

Lesson 7

The Days of Creation: A closer look at Days 4–6

Day 4 of Creation

1. Read Genesis 1:14–19. You may use your observation sheet. Read carefully!

2. What did God create on Day 4?

3. Look at verses 14–15 and list the six purposes of the lights.

a. _____ d. _____

b. _____ e. _____

c. _____ f. _____

4. Now let's go to a cross-reference. **Psalm 19:1** (NAS) tells us:

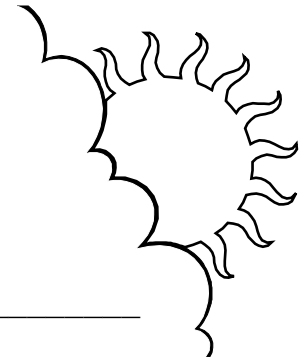
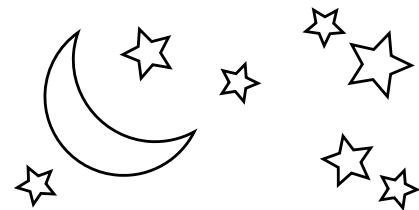
'The heavens are telling of the glory of God; and the firmament [their expanse] is declaring the work of His hands.'

Does this verse tell you anything about *why* God created the universe? Write below what the heavens show you.

5. The next few questions are tough, and you'll have to think about them a little. On what day was light created? _____

6. Since the sun, moon and stars weren't created until the *fourth* day, we know that the original light did *not* come from _____.

7. How would you explain the light that came before the sun, moon and stars? There are some good 'hints' from Scripture.



- Read **Psalm 104:1–2** (NIV) below. This is poetry, and it says things in picture language. But it still is true. It sounds a lot like Day 1 of Creation, doesn't it?

'Praise the LORD, O my soul. O LORD my God, you are very great; you are clothed with splendor and majesty. He wraps himself in light as with a garment; he stretches out the heavens like a tent and lays the beams of his upper chambers on their waters.'

What does this passage tell you about the light at Creation? Does it say the sun was responsible for the light? Where then did the light come from?

- Now read these passages that tell us about Heaven.

Revelation 21: 23 (NIV) 'The city does not need the sun or the moon to shine on it, for the glory of God gives it light, and the Lamb is its lamp.'

Revelation 22:5 (NIV) 'There will be no more night. They will not need the light of a lamp or the light of the sun, for the Lord God will give them light. And they will reign forever and ever.'

According to this passage, where will the light come from in Heaven? Do they need a sun in Heaven?

- Finally, how would you answer someone who tells you that Genesis couldn't be true, because the light came before the sun and you must have a sun to have light?
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Did you know that ancient people wanted to worship the sun? Even today people worship the stars in the astrology charts. Do you suppose that God *knew* His people would want to worship the sun and stars, and He showed those who would look at His Word that *He* was the source of all light, not the sun? He is the One who should be worshipped.

8. **Psalm 147:4** (NAS) tells us something pretty amazing.

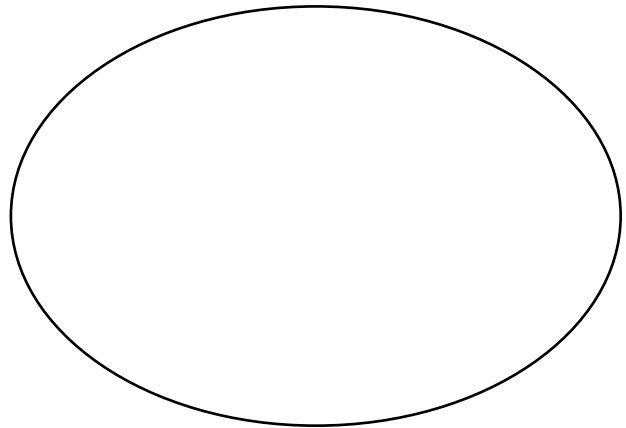
‘He counts the number of the stars; He gives names to all of them.’

Write below what God knows about the stars. Why is that so amazing?

