

# Environment



The Holy Seed Church





Jesus Triumphant entry into Jerusalem, humbled on a donkey. But He is coming as a King.

**Isaiah 25:9 New International Version (NIV)**

9 In that day they will say, "Surely this is our God; we trusted in him, and he saved us.

This is the Lord, we trusted in him; let us rejoice and be glad in his salvation."

**Commentary of the Verse**

It shall be said in that day.-The speakers are obviously the company of the redeemed, the citizens of the new Jerusalem. The litanies of supplication are changed into anthems of praise for the great salvation that has been wrought for them.

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Factories pollute the air by pumping out chemicals that are harmful for all the living things. That is why there is acid rain and global warming. There is a lot of science involved in this, Factories can pollute the environment through thermal pollution, chemical pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, for a few examples. Thermal pollution is when hot water is dumped into cool water in a river, lake, pond or bay. The difference in temperatures can promote algae growth, kill of native fish or wildlife, or it might cause disruptions in the water that causes the water to change temperature, also causing major problems with wildlife.

Chemical Pollution is when chemicals are exposed to the environment, either by dumping them into sewage plants, where excess waste ends up in the ground.

A good example of this is nuclear waste. This needs to be treated carefully or else it could completely destroy an area. Air pollution is when pollution is mixed in with the air. Noise pollution is when a factory causes a lot of noise... enough to affect the surrounding environment.

**Genesis 1 - Genesis 3:1-24**

**The Beginning**

1. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.
2. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.
3. And God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.
4. God saw that the light was good, and he separated the light from the darkness.
5. God called the light "day," and the darkness he called "night." And there was evening, and there was morning-the first day.
6. And God said, "Let there be a vault between the waters to separate water from water."
7. So God made the vault and separated the water under the vault from the water above it. And it was so.
8. God called the vault "sky." And there was evening, and there was morning-the second day.



9. And God said, "Let the water under the sky be gathered to one place, and let dry ground appear." And it was so.
10. God called the dry ground "land," and the gathered waters he called "seas." And God saw that it was good.
11. Then God said, "Let the land produce vegetation: seed-bearing plants and trees on the land that bear fruit with seed in it, according to their various kinds." And it was so.
12. The land produced vegetation: plants bearing seed according to their kinds and trees bearing fruit with seed in it according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good.
13. And there was evening, and there was morning-the third day.
14. And God said, "Let there be lights in the vault of the sky to separate the day from the night, and let them serve as signs to mark sacred times, and days and years,
15. and let them be lights in the vault of the sky to give light on the earth." And it was so.
16. God made two great lights-the greater light to govern the day and the lesser light to govern the night. He also made the stars.
17. God set them in the vault of the sky to give light on the earth,
18. to govern the day and the night, and to separate light from darkness. And God saw that it was good.
19. And there was evening, and there was morning-the fourth day.
20. And God said, "Let the water teem with living creatures, and let birds fly above the earth across the vault of the sky."
21. So God created the great creatures of the sea and every living thing with which the water teems and that moves about in it, according to their kinds, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw that it was good.
22. God blessed them and said, "Be fruitful and increase in number and fill the water in the seas, and let the birds increase on the earth."
23. And there was evening, and there was morning-the fifth day.
24. And God said, "Let the land produce living creatures according to their kinds: the livestock, the creatures that move along the ground, and the wild animals, each according to its kind." And it was so.
25. God made the wild animals according to their kinds, the livestock according to their kinds, and all the creatures that move along the ground according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good.
26. Then God said, "Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals,<sup>[a]</sup> and over all the creatures that move along the ground."
27. So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.
28. God blessed them and said to them, "Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground."

29 Then God said, "I give you every seed-bearing plant on the face of the whole earth and every tree that has fruit with seed in it. They will be yours for food.30 And to all the beasts of the earth and all the birds in the sky and all the creatures that move along the ground-everything that has the breath of life in it-I give every green plant for food." And it was so.  
29. God saw all that he had made, and it was very good. And there was evening, and there was morning-the sixth day

## **Genesis 2**

- 1 Thus the heavens and the earth were completed in all their vast array.
- 2 By the seventh day God had finished the work he had been doing; so on the seventh day he rested from all his work.
- 3 Then God blessed the seventh day and made it holy, because on it he rested from all the work of creating that he had done.

## **Adam and Eve**

- 4 This is the account of the heavens and the earth when they were created, when the Lord God made the earth and the heavens

## **OUR ENVIRONMENT ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE**

They animals of ancient Palestine were apparently observed More closely by Biblical writers than were the plants, as is indicated by attempts to classify them (Genesis 1:20-25; Deuteronomy 4:17; psalm 104:11-26). We find divisions into aquatic animals, birds, and land animals the last subdivided into wild beasts, domestic animals, and creeping things. Animals are dealt with in detail in the food law (Leviticus Chapter. 11; Deuteronomy Chapter 14), and many species are enumerated.

## **MAMMALS**

Several zoological provinces overlap in Palestine and certain animals of Europe, Asia, and Africa (at least in ancient times) inhabited the land together. Numerous kinds of mammals were apparently first domesticated in western Asia before or during Biblical times, and these were of great value to ancient man, including the Hebrews. Among these were horses, asses, mules, and camels, which were used for riding and as beasts of burden. The raising of sheep, goats, and cattle was also important, providing meat , milk, butter, cheese, clothing, and shoes.

## **Birds**

Birds of prey include the eagle, vulture, falcon, sparrow-hawk, and owl. Of water fowl there are the heron, stork, pelican, cormorant, swan, crane, and seagull. Ostriches, at least formerly, were seen in desert districts. Other birds include the partridge, quail, wild pigeon, and turtledove. Many small song birds also occur, such as the nighthawk, hoopoe, lark, swallow, swift, and thrush. Little attempt was made in ancient Palestine to raise domestics cated birds.

## **FISHES**

The water of palestine, especially the Jordan valley (except of the Dead Sea), abounded in fish during Biblical times. At least 43 species have been listed for

the region by some authorities. However, not a single species can be positively identified from the Biblical references.

## REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

The extensive uninhabited stretches of country and numberless rocky places favor the existence of reptiles. About three dozen species of snakes have been identified, including many poisonous ones, such as the cobra, viper, horned snake, and asp. Lizards include the harden and horned lizard. The Nile crocodile was found near mount Carmel and the land crocodile near the Dead sea. Turtles are numerous.

## INSECTS

As in most warm regions, insects are extraordinarily numerous. Hornets, wild bees, fillies, gnats, fleas, and locust are mentioned in the Bible. Greatly feared in ancient times was the migratory locust, the locust of the plagues of Egypt (perhaps *Schistocerca peregrine*).

## ALPHABETICAL LIST

### Adder

Pethen (psalms 58:4). The Bible contains numerous references to serpents, but no single species can be identified with certainty. Tristram lists 33 species, among them several poisonous varieties. The Hebrew words tsiph'oni and tseph'a (Proverbs 23:32) are also sometimes translated as adder, but sometimes as asp or cockatrice. The viper or adder (*Vipera euphratica*) is common in the region.

### Ass

hamor, athon, pere, etc. (Genesis 42:26; Exodus 4:20; Number 22:21; Judge 10:4; Hosea 8:9). More than 150 Passages of the Bible refer to the ass (*Equus asinus*), and the animal is mentioned in the earliest Hebrew literature.

Distinction is made between hamor, the male animal, the ordinary beast of burden ; aton, the she-ass, a favorite for riding; and ayir, or ass's colt. The possessor of a large herd of asses was a rich man. These are also Passages referring to the wild ass (pere, aroth), several species of which occur in the area; they are untamable.

### Bee

Deborah (Deuteronomy 1:44). Culuture of the honeybee (*Apis* sp.) may have been known to the Israelites, but wild bees were abundant and their honey was collected.

Behemoth, behemoth (Job 40:15). Thought to be the hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*), the "river horse" of Africa.

### Camel

gamal (Genesis 12:16; Judge 6:5; Job 1:3). The camel (*Camelus* spp. ), the typical beast of burden in desert regions, is mentioned about 66 times in the Bible. The dromedary, the one humped species (*C. dromedaries*), was the Palestinian animal.

### Cattle

**miqneh ("Property," compare modern "chattel"). Cattle are the domesticated descendants of ancient species of *Bos*. The Bible refers to**

abbir, bull; par, bullock; baqar, bullock, ox; eghel, calf; shor, cow; eglah, heifer; eleph, ox, etc. Much of the wealth of the ancient Israelites was in their herds of cattle, and their valuable products. Milk, butter, cheese, and leather, are frequently mentioned. Sheep were also often included under miqneh.

#### **Coney**

shaphan (Leviticus 11:5). The daman or rock-badger (*Hyrax syriacus*). They resemble rabbits in size, but have four-toed feet like elephants and their teeth resemble those of the rhinoceros.

#### **Dog**

kelebh (Exodus 11:7; Job 30:1; Proverbs 26:11). Dogs (*Canis familiaris*) were perhaps the first animal domesticated by man. About 40 Biblical Passages refer to these animals, which were sometimes used to guard flocks but more often ran loose and were despised outcasts.

#### **Dove**

yonah (Genesis 8:8; Matthew 3:16). A generic term, probably referring to both wild and domesticated pigeons (*Columba* spp.)

#### **Eagle**

neshar (Exodus 19:4; Deuteronomy 32:11; psalms 103:5). Numerous species of hawk-like birds seem to be intended, even including vultures. They are symbols of strength, speed, pride, and indomitable spirit.

Fishes. The Bible contains numerous references to fish, but no particular species can be identified.

#### **Fly**

zebhubh, arobh (Exodus 8:20-24; Ecclesiastes 10:1; Isaiah 7:18). Generic terms, referring to gadflies, mosquitoes, and other harmful insects having a single pair of wings.

#### **Goat**

ez, attudh, sa'ir, etc. (Genesis 27:9; Leviticus 4:24; Number 7:17). Both wild and tame goat are mentioned in the Bible. Goats (*Capra hircus*) were domesticated before 3000 B.C. and were an important element of wealth in the time of the early Patriarchs. More than 130 Passages refer to goats and about 50 to kids (*gelli*), or young goats.

#### **Horse**

sus, parash, reheh (Genesis 47:17, etc). more than 150 Passages refer to the horse (*Equus caballus*), domesticated in the patriarchal age. They were used for riding and for drawing chariots.

#### **Leopard**

namer, pardal (Song of Solomon 4:8; Isaiah 11:6; Jeremiah 13:23; Revelation 13:2). The leopard (*Felis leopardus*), a Savage and treacherous animal found in Palestine in ancient times and inhabiting areas east of the Jordan in modern times.

#### **Leviathan**

liwyathan (Psalm 74:14; Isaiah 27:1; Job 41:1). A mythological monster, the great devourer. But in Job the reference is to the crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*) of Egypt and of the Jordan valley.

### **Locust**

At least 10 Hebrew words are translated as locust, bald locust (Leviticus 11:22), or grasshopper (Leviticus 11:22). Some of these were edible and regarded as very palatable. But they were very destructive and caused great plagues (Exodus 10:4-6), so that they became a symbol of destruction (Revelation 9:3-11). Words translated as caterpillar (Psalms 78:46), cankerworm (Nehemiah 3: 15), and palmerworm (Joel 1:4) are also thought to refer to locusts.

### **Quail**

selaw (Exodus 16:13; Numbers 11:31). A ground-dwelling bird (Coturnix vulgaris); not the quail or bobwhite of America.

### **Scorpion**

aqrah (Deuteronomy 8:15). A small animal related to spiders, of the order Scorpionida phylum Arthropoda.

### **Serpent**

The Bible contains numerous references to serpents, often implying poisonous species, but few can be identified with certainty. The serpent is used as a symbol of evil.

### **Sheep**

Numerous Hebrew words are used for sheep, as rahel, ewe; kesebh, lamb; ayil, tsaphir, ram. Sheep (Ovis aries) were domesticated as early as 3000 B.C., before cattle, and receive more attention in the Bible than any other animal.

### **Unicorn**

re'em (Numbers 23:22; 24:8; Job 39:9, etc. The unicorn is a mythological animal with a single horn. The name as used in the Bible probably refers to the wild ox (Bos primigenius, the German aurochs), now extinct.

### **Wolf**

ze'ev (Genesis 49:27; Matthew 7:15) (Canis Lupus). The word "iyyim, translated "wild beasts" (Isaiah 13:22; 34:14; Jeremiah 50:39), probably refers to wolves.

## **TERMS FREQUENTLY USED IN BIBLICAL STUDY**

### **Agrapha**

Sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels. A few (e.g., Acts 20:35) are found elsewhere in the New Testament, others in the apocryphal Gospels and in the early Fathers.

### **Allegory**

A literary composition, usually narrative, in which persons, objects, and events are so presented as to convey metaphorical as well as literal meaning.

### **Apocalypse**

A prophetic disclosure, in highly symbolic language, of the awaited triumph of God's kingdom. Apocalyptic writings, of which the books of Daniel and Revelation are examples, were prominent in post-Exilic Judaism and early Christianity.

### **Aramaic**

**A semitic tongue, native to Syria and Upper Mesopotamia: by the time of Christ it had become the normal spoken language throughout Palestine. It is the language of the Targum(q.v.) as well as of portions of Jeremiah, Ezra, and Daniel in the original text. Babylonian Captivity. See Exile.**

### **Canon**

**Writings authoritively accepted as genuine and declared to be divinely inspired; specifically, the books constituting the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures.**

### **Charismata**

**"Things freely given," a term applied in the New Testaments to special aptitudes or powers bestowed on the Christian by the Holy Spirit (see 1 Corinthians 12:4-11).**

### **Codex**

**A leaf book, as distinguished from a roll or scroll. Manuscripts of the Bible are often designated by this term with an identifying modifier (Codex sinaticus, Codex Vatican us, etc.)**

### **Cursive**

**A manuscript in which the letters (minuscule) of each work are joined. Cursive writing, as distinguished from uncial (q.v.) is found in Biblical manuscripts from the 9th century onward.**

### **Diaspora**

**The dispersion, a term applied to Jewish communities outside Palestine, especially after the Exile (q.v.).**

### **Ecumenical**

**Pertaining to the Christian Church as a whole, as in Ecumenical councils, Ecumenical creeds etc, etc. (Literally," of or from the inhabited word.")**

### **Literally**

**the "study of last things." The body of doctrines concerned with the ultimate destiny of man and the world, especially as related to the Biblical concept of Final Judgment.**

**Exile, pre-Exilic, post-Exilic.**

**Referring to the time during, before, and after the captivity of the Jews by the Babylonians in 597 B.C.**

### **Gloss**

**An explanatory note of comment accompanying a text. In the transmission of Biblical documents, marginal comments made by a scribe were sometimes incorporated into the text by later copyists.**

### **Gnosticism**

**A religious and philosophical movement that attempted, during the first centuries of the Christian Era, to unite diverse elements of Greek and Oriental mysticism with Christianity. Its name derives from its emphasis on esoteric knowledge (gnosis) as the way to salvation.**

### **Hellenistic**

**Describing a world culture that developed after Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) and blended Greek and Oriental elements in art,**



literature, philosophy, and religion, and used koine Greek as a common language.

**Hermeneutics.**

The principles of Biblical interpretation.

**Inter-testamental Period.**

Between the Testaments, or that period of history between the Old Testament and the events recorded in the New Testament (c. 200 B.C.-A.D. 50)

**Kerygma**

A Greek word referring to the proclamation of the Gospel.

**Koine**

The common Greek spoken throughout the eastern Mediterranean region at the beginning of the Christian Era; the language in which the New Testament was written.

**Koinonia**

A Greek word literally meaning "sharing," applied to the early Christian fellowship.

**Masoretes**

Jewish scholars (c. A.D. 600-900) who added vowel points and in other ways attempted to clarify earlier manuscripts of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Their extensive body of annotation is known as the Masora (or Masorah).

**Palimpsest**

A tablet, parchment, or other writing material that has been used, erased, and used again.

**Parallelism**

The basic structural principle of Hebrew poetry, involving statement and restatement in balanced succession: e.g., "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows his Handiwork."

**Parousia**

The return of Christ in glory (literally, "the Coming"), an event that the first Christians believed to be close at hand.

**Potsherd (sherd)**

A piece of broken pottery, the most common type of artifact found by Biblical archaeologists and often of great value in establishing chronology.

**Pseudepigrapha**

Writings falsely ascribed to Biblical characters and belonging mostly to the inter-Testamental Period.

**Procurators**

Rulers of Judea from A.D. 6 to 66 who were sent from Rome and were responsible to the Emperor.

**Synoptic Gospels.** The first three Gospels:

Matthew, Mark, Luke. They called synoptic because they present a common view.

### **Targum**

**An Aramaic paraphrase of the Old Testament, which in later Judaism was often used to accompany the reading of the Hebrew original in the Synagogues.**

### **Tetragrammation**

**The letters YHWH (or JHVH) used in Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament to denote the Divine Name, customarily vocalized as "Yahweh." In reading aloud, the Jews often substituted Adonai ("lord") since the name of Yahweh was considered too sacred for utterance. The King James Version uses LORD (with all letters capitalized) as the English equivalent.**

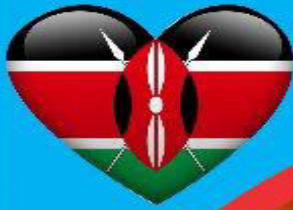
### **Torah**

**The Hebrew designation of the divinely revealed law; specifically, the first five books of the Bible, the Pentateuch.**  
**comes Uncial.**

**A manuscript in which the Letters are large separately formed. Uncial script preceded cursive (q.v.).**



**THE HOLY SEED CHURCH  
NEEMA EVANGELISM CENTRE  
GLOBAL HEALING MINISTRIES**



**LET US UNITE AS ONE REGARDLESS OF NATION, TRIBE OR RACE**  
God always cares for everybody regardless of faith, but do not sin because you have bad motive to somebody in your life! You make yourself to have many people to mistrust you, so you are likely to die at anytime. Wonders will never end, why do you stand against your brother or sister? HEBREWS 10:26 Please clear your bad motives in your heart, Listen the voice of people as we join together we are safe in God's hands. GOD BLESS YOU

with  
**APOSTLE WILLIAM SIMIYU**





## Garden, Plants, Water



## Planets, Dwarf Planets, Stars



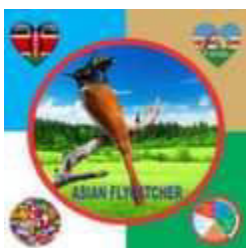
## For more Information [Clickhere](#) Tableland, Valley, Mountains, Forests, Desert



