

Chapter 1 – In The Beginning God Created The Heaven And The Earth

We will begin the investigation into the theme of the war in heaven, and it's unfolding with the opening verses of Genesis 1:1-7 as it is there that I believe the roots of the angel rebellion are to be found. To set the foundation for this discussion, it will be necessary for me first to explain, how God in the form of the Holy Trinity created the visible world. This explanation will set the premise for my teaching on the 1st World (pre-flood or antediluvian) Age. As it was during that epoch of time and history (God's story) that 1/3rd of the angels of the highest willingly joined Lucifer in rebellion, resulting consequentially in heavenly hostility, the earth becoming without form and void, loss of their 1st estate, and exile here to the earth plane. Understanding how all of these things come together in scenario will assist one to make sense of how these events align with the unfolding of creation.

1st World Age

So what was the 1st World Age and how does it link up with the angelic rebellion and war in heaven? The 1st World Age is what I refer to as the bygone era which existed before the annihilation of the old world as it relates to the earth having become without form and void. Peter describes it as the drowning of the world that then was. It is also related directly to the many ancient myths which describe the devastation and submergence of Atlantis.

I know that there is much controversy surrounding the premise of this as teaching since most mainstream pastors support and teach that the Bible itself supports a young

Earth. They believe that because Genesis speaks of the earth and heavens having been created in six days, and that a day can be interpreted in length as equivalent to 1000 years. That one can literally discern the entire history of the world as having happened over the course of these last 6000 years.

But do not overlook this one fact, beloved, that with the Lord one day is as a thousand years, - 2 Peter 3:8

For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night. - Psalms 90:4

Because of this reasoning most Christians believe and support a young Earth as foundational biblical theology. However, as I will show it is very easy to establish that the Bible, in fact, supports that there have been past ages of the earth that have come and gone which preceded the one that we find ourselves contemporaneously living in now. One must only look to other passages in 2 Peter to establish the validity of such proposition.

[5] For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: [6] **Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: [7] But the heavens and the earth, which are now,** by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men. – 2 Peter 3:1-7

Peter in these verses is, in my opinion, imploring readers to remembrance that God in Genesis 1:2 unveils having once utterly drowned the earth in previous destruction. That the world that then was before what is now had succumbed to judgment which left it indistinguishable, devastated, and without form and void.

Old - ἔκπαλαι ékpalai, eh'-pal-ahee; long ago, of a long time, for a long while, of old.

Standing Out - συνιστάω synistáō, soon-is-tah'-o; to set together, i.e. (by implication) to introduce (favorably), or (figuratively) to exhibit; intransitively, to stand near, or (figuratively) to constitute:—approve, commend, consist, make, stand (with).

Water - ὕδωρ hýdōr, hoo'-dore; literally or figuratively water; as in rivers, fountains, pools; the water of the deluge, earth's repositories; water as the primary element, out of and through which the world that was before the deluge, arose and was compacted; of the waves of the sea; fig. used of many people.

Then Was - τότε tóte, tot'-eh; the when, i.e. at the time that (of the past or future, also in consecution):—that time, then.

Overflowed - κατακλύζω kataklýzō, kat-ak-lood'-zo; to dash (wash) down, i.e. (by implication) to deluge:—overflow; to overwhelm with water, submerge.

Perished - ἀπόλλυμι apóllymi, ap-ol'-loo-mee; to destroy fully (reflexively, to perish, or lose), literally or figuratively:—destroy, die, lose, mar, perish, to put out

of the way entirely, abolish, put an end to ruin; render useless, kill, to declare that one must be put to death metaphor to devote or give over to eternal misery in hell, to perish, be lost, ruined, destroyed.

Which Are Now - ἄρτι νῦν, noon; a primary particle of present time; "now" (as adverb of date, a transition or emphasis); also as noun or adjective present or immediate:—henceforth, + hereafter, of late, soon, present, at this (time), now.

The meaning of this passage - Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished: [7] But the heavens and the earth, which are now, according to the Strong's concordance translation of the Greek is:

At that time of the past, that then existed, being dashed (washed) down, overflowed and overwhelmed in and with water, (by implication) deluge; was submerged and fully destroyed, lost, mared, perished, put out of the way entirely, abolished, ended in ruin; rendered useless, killed, devoted and given over to eternal misery.

The destruction implied as having occurred within this passage is in my opinion linked to declaration made in Genesis 1:2 of the earth 'was without form and void.' Investigating the many other Biblical translations of these two verses, and also looking up these terms in the Strong's concordance, it seems entirely clear to me that something is implied as having occurred after God created the heavens and the earth; which lead to the earth being, becoming, or taking on a condition where it could be described as having become vacant and desolate.

