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# THE BIBLICAL WORLD VIEW

## The Bible and Ancient Thought Part I

*World Views of the Western World*



# HOW TO STUDY THE BIBLE

Different world views have been dominant at different times in the Western culture. From the fall of Rome to the later half of the 1800's the theistic world view of Christianity was clearly dominant. The source of this way of looking at life comes from the Bible.

When studying the thoughts and ideas presented in the Bible

- First, simply read the complete Bible text given.
- Then it is important to go back through the text and ask the following...

## **Observation Questions: What Does It Say?**

- Ask...
  - Who is speaking?
  - Who is this about?
  - Who are the main characters?
  - What is the idea presented?
  - When? Where? Why? How?
- Look for...
  - Word(s) or phrases that are repeated
  - Cause and Effect Relationships
  - Connective, such as If - Then - Therefore; but; and, etc.
  - Questions and Answers
  - Comparisons (similarities) Contrasts (differences)
  - Sequences, such as first, second
  - General Ideas to Specifics Specifics Situations to General Ideas

## **Interpretation Questions: What Does It Mean?**

- What did the writer of this section mean? What is the main idea?
- Is there one idea presented or are there several different ideas?
- What does this section teach?

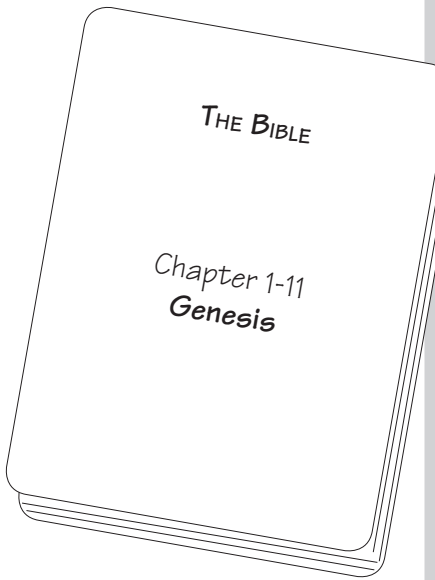
## **Correlation Questions: What Other Passages Teach a Similar Idea?**

- Use a concordance to find other passages teaching a similar idea.

## **Application Questions: What Does It Mean To Me?**

- How does this idea apply to my life?
- How does this idea apply to:
  - art, music, science, government, literature, or economics?
- Does this idea expose an error... in my own thinking or behavior, or in a specific discipline?
- Does the culture agree or disagree with this idea?
- What steps do I need to take... in my own life, or in regard to the culture?

- Read *Genesis* 1-11. Make notes as you read. Use **How To Study the Bible** as your read.



- Record the Biblical world view description of the origin of the universe and man in the **Book of the Ages**.
- Who is speaking?
- Look for sequences.
- Look for words or phrases that are repeated.

## **Genesis** **The Book of Beginnings**

Observations: Chapters 1 and 2

The First Day —

The Second Day —

The Third Day —

The Fourth Day —

The Fifth Day —

The Sixth Day —

The Seventh Day —

**Major Events**

Chapters 1 and 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapters 5 - 7

Chapters 8 - 11

Look for the major events in each chapter.

Look for words or phrases that are repeated. For example: Look at the following passages: Genesis 1:1, 21, 27; 5:1,2.

Look for cause and effect relationships.

Is there any indication that these chapters are to be read as an allegory rather than literal history?



☆ What does “In the beginning” mean?

☆ What do these verses say about before “In the beginning”?

Psalm 90:2

John 17: 5,24

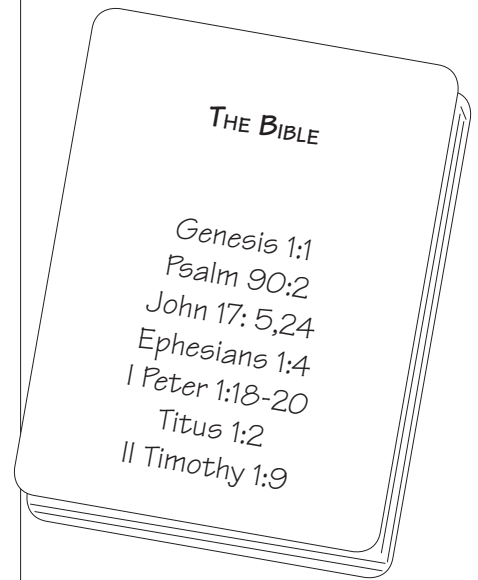
Ephesians 1:4

I Peter 1:18-20

Titus 1:2

II Timothy 1:9

Read the following passages from the **Bible**.



Read the following passages from the **Bible**.

**THE BIBLE**

Genesis 1:2, 26; 2:22  
Isaiah 6:8  
John 1: 1-3  
Hebrews 1:10  
Colossians 1: 26,17  
I Corinthians 8: 6  
Jeremiah 10:10  
Revelation 4:11  
Hebrews 11:3  
II Peter 3:5  
Psalm 33:6,9; 148:5

**WHAT DO THESE VERSES SAY ABOUT GOD AND CREATION?**

Genesis 1:2, 26; 2: 22

Isaiah 6:8

John 1:1-3

Hebrews 1:10

Colossians 1:16,17

I Cor. 8:6

Jeremiah 10:16

Revelation 4:11

Hebrews 11:3

I Peter 3:5

Psalm 33: 6,9; 148: 5

Dr. Schaeffer often uses the phrase  
“**The God who is There**”. What does He mean?

God is seen as — God the Creator of history .

The God of \_\_\_\_\_ history.

The God of \_\_\_\_\_ history.