If God knows that much about the stars He created, what do you think He knows about you?

9. In the space provided, draw how you think it looked when God created the lights.

‘And God made the two great lights, the greater light to govern the day, and the lesser light to govern the night; He made the stars also. And God placed them in the expanse of the heavens to give light on the earth’ (Genesis 1:16–17, NAS).



All about eyeglasses

10. Before we go on to study Day 5 of Creation, we need to pause a moment and review something we talked about in the first lesson. We talked about worldviews—how everyone looks at the same world, but comes up with very different ideas about it.

See if you can remember what a worldview is, and write it below. (If you forgot, go back to lesson 1 and see the definition you pasted on the page.)

Everyone looks at the same flower, but they look through different eyeglasses (their worldview). One person may have magnifying eyeglasses, and things look larger than they are. Others view through colored lenses, and that makes things different. Others have very wavy glass, so what they see is distorted.

As we study the beginning of things (their origin), we are going to study two major worldviews, two very different ways of viewing the universe and living things. There are other worldviews about origins, but these are the two we see most often.

The two kinds of eyeglasses (worldviews) we will study:

Naturalistic eyeglasses

The person who views the world through these eyeglasses believes that everything there is came about through chance and by the natural processes we observe operating throughout time. This person would not believe that divine intervention was required in creation.



Biblical eyeglasses

The person who views the world through these eyeglasses believes that there was an eyewitness to creation: God Himself. God tells us about the origin of things in His Word, and His Word is true. We are able to see plan, purpose and intelligent design in all that is.

Day 5 of Creation

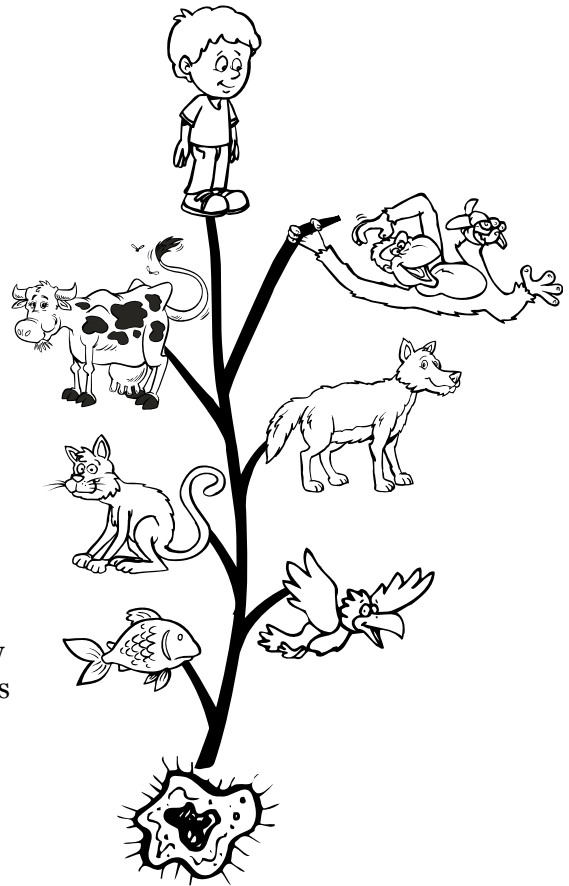
11. Read **Genesis 1:21**. (You can use your observation sheet.) List below what God created on Day 5.

12. ‘After their kind’—this phrase is repeated often in Genesis 1, isn’t it? It *must* be important! (Would you call it a ‘key phrase’?) Count how many times God uses the expression ‘after their kind’ in Genesis 1. Record the number here:

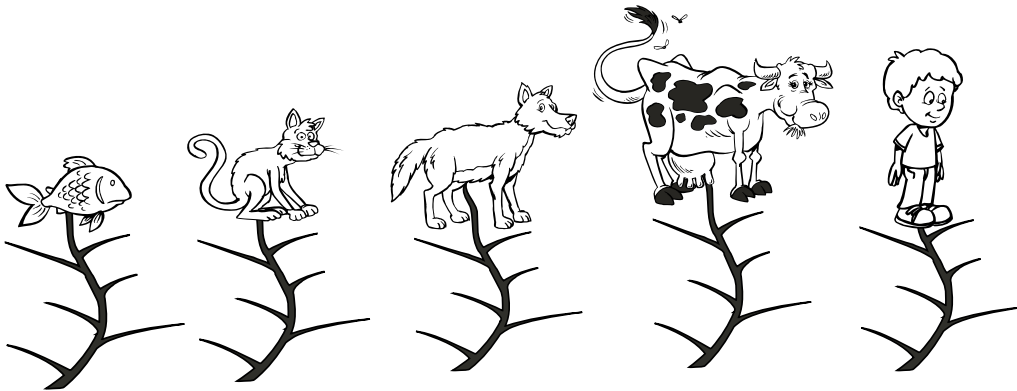
What do you suppose God is trying to tell us about the way He created?

13. There are two different ways people look at the creation of living things. Do you remember the eyeglasses? There are some who look at the world with naturalistic eyeglasses. The other eyeglasses are the Biblical eyeglasses.

First let’s think about those **naturalistic eyeglasses**. Some people claim that life began with a single cell and that gradually, over millions of years, sea creatures evolved, and they in turn evolved into amphibians, which later evolved into reptiles, which evolved into birds, which evolved into mammals and finally into man. Look at the picture to the right. Have you ever seen a similar picture in a book or a museum display? People with a naturalistic worldview believe that life is all part of one big tree. This view is taught in most schools, museums and publications.



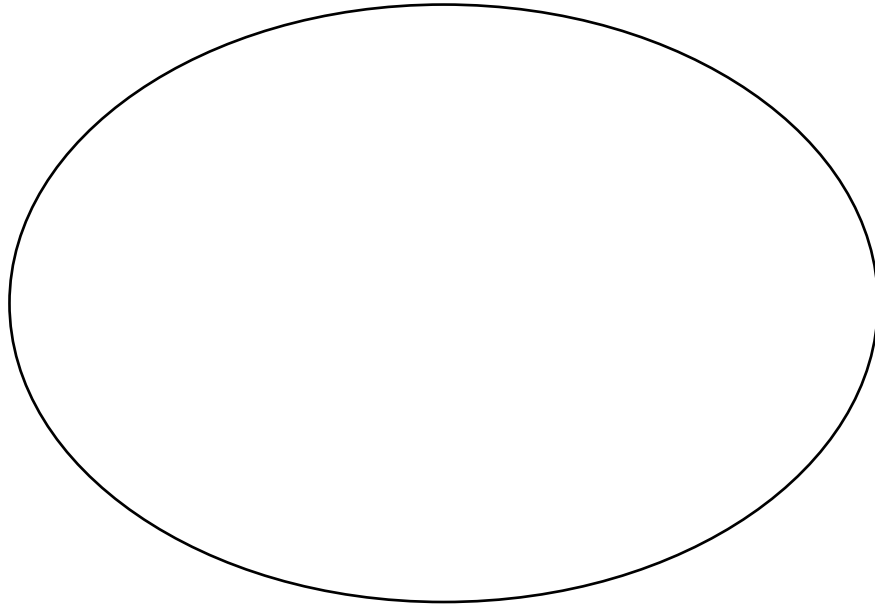
14. However, those who wear **Biblical glasses** believe the Word of God. When we read ‘after their kind,’ we don’t think about a single tree. Rather, we think of an orchard of trees, each representing a different kind. For example, we have dog kinds, cat kinds, horse kinds, finch kinds and so forth. But we never have a dog kind changing into a cat kind. This is the picture we see in Genesis when God talks about creating living things ‘after their kind.’



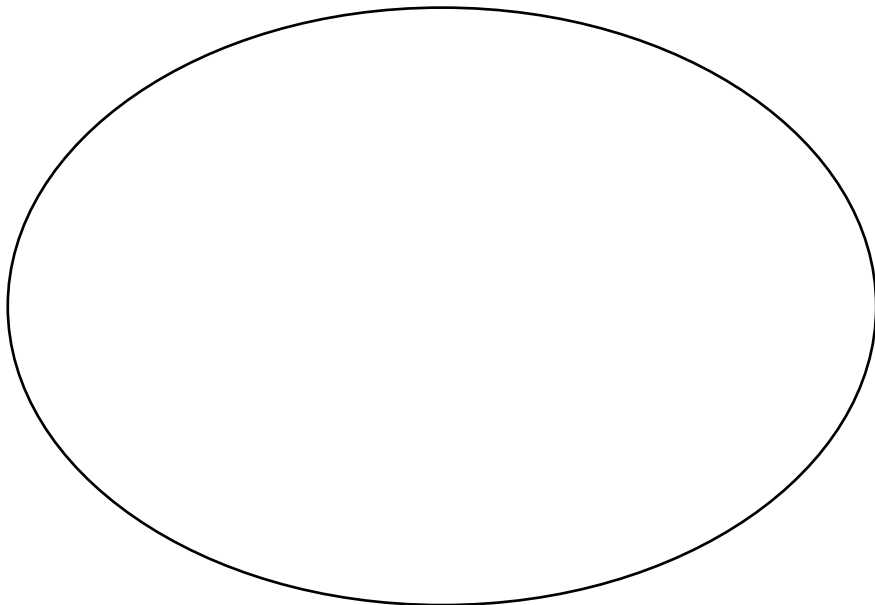
15. There is much to learn about ‘created kinds.’ The study of created kinds is called baraminology (another 50-cent word!). The word is taken from two Hebrew words: ‘*bara*,’ which means ‘create,’ and ‘*min*,’ the word for ‘kind’ that you find in the Bible.

Activity: baraminology—the creationist orchard. Your teacher will help you with an activity that will teach you about baramins and will explain created kinds more fully.

16. Draw below how you think it looked as God created ‘the sea monsters, and every living creature that moves, with which the waters swarmed after their kind’ (Genesis 1:21a, NAS).



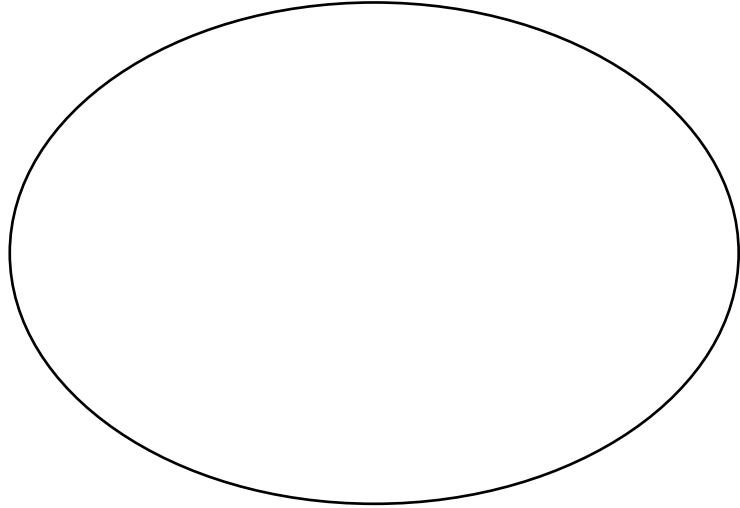
17. Draw below how you think it looked as God created ‘every winged bird after its kind’ (Genesis 1:21c, NAS).



Day 6 of Creation

18. On the sixth day, God created more living creatures. Read the verse and draw this part of His creation.

‘Then God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind: cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind”; and it was so’ (Genesis 1:24, NAS).



19. God’s final creation was man. Read Genesis 1:26–27 below and draw a picture of the creation of mankind. We’re going to study a lot more about this part of God’s creation.

‘And God said, “Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness;” ... and God created man in His own image, in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them’ (Genesis 1:26–27, NAS).

‘Thus the heavens and the earth were completed, and all their hosts’ (Genesis 2:1, NAS).

‘And God saw all that He had made, and behold, it was very good’ (Genesis 1:31, NAS).