For why would the Creator manifest the earth initially in a ruined state and then after reconstruct it when He could initially have created it in perfection? It seems confusing to form an imperfect world only to later finish it in completion. We know that God is not the author of confusion so why would He waste time and effort creating the earth as a deserted wasteland and an indistinguishable ruin especially when considering the following two passages? He wouldn't.

For thus says the LORD, who created the heavens (He is the God who formed the earth and made it, He established it and did not create it a waste place, but formed it to be inhabited), "I am the LORD, and there is none else." - Isaiah 45:18, [New American Standard Bible](#)

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. - Isaiah 45:18, KJV

For this is what the LORD says-- God is the Creator of the heavens. He formed the earth and made it. He established it; He did not create it to be empty, but formed it to be inhabited--" I am Yahweh, and there is no other. - Isaiah 45:18, [Holman Christian Standard Bible](#)

[38] And I said, O Lord, thou spakest from the beginning of the creation, even the first day, and saidst thus; **Let heaven and earth be made; and thy word was a perfect work.** - 2 Esdras 6:38

These passages verify in my mind that God when He constructed the earth and its heavens originally, that He had created it perfect, beautiful, and harmonious. It was completed in fullness with all inherent ability to support life. Sometime after it had been initially conceived in fullness, judgment was administered to the creation which in some way resulted in the destruction of the culture and civilization which the fallen angels were involved in establishing during the times before what is now. The judgment incurred upon them in some way for whatever reason resulted in the land becoming a ruinous heap. This proposition becomes increasingly apparent once one looks deeper into the original meaning of the Hebrew words selected for the conveyance of such notion.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. 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. –
Genesis 1:1-2, KJV

Without Form – Tohuw	Pronunciation tō'·hū (Key)
Part of Speech masculine noun	Root Word (Etymology) From an unused root meaning to lie waste

KJV Translation Count — Total: 20x

The KJV translates Strongs H8414 in the following manner: vain (4x), vanity (4x), confusion (3x), without form (2x), wilderness (2x), nought (2x), nothing (1x), empty place (1x), waste (1x).

Outline of Biblical Usage

1. formlessness, confusion, unreality, emptiness

1. formlessness (of primeval earth)
 1. nothingness, empty space
2. that which is empty or unreal (of idols)
(fig)
3. wasteland, wilderness (of solitary places)
4. place of chaos
5. vanity

Strong's Definition

תֹהוּw tōhûw, 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.

תֹהוּw (for תֹהוּw a segolate and penacute form, subst. — (1) *wasteness*, concr. *that which is wasted, laid waste*, Genesis 1:2; Job 26:7; hence—(a) *a desert*, Deut. 32:10; Job 6:18; 12:24.—(b) *destruction*, Isaiah 24:10, קְרִית תֹהוּw “a desolated city;” 34:11.
(2) *emptiness, vanity*, and concr. *something vain* (syn. תֹהוּw), Isaiah 41:29; 44:9; 49:4; 59:4; 1 Sam. 12:21; *nothing*, i. q. אֵין Isa. 40:17, 23.
(3) תֹהוּw Isaiah 49:4; and acc. תֹהוּw adv. *in vain*, Isa. 45:19.

*That which is **wasted, laid waste**; destruction, a desolated city.

	Pronunciation
Void -Bohuw	bō'·hü (Key)
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
masculine noun	From an unused root (meaning to be empty)
KJV Translation Count — Total: 3x	
The KJV translates Strongs H922 in the following manner: void (2x), emptiness (1x).	
Outline of Biblical Usage	

1. emptiness, void, waste

Strong's Definitions

בוהו *bôhûw*, bo'-hoo; from an unused root (meaning to be empty); a vacuity, i.e. (superficially) **an undistinguishable ruin**:—emptiness, void.

So taken in context together the passage, “And the earth was without form and void” essentially means: And the primeval earth existed, fell out, became, came to pass, was in a state of formlessness, confusion, unreality, emptiness, like a desert wasteland, wilderness, a place of chaos, vanity, and like an undistinguishable ruin, void, and wasted.

Looking into the meaning of these verses, I believe it implicitly apparent that something awesomely destructive had occurred to the earth which necessitated its reconstruction, reconstitution, and recreation. One of the definitions linked to the phrase “without form” even references the Earth in a primal state. And so I believe the question is not, did something happen to the earth in a primordial age but what? And did the events resulting in the earth becoming an ‘undistinguishable ruin,’ desolate, and destroyed, compel God to retrofit the remnant disk of the earth in redesign with the firmament as a solid indestructible dome-like canopy? Was it put into place to isolate and prevent the fallen ones from escape to other realms and dimensionality? These are just some of the questions which must be pondered upon in trying to make sense of the early unfolding events of the cosmos.

Before going further into it, let me just say that I know without a doubt that the terms which were chosen by the