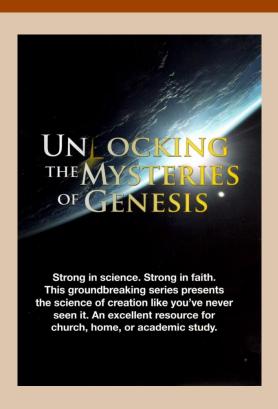




Dinosaurs!



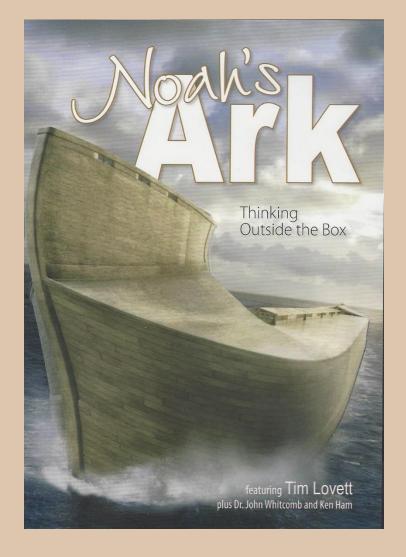




Origin of the Universe.



The website and ordering information is: https://answersingenesis.org/store/





Natural Selection

Genetics

The Origen of Life

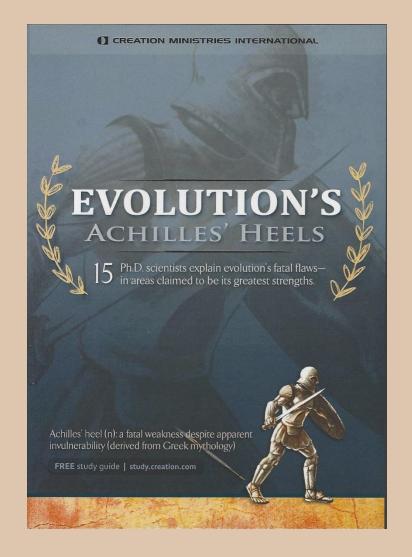
The Fossil Record

The Geologic Column

Radiometric Dating

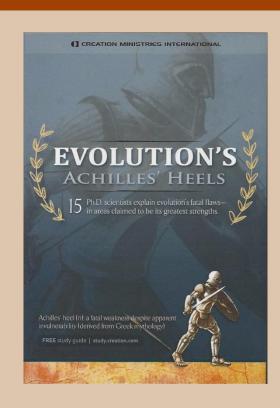
Cosmology

Ethical Implications







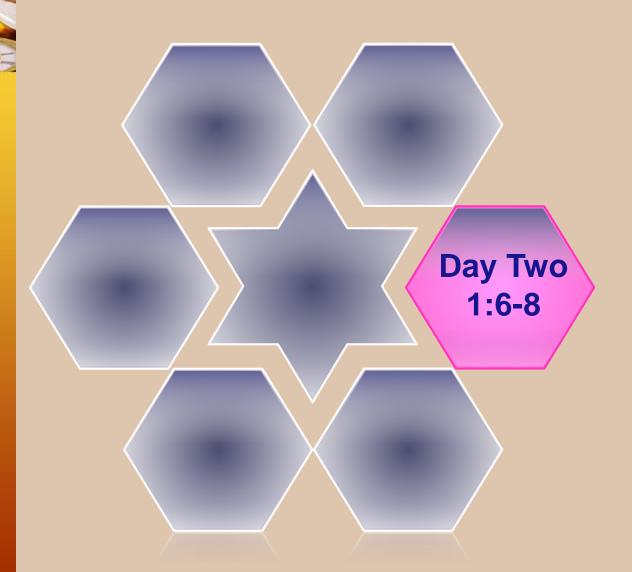


Ethical Implications



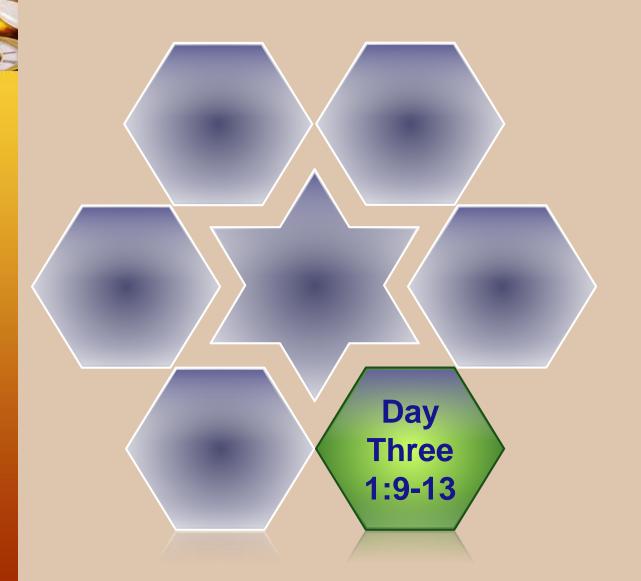
Day One

- Out of nothing, God spoke the universe and earth into existence.
- The universe was dark and empty other than the pre-formed earth.
- The earth was formless and uninhabitable, being covered in water.
- The Holy Spirit was protectively hovering over the earth.
- God illuminated the earth and separated the newly distinguished "day" from the "night".
- It is "likely" that God created the angels at this time.



Day Two

- God created the atmospheric heaven by dividing and stretching out the water that covered the earth.
- The result was a vapor canopy that surrounded the earth.
- The vapor canopy produced perfect conditions throughout the earth.
- God allowed the completion of this stage of creation to be delayed until the third day



Day Three

