

## Course Outline

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### I. Introduction

### II. Biblical Basis for the Doctrine of Creation

- a. God's creative act is comprehensive.
  - i. There is no rival power of creation. God alone is God.
  - ii. There is no preexistence to creation.
  - iii. Creation derives entirely from God. Creation is "out of nothing."
  - iv. Both the content and form of creation are given by God.
- b. Two implications of the comprehensiveness of God's act:
  - i. How God created is not as significant as the fact that He created.
  - ii. This world and not another is the one God intended. This is the object of His will, not another.

### III. Essentials of the Doctrine of Creation

- c. Creation is the event of being corresponding to God's being.
  - i. Creation is both the means that God has ordained to be Lord, and the product of His lordship.
  - ii. Space-time is not a given construct within which God works, but the stage on which He works as He wills.
- d. Creation is utterly dependent upon God, yet differentiated from Him.
  - i. Being an event in correspondence to God, creation possesses no basis for existence apart from God.
  - ii. Creation derives from an act of God's will. It is rooted in the promise of God and thus is not some kind of ontological necessity to God
- e. Creation is governed by God's concursive providence.
  - i. God makes authentic relationship.
  - ii. God rules creation through creation.

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