

Creation Theology and Worldview

Genesis 1-11 establishes a biblical worldview in direct contrast to the pagan worldview that dominated the Ancient Near East (ANE).

Ancient Near East Worldview

El Elyon (El the Most High; Creator)

The Divine Council (Council of El) – 70 Sons of God (Watchers)

War among the sons of God

Canaan: Baal defeats Mot with help of Asherah

Egypt: Osiris (Horus) defeats Set with help of Isis.

Babylon: Marduk defeats Tiamat with help of Ishtar.

Psalm 84 (Michael Heiser, *Reclaiming Hermon*)

El stands in the Council of El (Divine Council) and passes judgment on the elohim (sons of God).

Genesis 6 – The sons of God married the daughters of men (left their first estate) and gave birth to Nephilim.

Book of Enoch – The Watchers (sons of God – see Daniel 4:17) came down to Mt. Hermon and entered a pact to intermarry with women. They infiltrated the human race and produced Giants who intermarried and produced the Nephilim. These were superhuman beings who enslaved humans and spread evil. They taught the women seduction and sorcery. God sent the Watchers to Tartarus (2 Peter 2:24) and destroyed the Giants and Nephilim. The souls of the dead Giants and Nephilim were assigned to wander the earth as demons.

Salvation Theology

4 Covenants – 4 rings

The Promise



The Promise defines the purpose of election.

1. Election

- a. After the Flood, many family trees began to grow.
- b. None of these family trees worshiped the Creator.
- c. God chose Abram, from the line of Shem, to start His own family tree.
- d. The covenants are all anchored in the election of this family tree.



2. The Promise

- a. God chose Abram in order to bless Abram.
 - i. Seed
 - ii. Land
 - iii. Relationship (I will be your God and you will be my people)
- b. God chose Abram in order to bless the nations.
 - i. Through your seed all nations on earth will be blessed
 - ii. Imagery of the binding of Isaac
 - 1. Moriah (site of temple)
 - 2. Only son
 - 3. Substitute
 - iii. The imagery demonstrates how the Promise will be fulfilled.
 - iv. Paul refers to the Promise as “the Gospel” preached beforehand in the Old Testament.

- c. The Relationship
 - i. The Promise functions as a betrothal between God and Israel.
 - ii. The Law will function as the wedding covenant.
 - iii. Israel was chosen to fulfill a priestly role to the nations.
 - 1. God reveals himself to the nations through Israel
 - 2. The nations come to God through Israel (John 4:23).
- d. The servant of the Lord in Isaiah presents a portrait of God's work in election
 - i. The servant of the Lord is God's elect.
 - ii. The servant of the Lord is blind and deaf.
 - iii. The servant of the Lord is the light of the nations

The Law

The wedding

Relationship

Rules to protect the Relationship



Genesis 1-11 The Nations

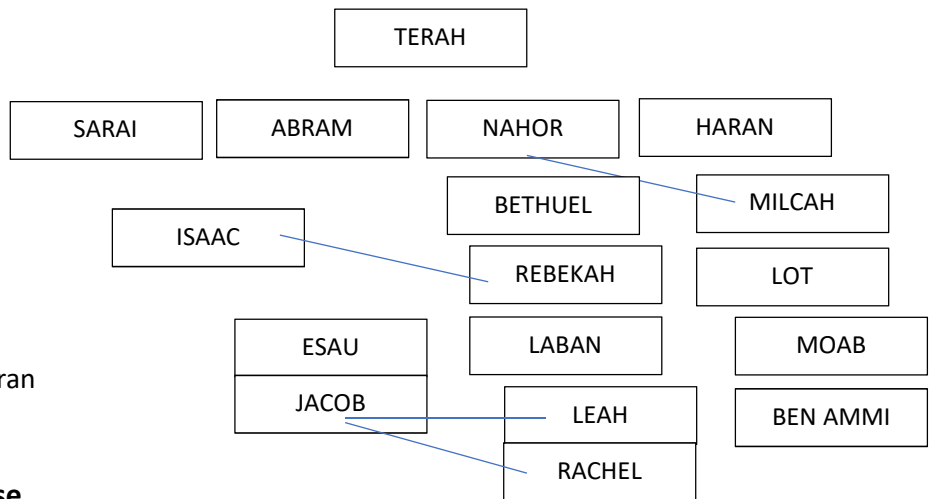
Creation

Fall

Flood

Nations

1. Shem
2. Arphaxad
3. Salah
4. Eber (Hebrews)
5. Peleg (Tower of Babel)
6. Reu
7. Seleg
8. Nahor
9. Terah
10. Abram (Sarai) Nahor Haran



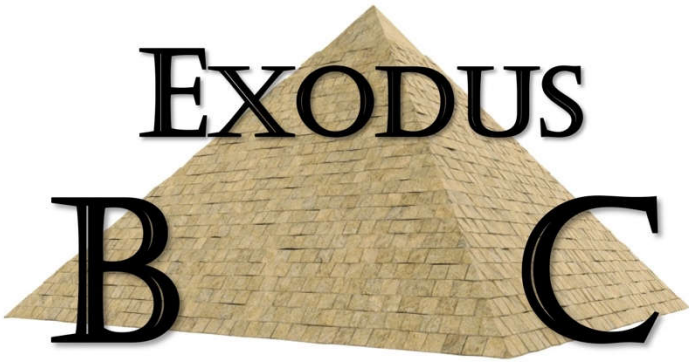
Genesis 12 – 50 The Promise

Abraham

Isaac

Jacob

Joseph



Battles for the Bride

Birth
Burning Bush
Battle by the River
Battle at the Sea
Bootcamp in the desert

SERPENTS		
DEMONSTRATION	DISTINCTION	DESTRUCTION
BLOOD FROGS GNATS	FLIES CATTLE BOILS	HAIL (SPRING CROP) LOCUST (FALL CROP) DARKNESS
PASSOVER		

Covenant

Ceremony – Law (wedding)
 Construction
 Commandments
 Calf
 Commandments
 Construction
Ceremony – Tabernacle (home)