- From the water covered surface of the earth,
 God spoke dry land into existence and named the dry land "earth" and the gathered water "seas".
- The work that began on the second day was completed with the formation of the earth, and God judged it as good.
- God commanded that vegetation, plants, and trees come forth from the dry land.
- God judged the vegetation, plants, and trees as good.



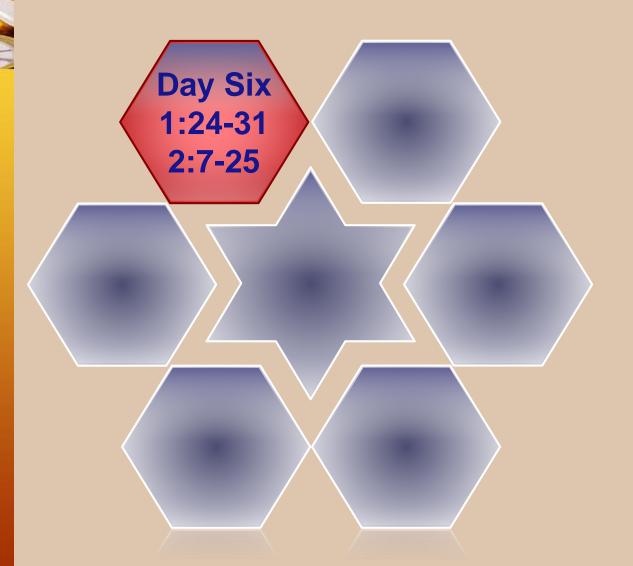
Day Four

- God made the
 astrosphere, the
 "celestial sphere" of the
 stars and planets
 surrounding and
 illuminating the
 terrestrial sphere.
- God handed the task of separation to the luminaries (day & night)
- The luminaries were to serve as (1) evidence of the glory of God and as navigational signs, (2) clocks for festivals and seasons, (3) 24-cycle of days and nights, (4) measurement of years, and (5) to provide light upon the earth.



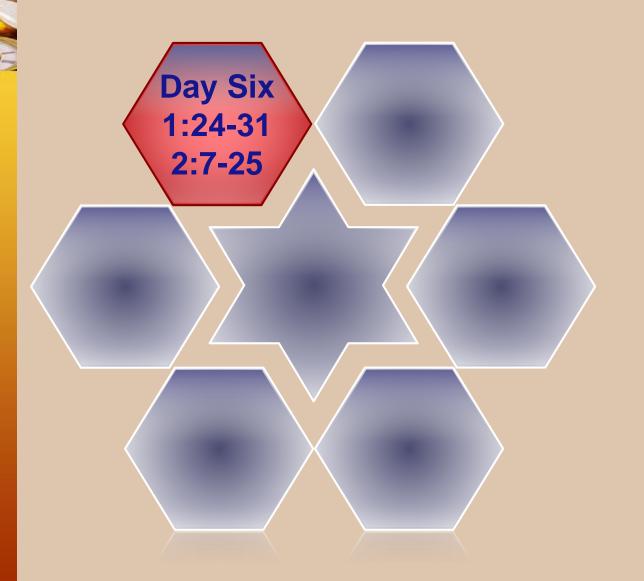
Day Five

- God created living creatures (living souls) to fill the sky and the sea.
- God singled out, or specifically mentioned, the great sea creatures to confront the myths throughout Egypt, Mesopotamia, Canaan, and even Israel to show God has authority over the great sea creatures and they are His creation.
- God shows His care and concern with the creatures He created by blessing them.



