

***It has often been pointed out that if a person really believes Genesis 1:1, he will not find it difficult to believe anything else recorded in the Bible.*** That is, if God really created all things, then He controls all things and can do all things.

Furthermore, this one verse refutes all of man's false philosophies concerning the origin and meaning of the world:

1. It refutes atheism, because the universe was created by God.
2. It refutes pantheism, for God is transcendent to that which He created.
3. It refutes polytheism, for one God created all things.
4. It refutes materialism, for matter had a beginning.
5. It refutes dualism, because God was alone when He created.
6. It refutes humanism, because God, not man, is the ultimate reality.
7. It refutes evolutionism, because God created all things.

***Actually all such false philosophies are merely different ways of expressing the same unbelief.*** Each one proposes that there is no personal, transcendent God; that ultimate reality is to be found in the eternal cosmos itself; and that the development of the universe into its present form is contingent solely on the innate properties of its own components. In essence, each of the above philosophies embraces all the others.

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***It is remarkable that, when there have been so many anti-theistic philosophies (ancient and modern) affecting untold millions of people, the book of God makes no attempt to prove that God exists.*** The opening verse of Genesis simply takes this fact for granted, as though it were so obvious that only a fool could say "there is no God" (Psalm 14:1).

[Morris, H. M. (1976). The Genesis record: a scientific and devotional commentary on the book of beginnings (pp. 37–38). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books.]



## Moses as the Author

**Probably most conservative scholars in the past have accepted the view that Genesis was written by Moses.** This has been the uniform tradition of both the Jewish scribes and the Christian fathers. Genesis is considered to be the first book of the Pentateuch (the others being Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy), and all of them together taken as the Law (Hebrew, torah) of Moses. **This general view was apparently accepted by Christ Himself:** "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself ... "These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms, concerning me" (Luke 24:27, 44).

Assuming that Moses was responsible for the Book of Genesis as it has come down to us, there still remains the question as to **the method by which he received and transmitted it.** There are three possibilities: **(a) he received it all by direct revelation from God,** either in the form of audible words dictated by God and transcribed by him, or else by visions given him of the great events of the past, which he then put down in his own words, as guided subconsciously by the Holy Spirit; **(b) he received it all by oral traditions,** passed down over the centuries from father to son, which he then collected and wrote down, again as guided by the Holy Spirit; **(c) he took actual written records of the past,** collected them, and brought them together into a final form, again as guided by the Holy Spirit.

[Morris, H. M. (1976). The Genesis record: a scientific and devotional commentary on the book of beginnings (pp. 25–26). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books.]

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**The Foundation of History: The Book of Genesis is probably the most important book ever written.**

If the Bible were somehow expurgated of the Book of Genesis (as many people today would prefer), the rest of the Bible would be incomprehensible. It would be like a building without a ground floor, or a bridge with no support. The books of the Old Testament, narrating God's dealings with the people of Israel, would be provincial and bigoted, were they not set in the context of God's developing purposes for all mankind, as laid down in the early chapters of Genesis. The New Testament, describing the execution and implementation of God's plan for man's redemption, is redundant and anachronistic, except in the light of man's desperate need for salvation, as established in the record of man's primeval history, recorded only in Genesis. [Morris, H. M. (1976). The Genesis record: a scientific and devotional commentary on the book of beginnings (p. 17). Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books.]