Creation  
Chapter 1  
*Genesis in Space and Time*

I. In the Beginning

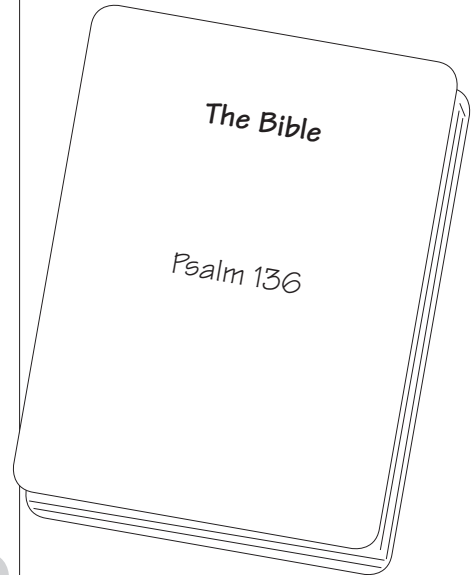
II. Before the Beginning

III. The Trinity

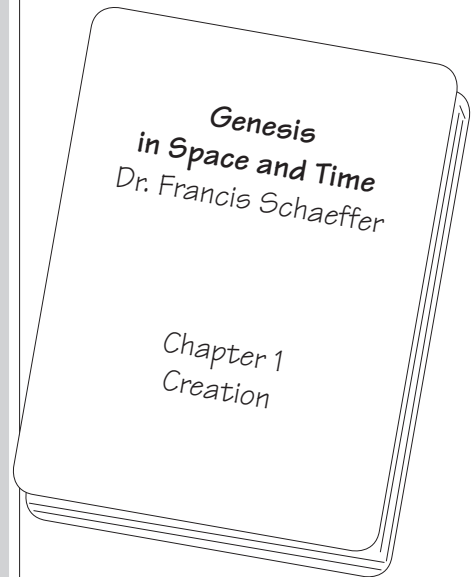
IV. The Root of the Biblical Doxology

V. Creation by Fiat

Read Psalm 136.



Read Chapter 1: Creation from **Genesis in Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.



Regarding truth how does Dr. Schaeffer compare the Jewish, the Greek, and modern concepts.

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☆ Dr. Schaeffer gives four explanations for the existence of the universe and man.  
Explain each position:

**EVERYTHING CAME FROM NOTHING**

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**DUALISM**

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**THERE WAS AN 'IMPERSONAL BEGINNING'**

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**THERE WAS A 'PERSONAL BEGINNING'**

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☆ What are the two major problems with the 'Impersonal Beginning'?

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☆ How does the 'Personal Beginning' answer these questions?

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During the first two weeks we looked at modern art and listened to modern classical music.

☆ What were their characteristics?

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☆ Would you say that these paintings and musical compositions are based upon a belief in a personal or impersonal beginning?

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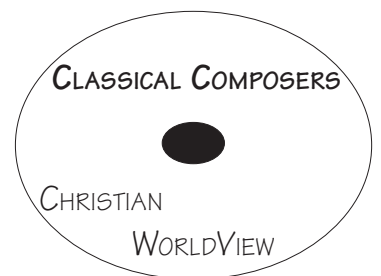
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Look at paintings by Picasso, Kandinsky and Pollock.



Listen to 20th Century Composers from the **Norton Anthology of Western Music**.





# CREATION

☆ Describe the God of the Bible. What is He like?

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It is clearly communicated from these and other passages of Scripture that God is the Creator. Three specific ideas are highlighted.

☆ Creation from \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 1:1).

☆ Creation of \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen. 1:21).

☆ Creation of \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen 1:27; 5:1,2).

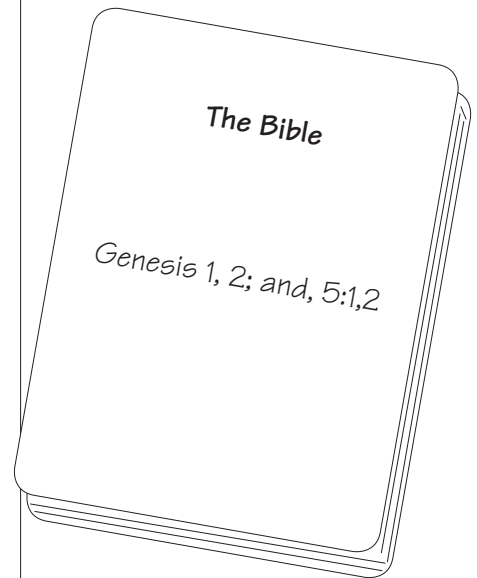
“The word **created** (Hebrew bara’) is used only a limited number of times in Scripture. This is especially true of the specific form used in Genesis 1:1, 21, 27 and 5:1,2. In the unfolding creation this is used at three crucial points. The first of these is the point at which God created out of nothing (Gen. 1:1), the second the point at which God created conscious life (Gen. 1:21), and third the point at which God created man (Gen 1:27).

“The third passage is especially interesting because the word **created** in this special form is repeatedly used: “So God **created** man in his own image, in the image of God **created** he him; male and female **created** he them.” It is as though God put exclamation points here to indicate that there is something special about the creation of man. This is strengthened as we turn to the summary in Genesis 5:1,2: “This is the book of the generations of Adam. In the day that God **created** man, in the likeness of God made he him; male and female **created** he them; and blessed them, and called their name Adam, in the day when they were **created.**” Both passages put a triple emphasis on the word. God is saying that three aspects of creation — creation out of nothing, creation of conscious life, and creation of man — are unique.”

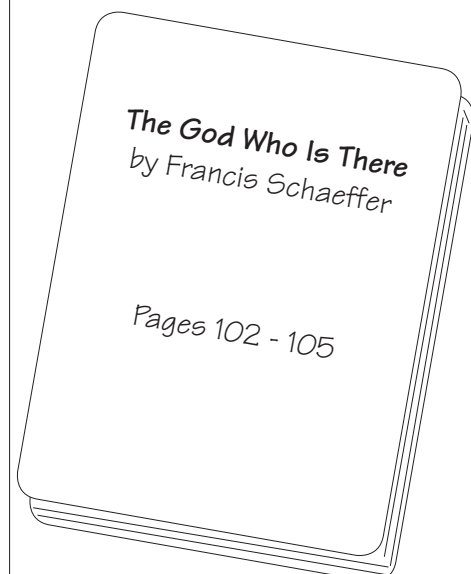
Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, pages 21 and 22

According to Dr. Schaeffer, how is man unique, that is, how is he different from machines, plants, and animals? How is man like machines, plants, and animals? Copy Dr. Schaeffer’s diagram into your notebook.

As you read Genesis 1, 2 and 5:1,2 circle the word **created**.



Read pages 102-105 from **The God Who Is There**.



☆ Who am I? Where am I from?

Does life have any purpose? What happens to man at death?

These are questions people have asked throughout the centuries. Dr. Schaeffer explains that God shuts people up to the reality of the existence of the universe and the manishness, or uniqueness, of man. In your conversation with a non-Christian describe the uniqueness of man. This would include: **How man is different from the universe. How he is different from the plant and animal kingdoms. How is he like the universe, and the plant and animal kingdoms.** Write some of your thoughts below.

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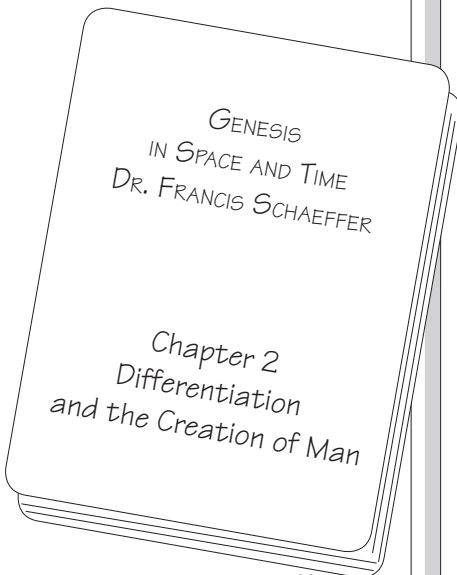
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☐ Read Chapter 2: Differentiation and the Creation from **Genesis In Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.



What does Dr. Schaeffer mean by the term 'differentiation'?

## DIFFERENTIATION AND THE CREATION OF MAN

I. Created

II. Differentiation





# NO FINAL CONFLICT

by Dr. Francis Schaeffer:

It is my conviction that the crucial area of discussion for Evangelicalism in the next years will be the Scripture. At stake is whether Evangelicalism will remain evangelical.

The issue is whether the Bible is God's verbalized communication to men giving propositional truth where it touches the cosmos and history, or whether it is only in some sense "revelational" where it touches matters of religion. The early chapters of Genesis relate to this discussion, but ultimately the question is not (and cannot be) confined to them: the whole Bible is involved.

The attack is coming from two sides:

(1) from certain theologians who say that the only material in the Bible that is revelational is that which does not touch upon areas open to empirical research (e.g. history or the cosmos);

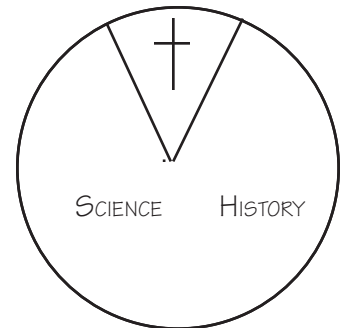
(2) from scientists who are Christians, but who say that the Bible teaches us little or nothing where it touches on that in which science has an interest. In both cases we are left with the Bible as an authority only in religious matters....

We must say that if evangelicals are to be evangelicals, we must not compromise our view of Scripture. There is no use in Evangelicalism seeming to get larger and larger, if at the same time appreciable parts of Evangelicalism are getting soft at that which is the central core — namely, the Scriptures.

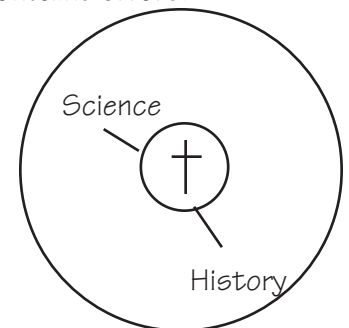
We must say with sadness that in some places, seminaries, institutions and individuals who are known as evangelical no longer hold to a full view of Scripture. The issue is clear: is the Bible truth and without error wherever it speaks, including where it touches history and the cosmos, or is it only in some sense revelational where it touches religious subjects? That is the issue.

The heart of neo-orthodox existential theology is that the Bible gives us a quarry out of which to have religious experience, but that the Bible contains mistakes where it touches that which is verifiable — namely, history and science. But unhappily we must say that in some circles this concept now has come into some of that which is called Evangelicalism. In short, in these circles the new-orthodox existential theology is being taught under the name of Evangelicalism.

The issue is whether the Bible gives propositional truth (that is, truth that may be stated in propositions) where it touches history and the cosmos and this all the way back to pre-Abrahamic history, all



This diagram illustrates the belief that the Bible is only true regarding religious matters. In areas of science and history it contains errors.



This diagram illustrates the belief that the Bible is truth and without error wherever it speaks, including where it touches history and science.

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the way back to the first eleven chapters of *Genesis*, or whether instead of that it is only meaningful where it touches that which is considered religious. T.H. Huxley, the biologist, the friend of Darwin, the grandfather of Aldous and Julian Huxley, wrote in 1890 that he visualized the day not far hence in which faith would be separated from all fact, and especially all pre-Abrahamic history...

But unhappily, it is not only the avowedly neo-orthodox existential theologians who now hold that which T.H. Huxley foresaw, but some who call themselves evangelicals as well. This may come from the theological side in saying that not all the Bible is revelational, or it may come from the scientific side in saying that the Bible teaches little or nothing when it speaks of the cosmos.

Martin Luther said, "If I profess with the loudest voice and the clearest exposition every portion of the truth of God except precisely that little point which the world and the Devil are at that moment attacking, I am not confessing Christ, however boldly I may be professing Christ. Where the battle rages, there the loyalty of the soldier is proved, and to be steady on all the battle front beside, is merely flight and disgrace if he flinches at that point."

In our day that point is the question of Scripture. Holding to a strong view of Scripture or not holding to it is the watershed of the evangelical world.

We must say most lovingly but clearly: Evangelicalism is not consistently evangelical unless there is a line drawn between those who take a full view of Scripture and those who do not.

If we try to separate the religious passages in the book of *Genesis* from those which touch on history and the cosmos, the religious passages are related to an upper-story situation. They have been removed from any connection to space-time verification and that means no historical or scientific study can refute them. But it also follows that no studies can verify them. In short there is no reason to accept the upper-story religious things either. The upper-story religious things only become a quarry out of which to have our own personal subjective, existential, religious experience. There is no reason, then, to think of the religious things as being other than in one's own head.

