



# Bible History

## *Early Earth*

### I. THE CREATION (Genesis 1:1-31; Genesis 2:1-3)

#### A. The Days of Creation

1. Day one (Genesis 1:3-5)
  - a. The labour of the day (Genesis 1:3-5)
    - (1) The call for light (Genesis 1:3)
    - (2) The dividing of light from the darkness (Genesis 1:4)
    - (3) The naming of both (Genesis 1:5)
      - a) Light was called **Day**.
      - b) Darkness was called **Night**.
  - b. The blessing of the day (Genesis 1:4)
    - (1) God saw the light
    - (2) That it was good
2. Day two (Genesis 1:6-8)
  - a. The labour of the day (Genesis 1:6-8)
    - (1) The dividing of the waters (Genesis 1:6-7)
      - a) A firmament was introduced into the midst of the waters (Genesis 1:6).
      - b) It divided the waters (Genesis 1:7).
        - i) Those under the firmament
        - ii) From those above the firmament
    - (2) The naming of the firmament—**Heaven** (Genesis 1:8)
  - b. The blessing of the day—no blessing
3. Day three (Genesis 1:9-13)
  - a. The labour of the day (Genesis 1:9-12)
    - (1) The gathering of the land and waters (Genesis 1:9)
      - a) The waters under heaven were gathered into one place.
      - b) The dry land appeared from underneath the waters.
      - c) Note: It would seem that all the water was in one location surrounding one landmass.
    - (2) The naming of both (Genesis 1:10)
      - a) The dry land was called **Earth**.
      - b) The gathered waters were called **Seas**.
    - (3) The introduction of vegetation (Genesis 1:11-12)
      - a) Grass (Genesis 1:11, 12)
      - b) Herb yielding seed (Genesis 1:11, 12)
      - c) The fruit tree (Genesis 1:11, 12)
  - b. The blessing of the day (Genesis 1:10, 12)
    - (1) God saw the Earth and Seas, that it was good (Genesis 1:10).
    - (2) God saw the vegetation, that it was good (Genesis 1:12).
4. Day four (Genesis 1:14-19)



- a. The labour of the day
    - (1) The call for lights in the firmament (Genesis 1:14-15)
      - a) To divide the day from the night
      - b) For signs
      - c) For seasons
      - d) For days
      - e) For years
    - (2) The identification of the lights (Genesis 1:16)
      - a) The greater light—the sun
      - b) The lesser light—the moon
      - c) The stars also
    - (3) The assignment of the lights (Genesis 1:16-18)
      - a) The greater light was to rule the day.
      - b) The lesser light was to rule the night.
  - b. The blessing of the day (Genesis 1:18)
    - (1) The light was divided from the darkness.
    - (2) God saw that it was good.
5. Day five (Genesis 1:20-23)
- a. The labour of the day
    - (1) The introduction of fish and fowl (Genesis 1:20-21)
    - (2) The call for multiplication (Genesis 1:22)
  - b. The blessing of the day (Genesis 1:21)
    - (1) God saw the fish and fowl
    - (2) And saw that it was good
6. Day six (Genesis 1:24-31)
- a. The labour of the day
    - (1) The bringing forth of land animals (Genesis 1:24-25)
    - (2) The making of man (Genesis 1:26-28)
      - a) The pattern of man (Genesis 1:26)
        - i) Made in God's *image*
        - ii) Made in God's *likeness*
      - b) The dominion of man (Genesis 1:26)
        - i) Over the fish
        - ii) Over the fowl
        - iii) Over the cattle
        - iv) Over the earth
        - v) Over the creeping thing
    - (3) The provisions for each (Genesis 1:29-30)
  - b. The blessing of the day
    - (1) God saw the land animals, that it was good (Genesis 1:25).
    - (2) God saw every thing, that it was VERY good (Genesis 1:31).
7. Day seven (Genesis 2:1-3)
- a. The heavens and the earth were finished (Genesis 2:1).
  - b. God ended His work which He had made (Genesis 2:2).
  - c. God rested on the seventh day (Genesis 2:3).
    - (1) He blessed it.
    - (2) He sanctified it.



B. The Questions of Creation

1. Why is there water and darkness found in Genesis 1:2?
2. When were the angels created and how did they sing at the creation (Job 38:4-11)?
3. When did the Devil have a throne (Isaiah 14:13) and seek to be like the most High (Isaiah 14:14)?