Day Six

- God made the cattle (domesticated), creatures that creep on the ground, and beasts of the earth (nondomesticated).
- One creation account:
 Gen 1 overall account
 with man as the last of a
 series and Gen 2 where
 man is the center of
 interest.
- The female was formed from a part of the male thereby, the entire human race is from one man.



Day Six (cont)

- God makes material
 man from the dust of the
 ground, and breathed
 into man the immaterial
 soul and spirit. This
 unity (material and
 immaterial) was made in
 the image and likeness
 of God, unlike any other
 of God's creatures.
- God gave man instructions and appointed them (male & female) to rule over the earth.
- All of God's creation was determined to be "very good".



Day Seven

- Following the six 24
 hour days of creation,
 where God created the
 universe and all that is
 in it, He rested.
- Though not a command to mankind, it appears that mankind followed the example of the seven day week with one of those days for rest.
- 2,513 years later (1491
 BC) God gave the newly
 established Nation of
 Israel The Law. Sabbath
 (Shabbat) was then
 identified with God
 resting on the seventh
 day of the week.



First Week

- Day One Empty universe except for earth, special light
- Day Two Atmospheric heaven (water canopy)
- Day Three Land, vegetation, plants, and trees
- Day Four Filled the universe with the sun, moon, and stars
- Day Five Creatures to fill the sky and seas
- Day Six Cattle, creeping things, and beasts. One man and one woman
- Day Seven God rested



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"The Hebrew word toledot occurs first in 2:4 where it introduces the next section of the book. This Hebrew word often reads "generations," "histories," "descendants," or, as here (in the NASB and NIV), "account." The word summarizes what follows in the section and introduces what became of something, in this case the universe, or, more often, someone. The person mentioned after toledot is not usually the central figure in the section but the person who originated what follows. The toledot statements contribute the major structural and conceptual framework for the whole Book of Genesis."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

".. the material within each tol'dot is a microcosm of the development of the Book of Genesis itself, with the motifs of blessing and cursing playing a dominant role. Within each of the first several tol'dot is a deterioration to cursing until 12:1–12, where the message moves to the promise of blessing. From this point on there is a constant striving for the place of blessing, but still with each successive narrative there is deterioration, for Isaac and Jacob did not measure up to Abraham. Consequently at the end of Genesis the family is not in the land of blessing but in Egypt."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"Assuming that these toledoth divisions represent the original documents from which Genesis was collected, there is still the question whether the specific names are to be understood as subscripts or as superscripts, or some of each. Are they headings applied to the material following, or closing signatures of that which precedes?"



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"The weight of evidence suggests that the respective names attached to the toledoth represent subscripts or closing signatures. The events recorded in each division all took place before, not after, the death of the individuals so named, and so could in each case have been accessible to them. The main difficulty with this view is that most of the portions that would be assigned to Ishmael and to Esau under this formula hardly seem appropriate for them to have written. However, this problem can be avoided by assuming that "the generations of Ishmael" constituted a small subdivision within the broader record maintained by Isaac, and finally transmitted by him. Similarly, the "generations of Esau" may have been appropriated by Jacob in his own larger account later transmitted under the heading "the generations of Jacob."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"If this explanation is correct, then the Book of Genesis can be divided into nine main subdivisions, as follows:

- (1) "The generations of the heavens and the earth" (Genesis 1:1–2:4)
- (2) "The book of the generations of Adam" (Genesis 2:4b–5:1)
- (3) "The generations of Noah" (Genesis 5:1b–6:9)
- (4) "The generations of the sons of Noah" (Genesis 6:9b–10:1)
- (5) "The generations of Shem" (Genesis 10:1b–11:10)
- (6) "The generations of Terah" (Genesis 11:10b–11:27)
- (7) "The generations of Isaac" (Genesis 11:27b–25:19)
- (8) "The generations of Jacob" (Genesis 25:19b–37:2)
- (9) "The generations of the Sons of Jacob" (Genesis 37:2b–Exodus 1:1)



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"Thus it is probable that the Book of Genesis was written originally by actual eyewitnesses of the events reported therein. Probably the original narratives were recorded on tables of stone or clay, in common with the practice of early times, and then handed down from father to son, finally coming into the possession of Moses. Moses perhaps selected the appropriate sections for compilation, inserted his own editorial additions and comments, and provided smooth transitions from one document to the next, with the final result being the Book of Genesis as we have received it."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"Although this theory of the authorship of Genesis cannot be rigidly proved, it does seem to fit all available facts better than any other theory. It is consistent with the doctrine of Biblical inspiration and authority, as well as with the accurate historicity of its records. Furthermore, this approach provides vivid insight into the accounts, and a more vibrant awareness of their freshness and relevance, than any other."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"Toldot is a Hebrew word generally translated by the term "generations." As mentioned, Moses was primarily a compiler of Genesis, and he compiled eleven family documents. Each family document is marked with a beginning statement: These are the generations of. Thus, the term toldot marks the beginning of a family document. Generally, two Hebrew words are found: eleh toldot, meaning these are the generations of. These two words act as the title of a new section—the title of what follows, not what precedes it. This is evident from the usage in Ruth 4:18 where the words clearly function as a title to what follows. The basic meaning is "this is what became of." This is what issued from the point just made; this is what became of someone in detail, which is relevant to the purpose of Genesis. For that reason, when a toldot is followed by a name, it is not always primarily concerned with the one named, but always concerned with what became of the one named."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"For example, when it states that these are the generations of Terah, what follows is primarily concerned with Abraham, not Terah, although it does show what became of Terah; what became of Terah was Abraham. Another example is the toldot of Isaac, which does not primarily deal with Isaac but with Jacob. That toldot states what became of Isaac, namely Jacob. On the other hand, the toldot of Jacob is primarily concerned about Joseph because "what became of Jacob" was Joseph. Therefore, each toldot explains what became of a line. Each toldot also shows a narrowing of the line to the chosen seed and contains the themes of blessing and cursing."



Part One: Section One

This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made earth and heaven.

"The toldots begin in Genesis 2:4 following introductory material in 1:1 through 2:3. The remainder of the book after this preface is a compilation of eleven toldots. In the introduction, the author deals with creation out of chaos, how man was created in the image of God and given sovereignty over the earth and the animal kingdom, and how God crowned creation by enjoying His Sabbath rest. This section records three blessings: animal life (1:22), human life (1:27–28), and the seventh day (2:3). With that introduction, Moses moved on to the eleven toldots."

Part One: Section One

First Toledot

Second Toledot

Third Toledot

Fourth Toledot

Fifth Toledot

Sixth Toledot

Seventh Toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Adam

- "What became of creation"
- 2:4 4:26
- Creation of the heavens and earth
- Creation of Adam & Eve
- The Fall and its results
- Edenic Covenant
- Adamic Covenant

Adamic Covenant

Edenic Covenant



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Adam

- "What became of Adam"
- 5:1 6:8
- Death and corruption
- God's displeasure with sin
- Decline from Adam to Noah
- Angelic corruption of womanhood



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Noah

- "What became of Noah"
- 6:9 9:29
- Judgement of the flood
- Salvation of Noah
- Noahic Covenant



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of the Sons of Noah

- "What became of Noah's sons"
- 10:1 11:9
- Confusion, dispersion, and expansion of humanity at Babel



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Shem

- "The expansion of what became of Shem"
- 11:10-26
- Lineage of Noah to Shem to Abraham
- God's restoration program begins



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Terah

- "What became of Terah; namely, Abraham"
- 11:27 25:11
- The life of Abraham
- Abrahamic Covenant: God's plan for blessing



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Ishmael

- "What became of Ishmael"
- 25:12-18
- The fate of the notchosen line



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Isaac

- "What became of Isaac"
- 25:19 35:29
- Life of Isaac
- Story of Jacob
- Development of Israel
- Efforts to attain God's blessing



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

toledot of Esau, The Same Is Edom

- "What became of Esau"
- 36:1-8
- Ending of the line not chosen



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

Eleventh toledot

Father of the Edomites

- "What became of Esau as the father of the Edomites"
- 36:9 37:1
- Fate of Nations not chosen
- Accounts of the Edomites, Horites, and Amalekites
- Contrast between Esau and Jacob