It should be noted in studying the book of *Genesis* that there is no literary distinction between the sections dealing with history and the sections dealing with the cosmos, on the one hand, and religious subjects, on the other hand. Further, as we shall see later, the New Testament takes the Old Testament as history at the most crucial point of affirming that Adam and Eve are historic characters....

God could have given us the religious truths which He sets forth in the Bible in a theological outline the way some theologians have set forth theological outlines but instead of this, he gave us religious truths in a book of history and a book that touches on the cosmos as well. What sense does it make for God to give us true religious truths and at the same time place them in a book that is wrong when it touches history and the cosmos?

As we consider the way the Bible itself sets forth these matters, our thesis is that the Bible, including the first eleven chapters of *Genesis*, sets forth propositional truth, both where it touches history and the cosmos and where it touches religious matters.

Because almost everyone accepts that the second half of *Genesis* – namely, from Abraham on— is historic, it is important to consider the indications that the whole book of *Genesis* is a unit.

Dr. Schaeffer explains that the argument for the unity of the book of *Genesis* falls into two parts, internal and external evidence.

### INTERNAL EVIDENCE

The first evidence comes from the book of *Genesis* itself.

Read the following verses and look for repeated phrases:

*Genesis* 2:4

*Genesis* 5:1

*Genesis* 6:9

*Genesis* 10:1

*Genesis* 11:10

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**BEFORE ABRAHAM**

*Genesis* 11:27

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**ABRAHAM AND AFTER**

*Genesis* 25:12

*Genesis* 25:19

*Genesis* 36:1

*Genesis* 36:9

*Genesis* 37:2

What phrase was repeated in each verse: \_\_\_\_\_

What is the significance of this phrase being used throughout the book of *Genesis*.

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## EXTERNAL EVIDENCE

The second evidence comes from the books other than *Genesis*.

Verse	Who is Speaking?	Genesis Reference	Does the Author Consider the Genesis Reference as Literal History?
Matthew 19:4,5	_____	_____	_____
Luke 3:23-38	_____	_____	_____
Romans 5:12	_____	_____	_____
Romans 5:14	_____	_____	_____
Romans 5:15	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 6:16	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 11:8	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 11:9	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 11:12	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 15:21	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 15:22	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 15:22	_____	_____	_____
I Corinthians 15: 45	_____	_____	_____
II Corinthians 11:3	_____	_____	_____
Ephesians 5:31	_____	_____	_____
I Timothy 2:13,14	_____	_____	_____
I John 3:12	_____	_____	_____
Jude 11	_____	_____	_____
Psalms 136	_____	_____	_____

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Although the Bible is not a book of history or science, all statements the Bible makes relating to history and science are true. This would include statements made in the first eleven chapters of Genesis. The New Testament writers treated the history of Genesis 1-11 as historic as all other passages. Dr. Schaeffer explains:

Absolutely every place where the New Testament refers to the first half of Genesis the New Testament assumes (and many times affirms) that Genesis is history and that **IT IS TO BE READ IN NORMAL FASHION, WITH THE COMMON USE OF THE WORDS AND SYNTAX** (emphasis added).

In *No Final Conflict* Dr. Schaeffer lists seven possible freedoms when it comes to interpreting the first half of Genesis. Then he states two limits. We will pick up his thinking at this point:

Having delineated these seven freedoms, I will now mention two limits that seem to me to be absolute. The first is that the use of the word *bara* insists that at the original creation, at the creation of conscious life and at the creation of man there was specific discontinuity with what preceded.

One other limitation is that Adam was historic and was the first man, and that Eve was made from Adam. It could not be: male-female-male-female-male-female, and then suddenly ZIP! - male-female of man. It would be worthwhile here to read again all the New Testament references to the early chapters of Genesis.... Among these it is most important to recognize that I Corinthians 11: 8 affirms that Eve came from Adam: "For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man." First Corinthians 11:12 and I Timothy 2:13 also relate to Eve's coming from Adam.

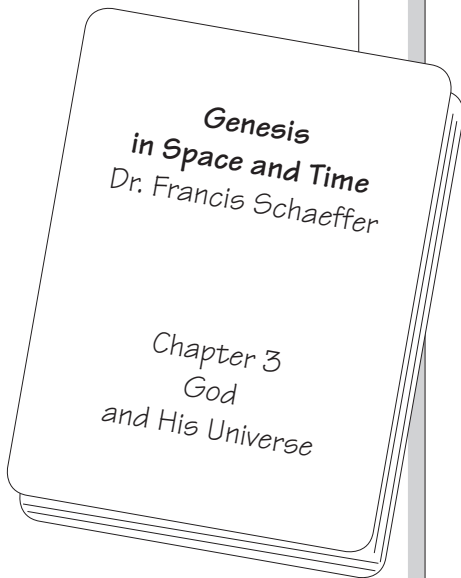
Consequently, what is involved here (as in this whole discussion) is not just the first chapters of Genesis, but the authoritativeness of the New Testament as well, and especially the writings of Paul. If Paul is wrong in this factual statement about Eve's coming from Adam, there is no reason to have certainty in the authority of any New Testament factual statement, including the factual statement that Christ rose physically from the dead. If we say this factual statement about Eve was culturally oriented, then every factual statement of the New Testament can be said to be culturally oriented; and any or all of the factual statements of the New Testament can be dealt with arbitrarily and subjectively. The Bible gives a specific limitation: Adam was created by God, and then Eve was made from Adam by God.

In passing it should be noted that it is not inconsequential that Eve came from Adam; rather, this gives the basis for the absolute unity of the whole human race.

“As the Creator, God shapes and fashions and brings bare being into form — a form which is truly reflective of the One who fashions it. And when God is finished with this process, what He has made speaks of the God who made it.”

Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, page 37.

Read Chapter 3: “God and His Universe” from **Genesis in Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.



## GOD AND HIS UNIVERSE

I. The Goodness of Creation

II. Day

III. Creation & the Existence & Character of God

IV. Creation at Peace with Itself

V. History is Going Someplace

III. Creation & the Existence & Character of God

The Flow of Thought —

The idea that  
“Man has value and dignity”

rests upon

“Man being \_\_\_\_\_  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ of God.”

which rests upon

“The existence of the infinite  
and personal \_\_\_\_\_.”