II. THE FALL (Genesis 3:1-24)

A. The Assault (Genesis 3:1-5)

1. The origin of the assault—the serpent (Genesis 3:1)
2. The process of the assault (Genesis 3:1-5)
  - a. Doubt (Genesis 3:1)
  - b. Dabble (Genesis 3:2-3)
  - c. Deny (Genesis 3:4-5)

B. The Sin (Genesis 3:6-10)

1. The choice (Genesis 3:6)
  - a. Eve was deceived (1 Timothy 2:14).
  - b. Adam sinned willfully.
2. The consequences (Genesis 3:7)
  - a. Their eyes were opened.
  - b. They knew they were naked.
  - c. Note: This is the introduction of a conscience.
3. The conviction (Genesis 3:8-10)
  - a. They heard the voice of the LORD God walking in the garden (Genesis 3:8).
  - b. They hid themselves (Genesis 3:8).
  - c. The LORD God called unto Adam (Genesis 3:9).
  - d. Adam acknowledged his fear and apprehension (Genesis 3:10).

C. The Judgment (Genesis 3:11-19)

1. The initial blame (Genesis 3:11-13)
2. The judgment on the serpent (Genesis 3:14-15)
3. The judgment on the woman (Genesis 3:16)
4. The judgment on the man (Genesis 3:17-19)

D. The Provisions (Genesis 3:20-24)

1. The provision of a name for the woman (Genesis 3:20)
2. The provision of coats of skin (Genesis 3:21)
3. The provision of preservation from the tree of life (Genesis 3:22-24)



### III. THE GENERATIONS

#### A. The Chronology

1. 0 = creation of Adam
2. 130 = birth of Seth
3. 235 = birth of Enos
4. 325 = birth of Cainan
5. 395 = birth of Mahalaleel
6. 460 = birth of Jared
7. 622 = birth of Enoch
8. 687 = birth of Methuselah
9. 874 = birth of Lamech
10. 930 = death of Adam
11. 987 = death of Enoch
12. 1,042 = death of Seth
13. 1,056 = birth of Noah
14. 1,140 = death of Enos
15. 1,235 = death of Cainan
16. 1,290 = death of Mahalaleel
17. 1,422 = death of Jared
18. 1,556 = birth of Japheth
19. 1,558 = birth of Shem
20. 1,651 = death of Lamech
21. 1,656 = death of Methuselah
22. 1,656 = flood
23. 1,757 = birth of Peleg
24. 1,878 = birth of Terah
25. 2,006 = death of Noah
26. 2,008 = birth of Abram
27. 2,108 = birth of Isaac
28. 2,168 = birth of Jacob and Esau
29. 2,259 = birth of Joseph

#### B. The Lineage

1. Of Cain (Genesis 4:17-22)
  - a. Begat Enoch (Genesis 4:17)
  - b. Begat Irad (Genesis 4:18)
  - c. Begat Mehujael (Genesis 4:18)
  - d. Begat Methusael (Genesis 4:18)
  - e. Begat Lamech (Genesis 4:18)
    - (1) Begat Jabal (Genesis 4:20)
      - a) Tent-dwellers
      - b) Cattle owners
    - (2) Begat Jubal—musicians (Genesis 4:21)
    - (3) Begat Tubal-cain—artificers (Genesis 4:22)



2. Of Seth (Genesis 5:6-32)
  - a. Begat Enos (Genesis 5:6); prayer began (Genesis 4:26)
  - b. Begat Cainan (Genesis 5:10)
  - c. Begat Mahalaleel (Genesis 5:13)
  - d. Begat Jared (Genesis 5:15)
  - e. Begat Enoch (Genesis 5:19); taken by God (Genesis 5:24)
  - f. Begat Methuselah (Genesis 5:22); died the year of the flood
  - g. Begat Lamech (Genesis 5:26)
  - h. Begat Noah (Genesis 5:28-29)
    - (1) Begat Shem (Genesis 5:32)
    - (2) Begat Ham (Genesis 5:32)
    - (3) Begat Japheth (Genesis 5:32)

### C. The Civilization

1. The seventh from Adam
  - a. Enoch was born as the “seventh from Adam” (Jude 14) through the appointed seed of Seth (Genesis 4:25).
  - b. However, there was another “seventh from Adam.” This man descended through the rejected line of Cain and his name was Lamech (Genesis 4:17-18).
  - c. And, whereas Enoch walked with God and was not for God took him (Genesis 5:24), Lamech has the distinction of being the first recorded bigamist (Genesis 5:19) and the second recorded murderer (Genesis 5:23-24).
  - d. In addition, whereas Enoch fathered Methuselah—the man with the oldest recorded human lifespan and the one whose death marked the coming of the flood; Lamech fathered three sons who became the founders of human civilization—in context, not a high honour.
2. Lamech’s three sons were named Jabal, Jubal and Tubal-cain.
  - a. Jabal lived the life of a nomad by dwelling in tents and keeping cattle (Genesis 5:20).
    - (1) The significance of what he did is not to be found in the domestication of animals since Abel kept sheep much earlier (Genesis 4:2).
    - (2) Therefore, his contribution must be found in having herds so large that he had to travel far for pasture and in his inventing of tents as portable dwelling places (they already had cities—Genesis 4:17).
    - (3) This made possible the first requirement for civilization—the accumulation of wealth.
  - b. Jubal founded the musical profession through his introduction of the harp (string instruments) and the organ (wind instruments) (Genesis 5:21). He represents the pursuit of leisure which is made possible by the accumulation of wealth.
  - c. Tubal-cain taught a guild of metalworkers (Genesis 5:22). As a craftsman, he represents the specialization of labor which leads to an



- abundance of cheap goods for all and an opportunity for increased income and social status for the lower classes.
- d. These three conditions—accumulation of wealth, pursuit of leisure and specialization of labor—set the stage for the development of civilization.
3. Why did the descendants of Cain and not of Seth establish the first civilization? Is it wrong to be civilized? Well, no.
  4. Many of the saints throughout scripture have certainly used their civilization to better do God's work. However, though civilization is not evil in and of itself, it consistently leads man to wickedness.
    - a. Wealth and leisure lead to laziness and sin.
    - b. Even Sodom's sins began with "pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness" (Ezekiel 16:49).
    - c. Amos rightfully declared, "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion" (Amos 6:1).
      - (1) Because of their comfort, the Israelites "put far away the evil day" (Amos 6:3) and did not recognize that judgment was near.
      - (2) They spent their days lying "upon beds of ivory" (Amos 6:4), chanting "to the sound of the viol" (Amos 6:5), drinking "wine in bowls" (Amos 6:6) and anointing themselves "with the chief ointments" (Amos 6:6) instead of grieving for the affliction of their people (Amos 6:6).
  5. We are not commanded to totally remove ourselves from society, "for then must ye needs go out of the world" (1 Corinthians 5:9-10).
    - a. However, we are warned against loving the world (1 John 2:15) or conforming ourselves to it (Romans 12:2).
    - b. We are commanded to "come out from among them, and be ye separate" (2 Corinthians 6:17).
    - c. We are reminded that "whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (James 4:4).
    - d. We are to stand apart from the wickedness of this world and refuse to follow the crowd.
    - e. We must refuse to allow our lives to be absorbed by the culture of our world.
    - f. We must go to Christ "without the camp" (Hebrews 13:13) and refuse to "dwell in the tents of wickedness" (Psalm 84:10).
    - g. Why should we seek the comfort and safety of this world's tents when we can better please our God by sleeping in the open fields (2 Samuel 11:11) under the divinely created stars?

#### IV. THE FLOOD

##### A. The Cause of the Flood (Genesis 6:1-7, 11-12)

1. The sons of God took wives of the daughters of men (Genesis 6:1-3).
2. There were giants in the earth (Genesis 6:4).
3. Violence and evil increased (Genesis 6:5, 11-12).



- B. The Preserved from the Flood (Genesis 6:8-10, 13-22; Genesis 7:1-10)
1. One hundred and twenty years was given until the flood (Genesis 6:3).
  2. The generations of Noah allowed for him to be spared (Genesis 6:8-10).
  3. The Lord promised a flood and commanded Noah to build an ark (Genesis 6:13-22).
  4. Seven days prior to the flood, Noah was told to enter the ark (Genesis 7:1-10).
  5. Eight souls were spared on the ark (1 Peter 3:18-22).
- C. The Coming of the Flood (Genesis 7:10-24)
1. The dates
    - a. The rain began on 600<sup>th</sup> year of Noah's life (1,656), the 2<sup>nd</sup> month, and 17<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 7:11). This was the day the ark was entered (Genesis 7:13). Note: It had not yet rained on earth (Genesis 2:5-6).
    - b. It rained forty days and forty nights—ending on year 1,656, the 3<sup>rd</sup> month, the 17<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 7:12).
    - c. The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days—ending on year 1,656, the 7<sup>th</sup> month, the 17<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 7:24; Genesis 8:3-4). Note: This month later became Israel's first month (Abib) and coincides with the Passover month. The 17<sup>th</sup> day of that month would match the day of Christ's resurrection.
  2. The ark was lifted up above the earth (Genesis 7:17-20).
  3. All outside the ark that had the breath of life died (Genesis 7:21-23).
- D. The Receding of the Flood (Genesis 8:1-14)
1. The waters stopped and assuaged (Genesis 8:1-3).
  2. The ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat (Genesis 8:4). Note: This would have been in modern day Turkey.
  3. Mountain tops were seen on the year 1,656, the 10<sup>th</sup> month, the 1<sup>st</sup> day (Genesis 8:5).
  4. Noah sent forth a raven and a dove on the year 1,656, the 11<sup>th</sup> month, the 10<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 8:6-9).
  5. He sent another dove on the year 1,656, the 11<sup>th</sup> month, the 17<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 8:10-12).
  6. Noah removed the covering from the ark on the 1,657<sup>th</sup> year, 1<sup>st</sup> month, and 1<sup>st</sup> day (Genesis 8:13).
  7. The earth was dried on the 1,657<sup>th</sup> year, the 2<sup>nd</sup> month, and the 27<sup>th</sup> day (Genesis 8:14). This was 370 days after the flood began.
- E. The End of the Flood (Genesis 8:15-22)
1. All left the ark (Genesis 8:15-19).
  2. Noah built an altar to the LORD (Genesis 8:20-21).
  3. The LORD promised no more world-wide destruction (Genesis 8:21-22).



## V. THE TOWER OF BABEL

### A. The Table of Nations

1. The fathers of the nations (Genesis 5:32; Genesis 9:18-19)
  - a. Japheth, the elder (Genesis 10:21)
  - b. Shem, the middle
  - c. Ham, the younger (Genesis 9:24)
2. The division of the nations (Genesis 10:32; see Acts 17:26-27); Note: This is intended to be a generalized view.
  - a. Japheth went to Europe (Genesis 10:2-5).
  - b. Ham went to Africa (Genesis 10:6-20).
  - c. Shem went to Asia (Genesis 10:21-31).

### B. The Building of a Tower (Genesis 11:1-4)

1. The universal language (Genesis 11:1)
  - a. The whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.
  - b. This language was likely Hebrew.
  - c. This was the language in which Jesus spoke to Paul (Acts 26:14).
  - d. This is the language in which the saints praise in heaven (Revelation 19:1-6); Alleluia is a Hebrew word.
  - e. This is likely the pure language of the kingdom (Zephaniah 3:9).
2. The universal state (Genesis 11:2-4)
  - a. They journeyed from the area close to modern day Turkey (the ark rested in the mountain of Ararat) to a plain in the land of Shinar (this is in Babylon—see Daniel 1:2) (Genesis 11:2).
  - b. They wanted to build a tower (Genesis 11:3-4).

### C. The Dividing of the People (Genesis 11:5-9)

1. The concern of the LORD (Genesis 11:5-6)
2. The confounding of the language (Genesis 11:6-7)
3. The scattering of the people (Genesis 11:8-9)
4. The dividing of the land (Genesis 10:25)







# Bible History

## *The Patriarchs*

### I. THEIR IDENTITY

#### A. Their Title

1. Patriarch(s) (Acts 7:8-9; Hebrews 7:4)
2. Father(s) (Genesis 48:15-16; Exodus 3:16; Acts 7:32)

#### B. Their Names

1. Abraham
2. Isaac
3. Jacob; His name was changed to Israel.
4. The twelve sons of Israel

### II. THEIR CALLING

#### A. Their Heritage

1. Abram was born to Terah (Genesis 11:26).
2. He was born in Ur of the Chaldees (Genesis 11:28).
3. This would have been on the other side of the Euphrates (see Joshua 24:2) in the land of Babylon just as the tower of Babel in the land of Shinar.
4. They were idolatrous people (Joshua 24:2-3) and very likely had been involved a few generations back in the building of the tower.
  - a. The tower of Babel is generally dated 1,771.
  - b. If this is true
    - (1) Peleg, great-great-great grandfather of Abram, was fourteen at the time of its building.
    - (2) Eber, the origin of the name Hebrew and Abram's great-great-great-great grandfather was forty-eight years old.
    - (3) Shelah was seventy-eight years old at the tower's building.
    - (4) Arphaxad was 113 years old when the tower was built.
    - (5) Shem was 213 years old when it was built.
    - (6) Noah was 715 years old when it was built.

