

## THE FIRST 11 CHAPTERS OF GENESIS

Text: Genesis 1:1

INTRO: The word Genesis means "beginnings." The book tells us of the beginning of the material universe, the beginning of life on the earth, the beginning of the existence of man-kind, the beginnings of the home & family, the beginning of sin, the beginning of death, pain & misery, the beginning of various human languages, & many other things. For the person who would like to know what can be known about the beginnings of these & other things, I could cite no better source book to supply the answers than the first book of Moses, commonly known as the book of Genesis.

Evolutionists, atheists, infidels & modernists have frequently denied the historical accuracy of the first 11 chapters of the book. It is this section of Genesis that we will especially consider in this lesson.

### I. THE WRITER WROTE AS IF HE WAS WRITING HISTORY.

- A. Matter of fact nature of the writing.
- B. There is nothing within the text to suggest that the language is anything but a literal account of the beginnings of the matters under consideration. In Deut 32:8, he calls all humanity "the sons of Adam."

### II. OTHER O.T. WRITERS ACCEPTED GENESIS AS HISTORY.

- A. The Chronicle writer gives an account of genealogy. 1 Ch 1:1-25 that corresponds to the accounts in Gen 5 & 10.
- B. Job referred to Adam as a historical character, Job 31:33
- C. Noah is mentioned in a historical connection by Isaiah & Ezekiel. Isa 54:9; Ezek. 14:14, 20

### III. THE N.T. SPEAKERS & WRITERS ACCEPTED GENESIS AS HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

- A. Luke 3:36-38 lists a genealogy corresponding to those in Genesis 5 & 10.
- B. Jude acknowledges that Enoch was the 7th generation from Adam, Jude 14. Corresponds with Gen. 5.

- C. Paul mentions the fact that Adam was first formed, then Eve, 1 Tim. 2:13; 1 Cor. 11:9.
- D. When Jesus was asked about divorce, He cited God's original plan in the beginning, MT 19:4-5, 8.
- E. Paul refers to Eve's sin, 2 Cor 11:3.
- F. Paul referred to Adam's sin & the death that resulted from it in Rom. 5:14; 1 Cor. 15:22, 45. Also Eve's sin preceding Adam's, 1 Tim. 2:13.
- G. Jesus referred to the death of Abel in MT 23:35; LK 11:51. So did John, 1 JN 3:12; Jude, vs 11; & the Hebrew writer, 11:4-5; 12:24.
- H. Jesus cites as historical the case of Noah & the flood, MT 24:37; LK 17:26, as does the Hebrew writer, 11:7, and Simon Peter, 1 Pet 3:20; 2 Pet 2:5.

#### IV. THE VALUE OF THE BOOK TO US.

- A. Explains the beginning of the universe, 1:1-4, 11, 20
- B. Explains man's spiritual nature. Wherever we find mankind, scattered all over the earth, we find man a creature that worships some kind of supreme being. We find with a longing that material things does not satisfy. Genesis tells us why.
- C. Explains the existence of sin & the anguish & death that result from it.
  - 1. Only other alternatives: no law or no choice.  
Rom. 5:13. Without law, there could be no orderly universe; without choice a man would not be a man.  
  
Do not be like the horse or like the mule, which have no understanding, which must be harnessed with bit & bridle, else they will not come near you. (Psa 32:9).
  - 2. But the Genesis account records that God gave to

man both a law & a choice, Gen. 2:15-17.

D. The book of Genesis points man in the right direction for a fulfilling life.

1. Plants, animals are to be used for food, clothing, other ways to satisfy the needs of man.  
Gen. 1:28; 2:16-17; 9:3
2. Sexual desires are to be fulfilled in a lawful manner.  
Gen. 1:18-25
3. In Genesis the revelation begins to unfold as to how man can satisfy his spiritual needs. The O.T. sacrifices from that of Abel, Gen 4:4, to the end of the O.T. age, are fulfilled in Christ & in Him the spiritual longings of man are satisfied.
4. A study of the book of Genesis will prepare the student for the further unfolding of the plan of God throughout the remainder of the Scriptures.

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