

HOW GOD FORMED THE HEAVENS AND EARTH (Days 1-3 of Creation: Genesis 1:2-13)

- A. The **STRUCTURE** of **GENESIS 1:1-2:3**.
- B. The **INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT** of **CREATION. (1:1)**
- C. The **SPECIFIC DETAILS** of **CREATION. (1:2 – 31)**

There are those who believe that there is a _____ of time between Genesis 1:1-2.

- 1) View #1: Genesis 1:1 sets forth the original _____, followed by the alleged fall of _____ with 1/3 of the angels, causing a divine _____ (“the earth was without form and void”), so that vs.3 is actually the _____ of the heavens and the earth due to a chaotic state. This is called also the “ruin – reconstruction” view.
- 2) View #2: This is similar to view #1 except it supposedly acts as an _____ dumping ground for the timing of the geological ice ages, the fossil record, dinosaurs, etc. to accommodate supposedly _____ of years for the existence of the earth.
- 3) View #3: This view interprets this verse as a continuation of Genesis 1:1 by explaining _____ God created and what did it _____, with no reference to the fall of Satan and the judgment of God. This is the simple and unforced reading of Gen. 1.

1. The *initial existence and condition of the Earth. (1:2)* The _____ now becomes the focus or emphasis of the remainder of Genesis 1 and how everything God created relates to it. (1:2a)

a. The Earth “was “without form” (tohu) meaning _____, “and void” which means _____.

- Why is this important to understand?

b. The Earth also included “_____ on the _____ of the _____”. (1:2b)

- Was this a “moral darkness” due to God’s judgment?
- What is God’s relation to actual “darkness”?

c. The Earth is described as having “the _____ was _____ over the face of the _____”. (1:2c)

- What does this indicate?

2. **DAY 1. (Genesis 1:3-5)** _____ is the subject of each of these verses as Creator & Designer.
- God, in view of the darkness, then _____, "Let there be _____" ; and "there was _____" - instantaneously done by God's creative and enormous power. (1:3)
 - What is this "light"?
 - God's evaluation of what He had done is that "God _____ the light, that it was _____;" and the result was that "God _____ the light from the darkness." (1:4)
 - God "_____ the light _____, and the darkness He _____ . So _____ and _____ were the _____ ." (1:5)
 - What is significant about this?
3. **DAY 2. (Genesis 1:6-8)** On Day 2, God forms 2 essential elements for human life – an oxygen atmosphere and hydrogen of water. How did this happen?
- Then God _____, "Let there be a _____ in the midst of the waters (this is the creation of the atmosphere – the sky), and let it _____ the _____ from the _____ ." (1:6) This involved the creation of the hydrosphere.
 - "Thus God _____ the firmament, and _____ the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and _____ ." (1:7)
 - "And God _____ the firmament _____ . So the _____ and the _____ were the _____ ." (1:8)
4. **DAY 3. (Genesis 1:9-13)** On Day 3, God continues to form the Earth by forming the land & seas, and then begins to fill it with the creation of plants, vegetation, seed, and fruit – all with man's habitation and God's glory in view.
- God forming* – Then God _____, "Let the waters under the heavens be _____ into one place, and let the _____ appear"; and _____ . (1:9) And God _____ the dry land _____, and the gathering together of the waters He _____ . And God _____ that it was _____ . (1:10)
 - God filling* - Then God _____, "Let the earth bring forth _____, the _____ that yields _____, and the _____ that yields fruit according to its _____, whose seed is in _____, on the earth"; and _____ . (1:11) And the earth _____ grass, the herb that yields seed according to its kind, and the tree that yields fruit, whose seed is in itself according to its _____. And God _____ that it was _____. (1:12) So the _____ and the _____ were the _____. (1:13)
 - Some closing thoughts: