



The Chronology of Creation-Part 8: Prehistory and Destruction

Genesis 1:2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters

Isaiah 48:18 For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else.

vain-08414. wht tohuw, to'-hoo - from an unused root meaning to lie waste; a desolation (of surface), i.e. desert; figuratively, a worthless thing; adverbially, in vain:-- confusion, empty place, without form, nothing, (thing of) nought, vain, vanity, waste, wilderness.

entropy-second law of thermodynamics

Bible teaches Earth was perfect at creation

Proverbs 8:31 Rejoicing in the habitable part of his earth; and my delights were with the sons of men.

Show 8 notes by Paul Sandhu

Today I want to elaborate on the theme found throughout the Bible beginning with Genesis that first comes the planning, then comes the execution. The planning part can be rather short as for example in Genesis we find that God planned everything that was to happen in re-creation in only 6 days but the execution part may have taken thousands if not millions of year. I use the term Re-Creation because I do not believe that the 6 days of creation as found in Gen. 1 refer to the original creation which is alluded to in Genesis chapter 1, verse 1: 'In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth'. This was the original creation which occurred at the beginning of time and space. Verse 2 states that 'And the earth was without form, and

void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.'

This state of the Earth being without form was a state that came about as a result of a cosmic judgment that overwhelmed not only the Earth but spread far out into our solar system at the very least, but perhaps into the farthest reaches of the universe. These two words 'without form' in the Hebrew tongue are one word, the word 'Tohu' which means 'a land reduced to primeval chaos and formlessness.' It represents chaos, confusion, and disorder, all things that are opposed to the organization, direction, and order that God has demonstrated. This is not my definition; this is from the Word Study Hebrew Dictionary of the Bible by Spiros Zodhiates, a distinguished Greek and Hebrew scholar. Strong's dictionary defines the word Tohu as 'From an unused root meaning to lie waste; a desolation (of surface), that is, desert; figuratively a worthless thing; adverbially in vain: - confusion, empty place, without form, nothing, (thing of) nought, vain, vanity, waste, wilderness. I want to address the use of the word Tohu in Gen. 1:2 to describe the Earth as being void, empty and vain. Did God create it like this or did it become like this?

Let's turn to Isaiah 45:18: For thus saith the LORD that created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he hath established it, he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited: I am the LORD; and there is none else. The word vain in this verse is the same Hebrew word Tohu as used in Gen. 1:2. So if God himself is telling us that He did not create the Earth in vain, that is as an empty wasteland, but created it as a fruitful place, fit for habitation, then it stands to reason that the Earth became an empty wasteland at some time in the past. The argument can be made that God first created the Earth in a primordial, swampy wasteland state and then made it fit for habitation by man which parallels the so-called scientific evolutionary explanation for how things came into existence. The question that arises is why would God do this? If you were setting about to plant an orchard and you had the ability to create the very land on which it would be planted, would you first make a swamp or a desert or a rocky wasteland that would need to be completely regenerated in order to make it arable? Would it not be much simpler just to make rich agricultural land in the first place that would be suitable for planting? So it stands to reason that God in fact did not make an empty wasteland in the beginning but rather a rich habitable eco-system that was capable of supporting life from the get go.

I have covered this on previous shows but let me provide evidence again that the Bible teaches that the Earth was perfect right from the very beginning. Chapter 8 of Proverbs is a

beautiful description of events that transpired ages ago and now hidden in the mists of time, events that describe the very creation of the heavens and the Earth. Prov.8:31 reads, 'Rejoicing in the habitable part of his earth; and my delights were with the sons of men.' What we learn from this chapter and this verse in particular is that: 1. Men were present upon the Earth from the very beginning, as a matter of fact Job 38:7 tells us that the sons of God, whom we have identified as men but not children of Adam were present in the cosmos even before the Earth was created. It is for these men or the sons of God that the Earth was originally prepared. This is why mythologies of all cultures claim that there was an original creation that was destroyed and there has subsequently been at least one other if not more than one creation since then. The beginning of the movie Lord of the Rings has a very interesting monologue that I will paraphrase here: 'History began legend, and legend became myth and truths that should not have been lost were forgotten.' We do not accept as infallible truth histories that can be recreated from myths and legends; nonetheless we can learn much about pre Adamic history from mythology. So the original creation of the heavens and the Earth was meant to be inhabited and was inhabited by men as well as other intelligent beings such as angels. Mythology is filled with stories of men, and other fantastic creatures filling the cosmos and stories of their exploits and of their wars. Comparing mythology to scripture we can retrace the history of the cosmos right to the beginning and this history is more rich and vibrant than any tapestry that Hollywood can weave.

Going back to Gen. 1:2 and the use of the word Tohu meaning wasteland, let's again look at Isa 45:18 which explicitly states that God did not create the Earth in vain but created it to be inhabited and if he meant for these men or sons of God to inhabit the Earth right from its creation, why would it be created an empty wasteland as described in Gen. 1:2? Even if the whole Earth was not habitable, there was most certainly a part of it that was habitable as described in Prov. 8:31. Yet Gen. 1:2 explicitly states that the whole Earth was an empty wasteland, there were no habitable areas on it. So if the Earth was not originally created in such a state of emptiness, wilderness, and darkness then it stands to reason that the Earth BECAME without form and void. So the 6 days of creation are actually the 6 days of RE-CREATION of the Earth to once again make it habitable for man, specifically for one man and his children, that man being Adam. These 6 days of re-creation actually begin in verse 3 of Genesis, chapter 1, 'And God said let there be light and there was light.' Verses 1 and 2 of Genesis, chapter 1 contain an entire history of creation, and of the cosmos that can only be pieced together by comparing it to other parts of the Bible. Nonetheless this hidden history can be unearthed and needs to be understood in order for us to rightly understand our own origins as well as the origins of evil; a subject which is cloaked in so much confusion that I have not across one

satisfactory explanation of how evil came about in the first place in a creation created by an absolutely Good God.

The second important word in Genesis, chapter 1:2 is the word Void, the Earth was without form and void. I have already discussed the Hebrew word for without form which is the word Tohu meaning an empty wasteland. Let me define the word Void which is the Hebrew word 'Bohu'. The Strong's concordance # for this Hebrew word is 922 and I would advise every listener to go look it up themselves. Strong's defines this word Bohu as 'From an unused root (meaning to be empty); a vacuity, that is, (superficially) an undistinguishable ruin: - emptiness, void. I will come back to Strong's definition of Void as being an undistinguishable ruin. The Word Study Dictionary defines Bohu as boʔhû: A masculine noun indicating void or emptiness. It depicts the state of matter after God had created it but before He had fashioned it for habitation (Gen_1:2). It, therefore, describes the state of the land or earth after God judges it (Isa_34:11; Jer_4:23). It is used in combination with toʔhû, without form, each time. It depicts the state of matter after God had created it but before He had fashioned it for habitation. I do not agree with this part of the definition that the word void depicts the state of matter after God had created it but before He had fashioned it for habitation because we have already proven that at least parts of the Earth were habitable right from the very beginning. Prov. 8:31 in my opinion refers to the surface of the Earth as being the habitable part and the other areas below the surface or below the waters as being uninhabitable. I don't believe there were any wastelands or deserts or primordial swamp lands anywhere on the surface of the original Earth, why would God make such areas if He had created the Earth to be inhabited as stated in Isa. 45:18? However, the rest of the definition is clear that the word void applies to the state of the Earth after God judges it. Combining Strong's and the Word Study Dictionary definitions of the word void we can define it as ' An undistinguishable ruin that comes about as result of God's judgment. So the Earth in Genesis, chapter 1 verse 2 was an undistinguishable ruin that came about as a result of God's judgment upon it.

Let's turn to Jeremiah 4, a very controversial chapter that scholars try so hard to prove that it refers to the time of Noah's flood. Jer. 4:23 I beheld the earth, and, lo, it was without form, and void; and the heavens, and they had no light. 24 I beheld the mountains, and, lo, they trembled, and all the hills moved lightly. 25 I beheld, and, lo, there was no man, and all the birds of the heavens were fled. 26 I beheld, and, lo, the fruitful place was a wilderness, and all the cities thereof were broken down at the presence of the LORD, and by his fierce anger. In these verses the prophet Jeremiah uses the same words, without form and void as used in Gen. 1:2. These are the identical Hebrew words Tohu and Bohu as used in Genesis. Furthermore the

description so closely parallels that of Gen. 1:2 that it is almost certain that both Genesis and Jeremiah are referring to the same time frame. For example, Jeremiah states that the heavens had no light which parallels the Genesis description that darkness was upon the face of the deep. Verse 3 of Gen. 1 states that God said, Let there be light and there was light. So until light came the cosmos was covered in darkness which is exactly how Jeremiah describes it that the heavens had no light. During Noah's flood there was no reason for light to disappear from the heavens because the sun and the moon were still in the sky. So even if the surface of the Earth was dark because of the rain clouds, the heavens would still have had light because the sun, moon and the stars were still shining. God did not say after the flood, let there be light so the events of Jeremiah, chapter 4 cannot possibly refer to the time of Noah's flood.

Yet it was a time of judgment, as a matter of fact of judgment that came about as a result of God's fierce anger. So if this was not the time of Noah, then it had to be a time that pre-dated Noah's flood, more so it has to be a time that pre-dates Adam himself. There never has been a time since Adam was created that the heavens above the Earth have had no light so these events that Jeremiah describes have to have occurred a long time before Adam.

Look at Jer. 4:26 I beheld, and, lo, the fruitful place was a wilderness, and all the cities thereof were broken down at the presence of the LORD, and by his fierce anger. So if we conclude that this time frame pre-dates Adam then we would have to conclude that the Earth was at some point in time in the past inhabited by men, that it was a fruitful place, that were cities on the Earth, and that everything was destroyed due to God's judgment that came about as a result of the evil of those inhabitants much as the flood of Noah came about as a result of the evil of man.

Does this description in Jeremiah not parallel the story of Atlantis? A technologically advanced civilization that existed on Earth for a long period of time, that began with a golden age but slowly deteriorated due to the evil of its citizens and was finally destroyed as a result of judgment from the gods? Having being broken down it sank into the ocean. Mythological history is corrupted history and therefore the judgment is assigned to the gods and not to Jehovah God, the creator of all things. What about Lemuria and its high civilization? What about myths, legends and even contemporary discoveries of highly advanced technologies as well as discoveries of technologically advanced cities buried beneath the earth as well as under the waters of our seas?

This judgment was not just limited to the Earth as it was in the days of Noah but stretched far beyond the Earth in my opinion.