

FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE

WEEK 16—“LIGHTS TO DIVIDE”

Day 1

Hear:

Before telling us about the lights YHWH created on the fourth day, Genesis 1:14 begins by telling us *why* He created them – so that’s where we’ll start, too. “And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:”

Note: This week contains some controversial topics among Torah-observant people. Your family should take the time to discuss what you believe and what Scripture verses you use to back it up. However, this week is full of wonderful Scripture study, and you should find it a lot of fun to discuss these topics together.

Learn:

- ☐ Review the Hebrew words and definitions you looked up last week (Day 1).

Hear:

- ☐ Read Genesis 8:22. What things are listed that will not cease? See also Psalm 74:16-17.
- ☐ Who is the only one who has permission to change times and seasons? See Daniel 2:21. Who else will try? See Daniel 7:24-25.
- ☐ After we read about each day of creation, we read that “the evening and the morning” constitute a day. (See Genesis 1:5, 8, 13, 19, 23, and 31.) According to Genesis 1:14, each full day is divided up into what two parts? What did you learn that these words mean in Hebrew? What does it mean to divide them? Read Psalm 104:20-23. How do we know how long a day is? When does a day begin and end? What heavenly bodies are involved in this?
- ☐ Read Jeremiah 31:35-36. What are the ordinances of the moon and of the stars? How long will those ordinances last?
- ☐ High-school students: Finish watching the following videos this week – <https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/newton-gravitation>.

Day 2

Hear:

- ☐ What is a sign? Look up the following verses, and make a list of when signs were given:
 - Genesis 9:12-17. Where was the sign placed?
 - Exodus 13:3-10. What month was it (verse 4)? How many days was it (verses 6-7)? How often was it (verse 10)?
 - Exodus 31:12-17. What day is it (verse 15)? See also Ezekiel 20:11-12.
 - Deuteronomy 13:1-5. Should we trust all signs in the sky? How do we know which ones we should not listen to (verses 2-3)? See also Isaiah 44:23-26.
 - Joshua 10:12-14. What two heavenly bodies were used in this sign? How long did it last?
 - 2 Kings 20:1-11. What heavenly body was used in this sign (verses 9-10)? See also 2 Chronicles 32:24, 31 and Isaiah 38:7-8. How many degrees on the sundial did the shadow go back?

- Psalm 65:8. Who can see the wonders (tokens, KJV, or signs) of YHWH? See also verse 5. What two signs in the heavens are mentioned?
- Isaiah 7:14. To whom is this referring? Read also Matthew 2:1-12.
- Isaiah 66:19-24. What heavenly signs and feast days are mentioned in these verses?
- Jeremiah 10:1-16. What pagan holiday is referred to in verses 3-4? What does verse 2 say?

Day 3

Hear:

- What is the Hebrew word for seasons in Genesis 1:14? Read Leviticus 23. What words in this chapter are the same as “seasons” in Genesis 1? List the *moedim* in your notebook.
 - Leviticus 23:3. What day of the week is this?
 - Leviticus 23:4-5. What is the date?
 - Leviticus 23:6-8. What is the date?
 - Leviticus 23:9-15. What is the date?
 - Leviticus 23:15-21. What is the date?
 - Leviticus 23:24-25. What is the date?
 - Leviticus 23:27-32. What is the date? When does it start and end (see verse 32)?
 - Leviticus 23:34-36, 39-43. What is the date?
 - Psalm 104:19. What heavenly body determines *moedim*? In this verse, what does the sun do, to show the beginning of the *moedim*?
 - Note: As you get older, how can you direct your family (men) or support your husband (women) in obedience to YHWH with these *moedim*? Write a paragraph of ideas for your notebook.
 - See Deuteronomy 13:6-8, 2 Kings 23:1-5, and 1 Kings 11:1-8. Is it important who you marry?

Day 4

Hear:

- List several things that the Torah says happen at sunset?
 - Deuteronomy 23:10-11
 - Deuteronomy 24:10-13
 - Deuteronomy 24:14-15
 - See also Ephesians 4:26.
- How is a year determined?
 - When is the beginning of a year, according to Exodus 12:2?
 - What month was this, according to Exodus 13:4? Look up the word *Abib* in Hebrew. To what plant is it referring?
 - What offering was to be made in Leviticus 23:9-15 (see verse 10)? According to verse 14, what were the people not to do until this offering was made? Therefore, what harvest needed to be ripe, but not *over-ripe*, for it to be called the first month of the year?
 - Optional: Read <http://www.setapartpeople.com/search-abib-barley-scriptural>.

Learn:

- Do any of the verses you’ve read this week help you know if the solar system is heliocentric or geocentric?

Day 5

Keep:

- ☐ Make a notebooking page summarizing what you have learned this week.

Do:

- ☐ Research the history of other calendars besides the biblical calendar. Here are some possible links:
 - <http://www.webexhibits.org/calendars/year-history.html>
 - http://www.exovedate.com/a_history_of_the_calendar.html
 - <https://easyscienceforkids.com/all-about-ancient-and-modern-calendars/>
- ☐ Make a calendar for the last full year, based on the biblical method of dating days, months, and years. Try to use no pagan names. Mark all of the *moedim* from Leviticus 23 on this calendar. Mark all of the phases of the moon on the calendar (new moon, full moon, etc.).
- ☐ Is it possible to accurately make a calendar for the year ahead? How does your family deal with this issue?
- ☐ High-school students may wish to learn more about the Mayan calendar, which falsely predicted the end of the world in 2012. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_phenomenon What verses of Scripture would keep someone from falling prey to false prophecies, heavenly signs, and incorrect calendars? Write a 2-page summary of your findings.