## Oasis, Streams, Rivers, Lakes, Sea (Ocean)



## BIRDS











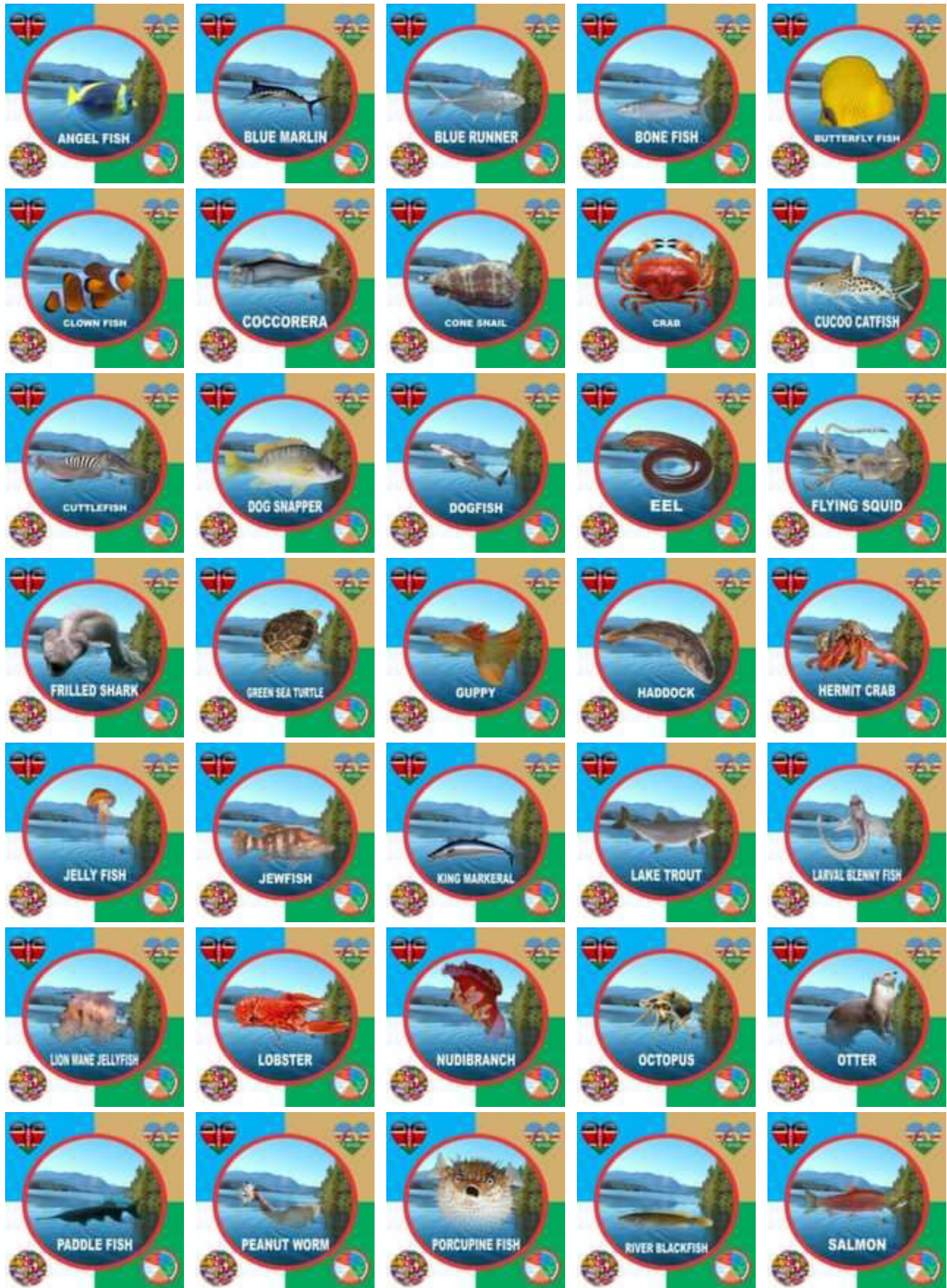
## ANIMALS







## SEA ANIMALS







## INSECTS







## WORMS





## CHURCHES



## INDUSTRIES

