

# 25-0209a - Detailed Summary

## 25-0209a - *Creation Day Two, The Waters Above*, Scott Reynolds

**Bible Readers:** Scott Reynolds and John Nousek

These Sermon Notes by Scott Reynolds

See the transcript: [Transcript HTML](#) - [Transcript PDF](#)

(Transcription by TurboScribe.ai)

## Creation Day Two, The Waters Above

Summary of Transcript (0:04 - 31:01)

### Scripture Readings:

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Scripture Reading (0:04 - 0:22), Scott Reynolds

**Proverbs 25:2,**

- The session begins with a scripture reading from Proverbs 25:2, emphasizing the glory of God in concealing matters and the glory of kings in searching them out.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Scripture Reading (0:27 - 0:55), John Nousek

**Nehemiah 9:6,**

- Another scripture from Nehemiah 9:6 is read, which acknowledges God's creation of everything from the heavens to the earth and the seas, highlighting His preservation and the worship He receives from the host of heaven.

### Summary

**Preacher:** Scott Reynolds

#### 1:00 - 2:52 Introduction to Creation Day 2

- The speaker introduces the topic for the day's discussion which is the second day of creation as described in Genesis 1. The lesson is titled "Creation Day 2, The Waters Above." The speaker aims to explore the less explicit details of what occurred on this day, suggesting that while Genesis provides a historical account rather than a scientific one, some scientific insights might be used to explain the events. The speaker relates this exploration to the scripture from Proverbs about searching out concealed matters.

## **2:53 - 10:31 Review of Creation Day 1**

- The speaker revisits the events of the first day of creation from the previous discussion, noting that more than just light was created. The three heavens are discussed: the second heaven (outer space) and the third heaven (spiritual realm), both created on the first day, with the earth also emerging in some form. The speaker speculates that land might have been beneath the waters from day one, supported by scripture from Job about the earth's foundation. The presence of water from the beginning is acknowledged, and the first day's cycle of evening and morning suggests the earth was rotating, indicating the day-night cycle. At the end of day 1, the earth is described as a water planet, potentially with an icy surface due to direct exposure to the extreme cold of space.

## **10:31 - 12:03 Creation Day 2 – The Expanse**

- The narrative moves to the second day of creation with the reading from Genesis 1:6-8, where God commands the creation of an expanse to separate the waters. This "expanse" is interpreted as the creation of the atmosphere, which is the only thing explicitly created on this day. The term "expanse" is defined as a broad, continuous surface or area that can expand, and in biblical context, it's seen as the firmament holding up the waters above.

## **12:04 - 13:10 Understanding the Expanse**

- The speaker discusses interpretations of the expanse, suggesting it represents the first heaven (the atmosphere) rather than outer space, which was already created. This interpretation is based on the context of the passage and the understanding of the three heavens from earlier in the discussion.

## **13:11 - 16:35 Details of the Expanse**

- The speaker delves deeper into the text to clarify how the expanse functions to separate the waters. It's noted that the expanse is placed within the waters, not on top, which separates the waters vertically, not horizontally. This placement in the midst of the water suggests a complex creation event where the atmosphere is inserted into the depths of the water, challenging conventional understanding of where air and water interact.

## **16:38 - 18:33 Challenges with the Expanse**

- The speaker raises questions about the logical and physical implications of placing the atmosphere within the water, noting that air, being lighter than water, would naturally rise. This scenario leads to contemplating how such a structure could be maintained, hinting at miraculous or divine intervention to make this separation possible.

## **18:34 - 19:56 Challenges with the Expanse Continued**

- The speaker uses the analogy of aerating a fish tank to explain the challenge of placing an expanse within water. If air is introduced into the depths of water, it would naturally rise to the surface, but the speaker posits that the conditions at the end of the first day, with the water's surface potentially frozen due to exposure to the cold of space, created a stable structure. This

frozen shell would act as a barrier, preventing the air from escaping into space, thus allowing for an expanse to form beneath it.

### **19:58 - 20:10 The Ice Shell**

- The speaker describes the frozen surface of the water as forming a spherical shell around the earth due to the direct contact with the extreme cold of outer space. This shell would rotate with the earth, maintaining stability because of its spherical, arch-like structure.

### **20:11 - 22:23 Formation of the Atmosphere**

- Air bubbles injected into the water would rise but be trapped under this ice shell, creating an expanse. The speaker introduces the concept of water holding dissolved gases, suggesting that the atmosphere might have been formed by extracting these gases from the water itself through processes like electrolysis, which could produce gases like hydrogen and oxygen from water. This idea is supported by the notion that oceans today hold various atmospheric gases.

### **22:28 - 24:48 Chemical and Physical Processes for Atmosphere Creation**

- The speaker references 'Grok XAI' (presumably an AI or educational tool) which outlined methods to create atmosphere from ocean water, although some methods are noted as dangerous. This process is likened to the Holy Spirit's role during creation, potentially overseeing such complex transformations. The scripture from 2 Peter 3:5 is brought up to underline that the earth was formed out of and by water, suggesting water as a primary material for creation.

### **24:48 - 26:33 Support of the Ice Shell**

- The discussion turns to how the ice shell remains suspended above the liquid water. The newly formed atmosphere's pressure and the inherent structural stability of a spherical shell are proposed as factors that could support the ice. The shell's complete coverage around the globe, including the poles, adds to its stability, similar to an igloo's structure.

### **26:34 - 28:13 Forces Maintaining the Ice Sphere**

- The speaker explains that gravity, along with centrifugal and gyroscopic forces due to the earth's rotation, would keep the ice sphere in place. The momentum of the rotating earth would ensure the ice shell continues to rotate in sync. The gravitational pull from all directions on the sphere would maintain it in suspension, illustrating a complex balance of physical forces.

### **28:14 - 28:53 Gravity's Role in Suspension**

- Further elaboration on how gravity suspends the ice sphere by pulling equally on opposite points, ensuring it does not collapse but remains in balance around the earth's center.

## **28:55 - 31:01 Conclusion and Reflection**

- The speaker concludes that this proposed structure would not be visible today due to its destruction during the biblical flood. The entire process on the second day of creation is seen as the formation of the earth's atmosphere, with the ice sphere playing a crucial role. The speaker emphasizes the speculative nature of this interpretation but uses it to reflect on the awe-inspiring complexity and power of God's creation, ending with a call to stand and sing in recognition of this divine work.