

Introduction To Genesis - 4/12/26 - (Genesis 1:1-2)

Genesis provides the _____ for _____ of the _____. Without it we would ask "_____ did we _____? Why is life _____ with so much _____ and _____? _____ determines what is _____ or _____? What is the _____ of _____?"

It is best to understand _____ as the _____ of Genesis, _____ by the _____, either by direct _____, or by helping him compile and edit _____ from _____ people of _____.

The Structure of Genesis:

- Genesis 1-11 deals with man as a whole, focusing on 4 events: _____ (1-2), the _____ of _____. and its _____ (3-5), the _____ (. 6-9), and the _____ at _____ (10-11).
- Genesis 12-50 focuses on the lives of _____: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

I. The Bible's _____ of God's _____ - v.1

v.1 - The Bible refutes the _____ of _____ and _____, but _____ both the _____ and _____ of _____.

People must choose between only two options: their belief in _____, or _____.

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v.1 - The word for "God" in Genesis 1 is _____, which is _____ in Hebrew, but the verb " _____ " is _____, indicating that God is considered to be _____.

_____ points to God's _____, _____ & _____. (Ps. 93:2)

II. Introduction to the _____ of the _____ - v.1-2

Morris writes "If a person really believes Genesis 1:1, he will not find it _____ to _____ anything else _____ in the _____. . . . _____ God really _____ all things, then He _____ all things. and can _____ all things." He writes that Genesis 1 refutes:

- _____ - because the universe was created _____
- _____ - because God _____ what He _____
- _____ - because _____ God created
- _____ - because _____, not _____, is the _____
- _____ - because God _____

Genesis 1 implies that out of the _____, special _____ is placed by _____ on _____.

_____ has _____ its ' _____ ' many times, but the _____ consistent message has been that. _____ is the _____ of _____. (Ps. 24:1-2)

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