### THE JUDEO-CHRISTIAN VIEW OF HISTORY

CREATION

RESTORATION

FALL

TODAY

Normal World — Abnormal World  
The world is at piece with itself. — The world is in conflict.

The Second Coming of Christ.

Write the Psalmist's response to such knowledge (Psalm 95):

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# EVIL AND SUFFERING

“Let us go back to the beginning. Creation is finished. Each created thing is operating in the circle of its own creation, standing in its proper place, and all things are at rest and in balance. Man, as made in the image of God, has a unique place because he has been made different from the machines, the plants, and the animals.”

Francis Schaeffer, *Genesis in Space and Time*, page 47.

☆ What was man’s relationship to God to be like?

Matthew 22:36-38

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Read Genesis Chapters 3.

Deuteronomy 6:4-6

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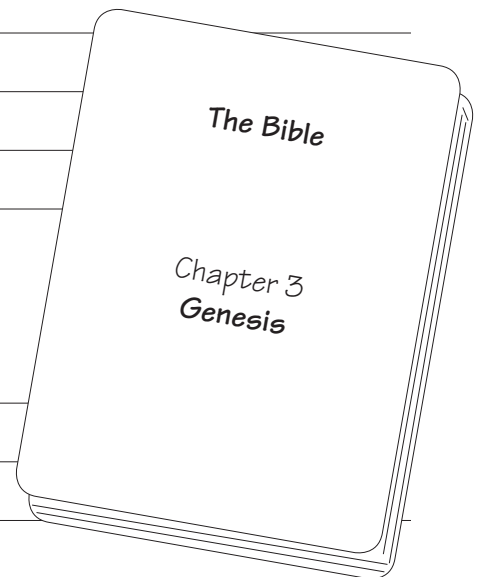
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John 14

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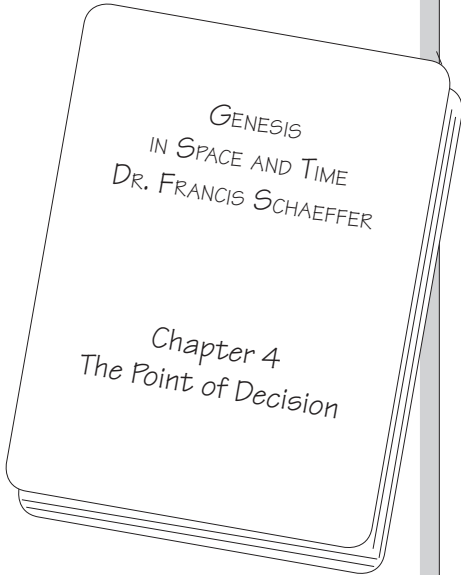
☆ Describe the interrelationship between love, obedience, and the choice given by God to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

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- Read Chapter 4: “The Point of Decision” from *Genesis in Space and Time* by Dr. Schaeffer.



- What does Dr. Schaeffer mean when he says that man is unprogrammed?

- Why is it important to know that God did not create a good tree and an evil tree?

## THE POINT OF DECISION

I. To Love God

II. One Tree

III. Enter the Serpent

IV. The Temptation

- What did it mean that man would die?
- 
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“Eve was faced with a choice. She pondered the situation, and then she put her hand into the history of man and changed the course of human events.”

Francis Schaeffer, *Genesis in Space and Time*, page 59

Read Chapter 5: “The Space-Time Fall” from *Genesis in Space and Time* by Dr. Schaeffer.

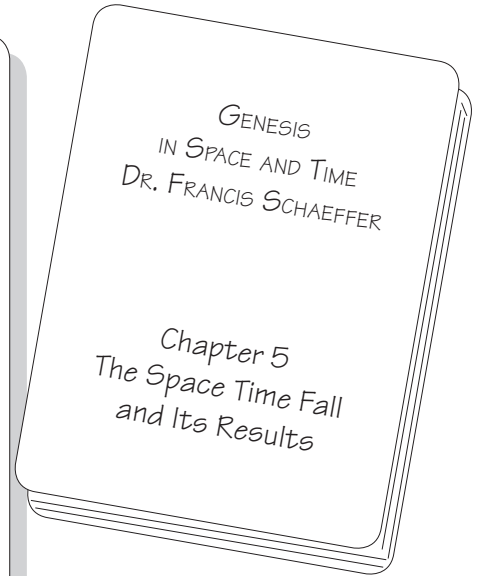
## THE SPACE-TIME FALL AND ITS RESULTS

I. The Fruit Is Eaten

II. The Results of the Fall for the Human Race

III. Guilt Before God

IV. God’s Judgment on Man and Nature



Explain how the world can be so evil and God still be good.

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What does Dr. Schaeffer mean when he says that “the universe does not display uniformity of cause and effect in a closed system”?

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# SEPARTIONS, SPLITS, SCHISMS

“Division, separations — they rend the fabric of society. The history of man is the record of splits and schisms, every one of which has its origin in the primal separations of man from God. We turn now to some of the early forms which these separations took in the flow of biblical history.”

Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, page 73

Compare Genesis 3:7 and Genesis 3:21.

**WHAT WAS THE SOURCE FOR THE TWO SETS OF CLOTHES?**

Man's source?

God's source?

For God to have made the clothing from animal skins means that an animal had to be killed. What does this imply?

Observe Genesis 3:15...

**WHO IS SPEAKING?**

**TO WHOM IS GOD SPEAKING?**

**WHAT DID GOD MEAN BY THE PHRASES: THY SEED AND HER SEED?**

Read Romans 5:12-21...

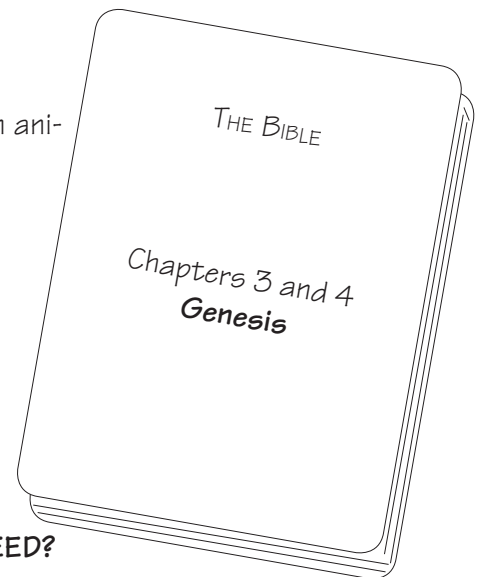
**DESCRIBE THE FIRST ADAM:**

**DESCRIBE THE SECOND ADAM:**

Read Genesis 4:1-10...