First toledot

Second toledot

Third toledot

Fourth toledot

Fifth toledot

Sixth toledot

Seventh toledot

Eighth toledot

Ninth toledot

Tenth toledot

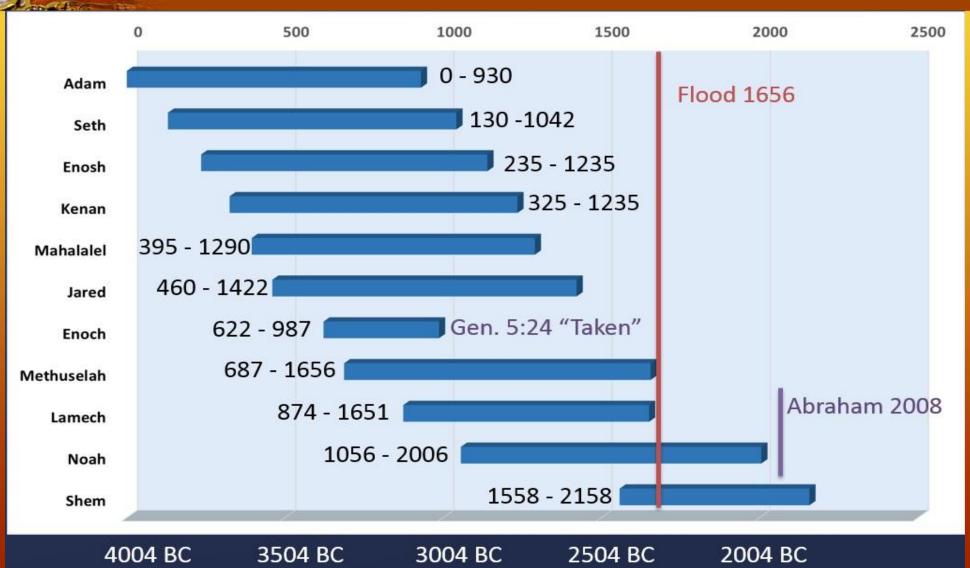
Eleventh toledot

toledot of Jacob

- "What became of Jacob; namely, Joseph"
- 37:2 50:26
- Story of Jacob's sons and the beginning of the Twelve Tribes
- Life of Joseph
- Resettlement of the Jewish people in Egypt during famine



Part One: Section One



2349 BC

2249 BC

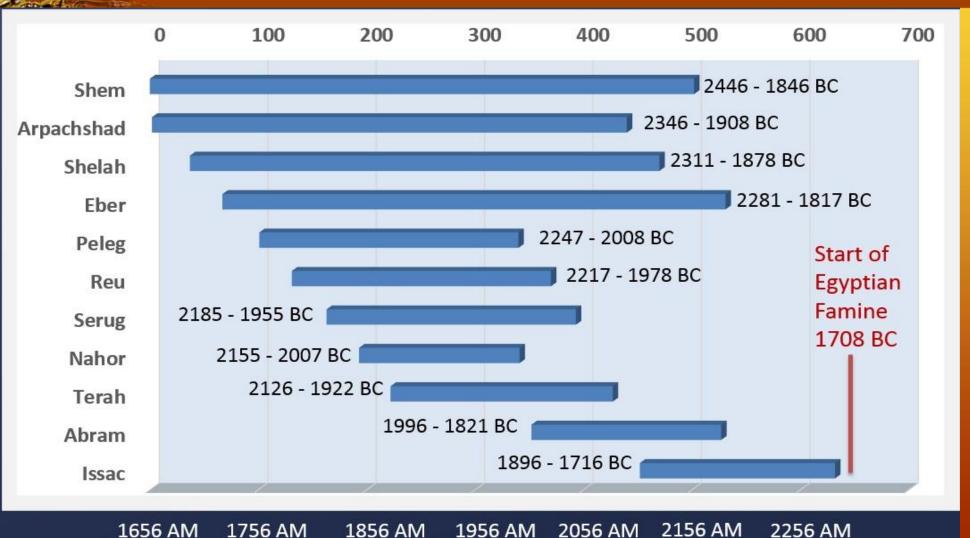
2149 BC

From God's Creation to God's Nation

Part One: Section One

1849 BC

1749 BC



2049 BC

1949 BC