#### B. Their Time

1. The focal point of the fourth dispensation within human history (Innocence, Conscience, Human Government, Patriarchs or Promise)
2. Lasted from the call of Abraham to the giving of the Law on the other side of the Red Sea



### C. Their Chronology

1. 2,008 = birth of Abram
2. 2,108 = birth of Isaac
3. 2,168 = birth of Jacob and Esau
4. 2,259 = birth of Joseph
5. 2,276 = Joseph entered Egypt
6. 2,298 = Jacob entered Egypt
7. 2,315 = Jacob died in Egypt
8. 2,369 = Joseph died in Egypt
9. 2,648 = Moses was born in Egypt
10. 2,728 = Moses returned to Egypt to lead Israel out of Egypt

## III. THEIR COVENANT

### A. Its Promise

1. A seed
2. A nation
3. A land

### B. Its Proclamation

1. Genesis 12:1-3 (Abraham)
2. Genesis 15:18-21 (Abraham)
3. Genesis 17:1-8 (Abraham)
4. Genesis 22:15-18 (Abraham)
5. Genesis 26:2-5 (Isaac)
6. Genesis 28:13-15 (Jacob)
7. Genesis 35:9-12 (Jacob)

### C. Its Purpose—to establish a chosen people (Genesis 46:1-7, 26-27)

## IV. THEIR BREAKDOWN

### A. Based on Lineage

1. Through Leah
  - a. Reuben
  - b. Simeon
  - c. Levi
  - d. Judah
  - e. Issachar
  - f. Zebulun
2. Through Rachel
  - a. Joseph
  - b. Benjamin



3. Through Bilhah, Rachel's maid
  - a. Dan
  - b. Naphtali
4. Through Zilpah, Leah's maid
  - a. Gad
  - b. Asher

#### B. Based on Order

1. Reuben (Genesis 29:32); Note: Consider what Reuben lost (Genesis 49:3-4).
  - a. His double portion (Deuteronomy 21:15-17; 1 Chronicles 5:1; Genesis 48:5)
  - b. His spiritual leadership (Numbers 3:11-13; Numbers 8:18)
  - c. His secular rule (1 Chronicles 5:1-2; Genesis 49:8-10)
2. Simeon (Genesis 29:33)
3. Levi (Genesis 29:34); Note: Not counted among the inheritance
4. Judah (Genesis 29:35)
5. Dan (Genesis 30:6); Note: Replaced with Levi (Revelation 7:4-8; Genesis 49:16-17; 1 Kings 12:26-30)
6. Naphtali (Genesis 30:7-8)
7. Gad (Genesis 30:10-11)
8. Asher (Genesis 30:12-13)
9. Issachar (Genesis 30:17-18)
10. Zebulun (Genesis 30:19-20); Note: Followed by Dinah (Genesis 30:21)
11. Joseph (Genesis 30:22-24); Note: Eventually became two tribes (Ephraim and Manasseh), but Ephraim was replaced with Joseph (Revelation 7:4-8; Hosea 4:17)
12. Benjamin (Genesis 35:16-18)

### V. THEIR JOURNEY

#### A. Joseph Went to Egypt

1. Year 2,276 as a seventeen-year-old (Genesis 37:2) went to Egypt as a slave (Genesis 37:23-25, 36)
2. Year 2,287 interpreted the dreams in prison (Genesis 41:1)
3. Year 2,289 was raised to prominence with Pharaoh (Genesis 41:46)
4. Year 2,369 died in Egypt at 110 years old (Genesis 50:26)

#### B. Jacob and His Sons Went to Egypt

1. Year 2,298 Joseph revealed himself to his brethren (Genesis 45:6)
2. Year 2,298 Jacob came into Egypt (Genesis 47:9)
3. Year 2,315 Jacob died in Egypt (Genesis 47:28)