**CONTRAST THE WAY OF CAIN WITH THE WAY OF ABEL:**

Read Genesis chapters 3 and 4.



Read Genesis 4:11-24.

**WHOSE DESCENDANTS ARE RECORDED HERE?**

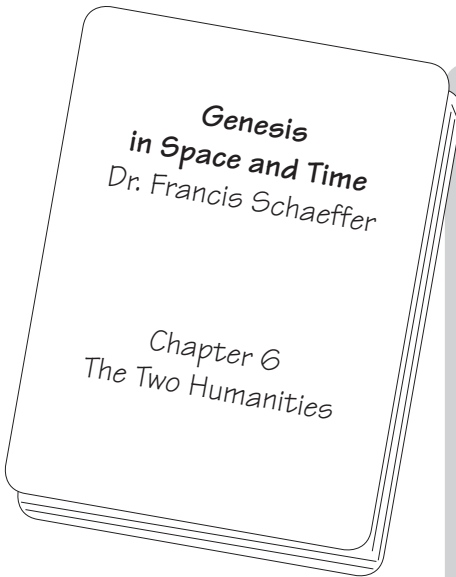
What kind of people are they? How are they described?

- ☐ Read Chapter 6: “The Two Humanities” from **Genesis in Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.

Read Genesis 4:25 -

**WHOSE DESCENDANTS ARE RECORDED HERE?**

How are they described?



- ☐ How is the death of Christ the solution to all the separations?

- ☐ “Man by the Fall fell at the same time from his state of innocence and from his dominion over nature. Both of these losses, however, can even in this life be in some part repaired; the former by religion and faith, the latter by the arts and sciences.”

Sir Francis Bacon

What did Dr. Schaeffer mean when he said “This is to be the Christian view of life.”

## THE TWO HUMANITIES

I. Thy Seed and Her Seed

II. The Ultimate Separation

III. *Acceptable and Unacceptable Worship*

IV. *The Historicity of Cain and Abel*

V. *The Culture of the Ungodly Line*

VI. *The Culture of the Godly Line*

❑ Why is it important that Cain and Abel were real people in real history?

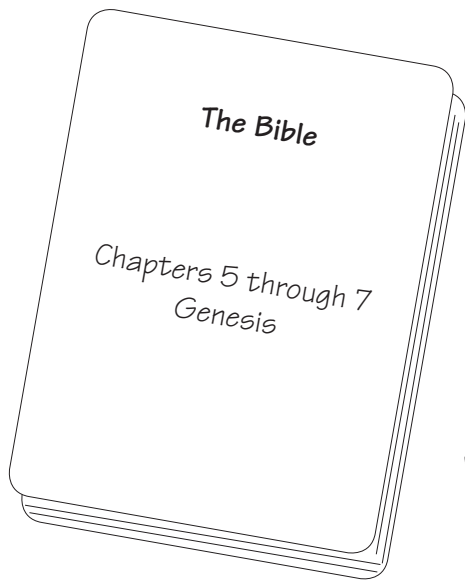
❑ Compare and contrast the two humanities: the ungodly line with the Godly line.

❑ What might it mean to ‘stand in the line of Abel’ in the twenty-first century?

“History flows on, the course having been set by Adam and Eve and humanity divided by Cain and Abel. The history of divided humanity develops from the two lines delineated in Genesis 4:16-24 (the line of Cain) and Genesis 4:25-5:32 (the line of Seth). In the account which follows these genealogies, we are introduced to a world in which moral decay comes to so permeate society that only one man is left in the godly line. But this puts us ahead of our story.”

Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, page 85

☐ Read Genesis chapters 5 through 7.



As you read Genesis 5 underline phrases that are repeated.

Verse 5

Verse 8

Verse 11

Verse 14

Verse 17

Verse 20

Verse 27

Verse 31

How is verse 24 different from the above verses? (Refer to Hebrews 11:5.)

Read Genesis 6: 1-4

What do you think these verses mean?

Read Genesis 6:5-13

Describe humanity at this time in history.

How does Noah contrast with others in his generation?

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Read *Genesis 6:13-22*

What is the relationship between faith and the spoken Word of God?

Compare this portion of *Genesis* with *Matthew 24:36,37* and *2 Peter 3:3-7*.

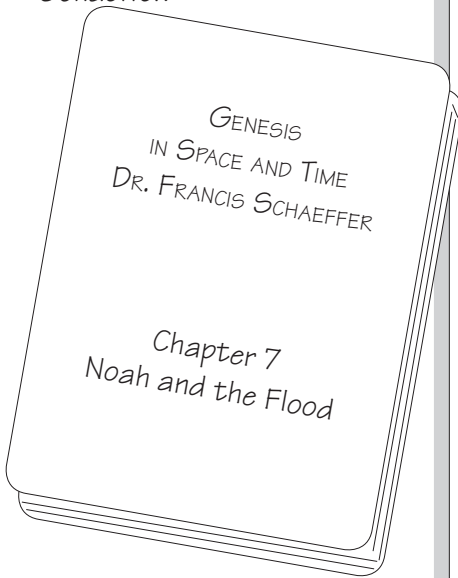
Does the passage indicate a local or universal flood? What evidence would you give to support your thoughts?

Read *Genesis 7*.

What picture of the Christian life can be seen in Noah?

What characteristics of God do we see in these chapters of *Genesis*?

- ☐ Read Chapter 7: “Noah and the Flood” from **Genesis in Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.



- ☐ Explain Dr. Schaeffer’s belief that the genealogy does not represent a strict chronology?

- ☐ Explain the possible historic source for Greek mythology.

- ☐ How is it possible that only one man is left in the godly line?

- ☐ What would be your response to a person saying that “Genesis is composed of two parts: a true historic section (Genesis 11:27-51:26) and a poetic section (Genesis 1:1 - 11:26)”?

## NOAH AND THE FLOOD

### I. “And He Died”

### II. Genealogy and Chronology

### III. The Sons of God and the Daughters of Men

Interpretation #1

Interpretation #2

### IV. One Man Left in the Godly Line

### V. “These Are the Generations”

VI. The Building of the Ark

Just how big was the ark?

The dimensions of the ark were approximately ...  
Length: 1 1/2 football fields.  
Width: 1/2 football fields.  
Height: 4 1/2 story building.

VII. The Date of the Flood

☐ How is Noah and the ark a picture of the Christian life?

VIII. Noah Enters the Ark

☐ “God is a living God and can work into the machine at any time he wants to,” explains Dr. Schaeffer. What does he mean by this statement?

IX. God Shuts the Door

God ← Truth ← Absolutes ← Moral Universe

No God ← No Ultimate Truth ← Relativism ← A Moral Universe

☐ The two diagrams are read from right to left. What do they mean?



# A NEW BEGINNING

“As the ark comes to rest, a new era in the history of man begins. Again from a unified beginning (in the family of Noah), the course of man’s history runs to divisions — for example, the divisions of Babel.”

Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, page 101.

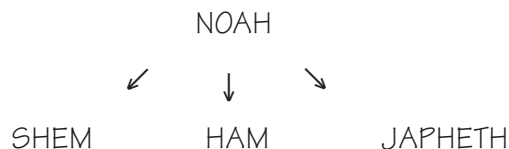
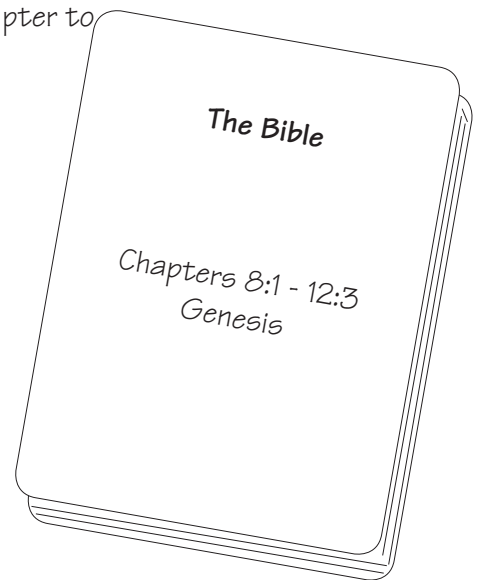
Read Genesis Chapters 8 through 12:3.

Read Genesis 8. What specific statements are made in this chapter to lead the reader to believe that this is real history?

Read Genesis 9. What is God saying about capital punishment?

God made an everlasting covenant with Noah. What are the details of this covenant?

Read Genesis 10 and 11. If it is true that the genealogy is not chronology, then what is the purpose? Which is the important line.



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“The next stage in the flow of history is an interesting and important event. It occurs in a place that is clearly delineated — the land of Shinar, which is Babylonia in its widest sense.”

Dr. Francis Schaeffer, **Genesis in Space and Time**, page 108

Read Genesis 11:1-9

**DESCRIBE MAN’S ATTITUDE.**

Describe God’s response.

List all the divisions that have resulted from man’s sin.

Read Genesis 11:26.

**WHO ARE THE PEOPLE LISTED IN THIS PASSAGE?**

## FROM NOAH TO BABEL TO ABRAHAM

I. The Ark Comes to Rest

II. Noah's Sacrifice & Life Is in the Blood

III. A New Step in the Covenant Relationship

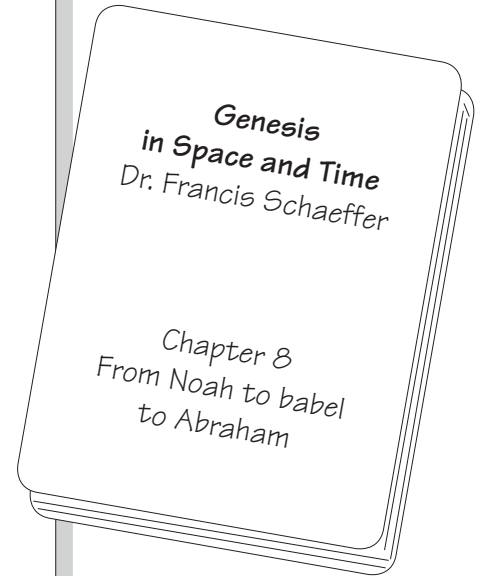
- 1.
- 2.

IV. A New Step in the Messianic Prophecy

*Seed of Woman → Line of Seth → God of Shem →*

V. "Genealogy, Not Chronology"

☐ Read Chapter 8: "From Noah to Babel to Abraham" from **Genesis in Space and Time** by Dr. Schaeffer.



☐ How are the characters of Homer different from the people in the Bible?

☐ What is the Christian basis for capital punishment?

How has the division of language affected the world?

Look up the definitions to these words:

**Theology**

**Psychology**

**Sociology**

**Ecology**

“Twenty first-century man is looking at something — himself and the facts of history. He knows that something is really there, but he doesn’t know what.” What would you say to him?

## VI. The Generations of the Sons of Noah

### VII. Babel

Divisions:	Man		God
	Man		Himself
	Man		Man
	Man		Nature
	Nature		Nature
	Nation		Nation

### VIII. The Generations of Shem

### IX. The First Correlation with Secular History

### X. The Flow of History: The Significance of Man

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“Some people assume that one can spiritualize the history of the first eleven chapters of *Genesis* and it will make no difference.” By ‘spiritualize’ they mean it was not real history. What is your response to this statement?

In the first eleven chapters of *Genesis* what do we learn about:

**GOD**

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**THE UNIVERSE**

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**MAN**

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MAN'S DILEMMA	THE CAUSE	THE SOLUTION

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# WRITING ASSIGNMENT

## THE BIBLICAL WORLD VIEW

An *essay* is a composition which illustrates a particular subject. You are to write an *essay* explaining the Biblical world view. The stages of this writing assignment will include: (1) making an outline; (2) writing paragraphs from the outline; (3) joining paragraphs together with transitional sentences; (4) writing an introductory paragraph and a concluding paragraph; and (5) giving the work a title. The completed writing assignment will explain three of the major ideas of the Biblical world view. At the conclusion of each part of the essay have an adult go over it with you for additions and corrections.

### MAKING AN OUTLINE

An outline is a general sketch of the composition. The outline allows you to see the **big picture** and the **supporting details** at the same time. (See the following pages.) For this assignment three of the seven vital questions (see BWV Page 5) will serve as the foundation of the outline. The major areas are designated by roman numerals in your outline:

- I. What is God like?
- II. What is the nature of the universe?
- III. What is the essential nature of man?

Using your notes from the previous studies fill in the outline. At least two significant ideas should be under each major area. For example, the Biblical world view explains that God is both **infinite** and **personal**. Add these two words to the outline (A and B).

Next, it is important to illustrate both characteristics of God. Use your notes to give at least two examples of God being **infinite**, and two illustrations of God being **personal**. Add these to the outline. Be sure to give a Biblical references.

Complete the outline. Each major section (each roman numeral) will need at least two subsections sections. Each of these subsections will need at least two illustrations. Each main section will become a paragraph of the essay.

### A PARAGRAPH

A paragraph is a group of sentences relating to a particular point, a single idea. Although each paragraph will contain several sentences, it will have only one main idea. For example, the main idea of the first point of the outline is **the nature or character of God**. Usually, the first sentence in the paragraph clearly states the main idea of the paragraph. It should relate the subpoints to the main idea (that **GOD IS BOTH PERSONAL AND INFINITE**). This sentence is called the **topic sentence**.

The next sentences in the paragraph will fill in the details of the topic sentence. These sentences will support and illustrate the main idea. Using your outline, write a paragraph for each main idea.

An *essay* has one overall objective. It is a unit and must have continuity of thought. In order to keep the paragraphs from being unrelated to each other, each paragraph needs one more sentence. This is the last sentence in the paragraph. This sentence acts like a bridge between the paragraphs joining them together. This sentence is called a **transitional sentence**. It points out the relationship between two paragraphs.

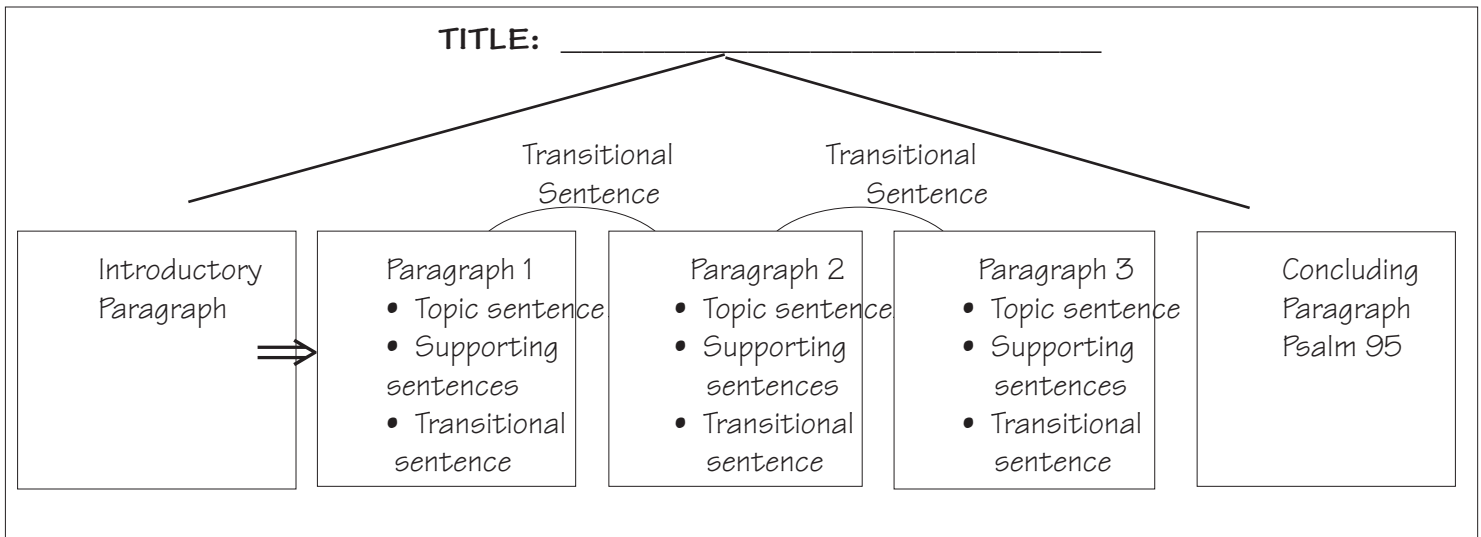
## INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

You should begin by writing the **INTRODUCTORY** and **CONCLUDING PARAGRAPHS**. The introductory paragraph should state the main idea of the whole composition in an attracting way. This paragraph acts like a **preview** of what is to follow. It should start with several thought provoking sentences. Write an introductory paragraph to your essay.

## CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

The final paragraph often summarizes the essay by restating briefly the main idea. In addition, the writer often presents a concluding thought, challenge, or personal response about the subject of the paper. Write a concluding paragraph. This paragraph should leave the reader with as few questions as possible.

Begin by writing the **INTRODUCTORY** and **CONCLUDING PARAGRAPHS**. In this way you will have firmly established in your mind the thesis of the paper.



## THE TITLE

An essay is a complete thought. The title should reflect the main idea of the essay. There are certain characteristics that a title should have:

- 1 - It should be short.
- 2 - It should be to the point
- 3 - It should capture the interest of the reader.

Write a title for your essay.

## THE FINAL FORM

As you rewrite the essay in its final form make sure to follow all rules of grammar and form. The following is a partial list of such rules.

- 1 - The title should use capital letters.
- 2 - Indent the first word of every paragraph.
- 3 - Use your best hand writing.

MY OUTLINE

PARAGRAPH  
DEVELOPMENT

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

I. IS THERE A GOD? WHAT IS HE LIKE?

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

II. WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE UNIVERSE?

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TRANSITIONAL  
SENTENCE

III. WHAT IS THE ESSENTIAL NATURE OF MAN?

A. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

TOPIC SENTENCE

\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

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CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH

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PARAGRAPH I — THE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF GOD

Topic Sentence:

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Supporting Sentences

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Transitional Sentence

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PARAGRAPH III — THE NATURE OF MAN

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Sentences

Transitional Sentence



