



ADAM AND EVE IN EDEN

A garden, a helper and a task

THE GARDEN

Genesis tells that Adam is formed from the dust of the ground and given the breath of life. God plants a garden eastward in Eden and places Adam there to care for it.

A HELPER

Adam names the animals, but no helper suited to him is found. God makes the woman and brings her to Adam. Adam says she is bone of his bones and flesh of his flesh.

And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.

GENESIS 2:15 · KJV

ONE COMMAND

The garden is full of good food. Only one tree is forbidden: the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Adam is given work, a helper and a command. He must dress the garden and keep it.



A pleasant garden to tend and keep.

Illustrations are artistic interpretations.



THE OFFERINGS OF CAIN AND ABEL

The farmer and the shepherd

TWO BROTHERS

Cain is the firstborn son of Adam and Eve. His brother Abel is born after him. As they grow up, Cain becomes a farmer who works the ground. Abel becomes a shepherd who watches over the sheep.

TWO OFFERINGS

Cain brings an offering from the fruit of the ground. Abel brings the firstborn of his flock. God accepts Abel's offering, but not Cain's, and Cain becomes very angry.

A WARNING

God speaks to Cain and warns him. If he does not do well, sin lies at the door. If Cain does well, he will be accepted.



And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.

GENESIS 4:2 · KJV

Two brothers, two gifts and a choice.



THE DEATH OF ABEL

Cain rises up against Abel

BROTHERS IN THE FIELD

One day Cain speaks with his brother Abel. While they are in the field, Cain rises up against Abel and kills him. It is the first human death recorded in the Bible.

THE QUESTION

God asks Cain where his brother is. Cain answers that he does not know. Then he asks: Am I my brother's keeper? God says that Abel's blood cries to him from the ground.

THE COST

Cain is cursed from the earth. The ground will no longer yield its strength to him. He must become a fugitive and a wanderer.

*And the LORD said unto Cain,
Where is Abel thy brother? And
he said, I know not: Am I my
brother's keeper?*

GENESIS 4:9 · KJV



Cain kills his brother and becomes a wanderer.

THE LANDS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Africa, Europe and Asia

THREE GREAT LANDS

Ancient writers described Asia, Europe and Libya, the African lands. Herodotus writes about all three.

RIVERS AND SEAS

Herodotus calls Egypt a gift of the river. He describes the Euphrates flowing through Babylon. Round leather boats carry cargo down that river to the city.

A WORLD FULL OF PLACES

From these lands came the kingdoms of Babylon, Egypt, Persia and Greece. Later came Rome and many others. Their stories follow in the next books of this series, one age at a time.



Ancient lands, rivers and peoples.

TOOLS OF THE STONE AGE

Made from flint and bone



SEVEN OBJECTS

Long ago, people in northern Europe made tools from stone and bone. Many have been found in Denmark, buried in the earth. Here are seven of them, showing how skillful these early craftsmen were.

WHAT THEY MADE

There is a stone saw, a dagger and two toothed spearheads of flint. There is also an axe-hammer, a two-edged axe and a bone comb.

CLEVER HANDS

Figuier describes spearheads chipped with great skill. Some stone tools were polished. Flint splits into flakes with sharp edges. Some pieces served as knives or saws. Figuiet also describes a very early bone comb.

Stone and bone became useful tools.

GRINDING GRAIN

Bread begins with stones



GRAIN AND STONE

To make meal, people put grain in the hollow of a large lower stone. Then they rubbed it with a smaller stone, back and forth. Little by little, the grain became meal.

THE QUERN

This simple mill is called a quern. Later, people made round querns with two stones. The upper stone was set in motion by means of a wooden handle.

DAILY BREAD

In Figuier's account, a woman kneels and leans her weight on the smaller stone to grind the grain. Flour, water and fire make bread for the family.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

GENESIS 3:19 · KJV

From the field to the family table.



FIVE EMINENT HISTORIANS

Writers who recorded the past

GREEK HISTORIANS —

Herodotus traveled widely and wrote about many peoples. He is often called the Father of History. Thucydides wrote about a long war between Athens and Sparta.

MORE WRITERS —

Xenophon, a Greek soldier, told the story of a famous march home through enemy lands. Livy wrote the history of Rome. Sallust wrote about Catiline's conspiracy, the war with Jugurtha and Roman history.

WHY THEY MATTER

These five writers lived long after the first generations. They wrote about their own times and the past. Herodotus wrote so that people's deeds would not be forgotten with the passing of time.

Five writers who kept the past alive.



CAIN GOES EAST

From wanderer to builder

EAST OF EDEN

Cain fears that someone will kill him. God sets a mark on him so that anyone finding him will not kill him. Cain then goes to live in the land of Nod, east of Eden.

THE FIRST CITY

Cain marries and has a son named Enoch. He builds a city and names it after his son. Genesis does not describe the city, its size or its walls.

And Cain went out from the presence of the LORD, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden.

GENESIS 4:16 · KJV

A GROWING FAMILY

From Enoch come Irad, Mehujael, Methusael and Lamech. Genesis lists them from father to son. The Bible does not give their ages, so we cannot count their years as we do for Seth's family.



Cain's family begins to build and settle.



LONG LIVES TOGETHER

Many generations alive at once

ADAM’S LONG LIFE

Because Adam lives 930 years, he is still alive when many of his descendants are born. Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren all share years with him.

COUNTING THE YEARS TOGETHER

Seth shares 800 years with Adam, and Enos shares 695. Cainan shares 605, Mahalaleel 535, and Jared 470. Even Lamech, the father of Noah, shares 56 years with Adam.

A FAMILY ACROSS CENTURIES

Genesis does not tell us what they said to one another. But the numbers show a family whose lives overlapped for hundreds of years. A great-grandfather could know his great-great-grandchildren.

Seth	800	Enos	695
Cainan	605	Mahalaleel	535
Jared	470	Enoch	308
Methuselah	243	Lamech	56

One family, many generations, the same years.



COUNTING THE YEARS

From the creation of Adam to Jared

DATES BEFORE CHRIST

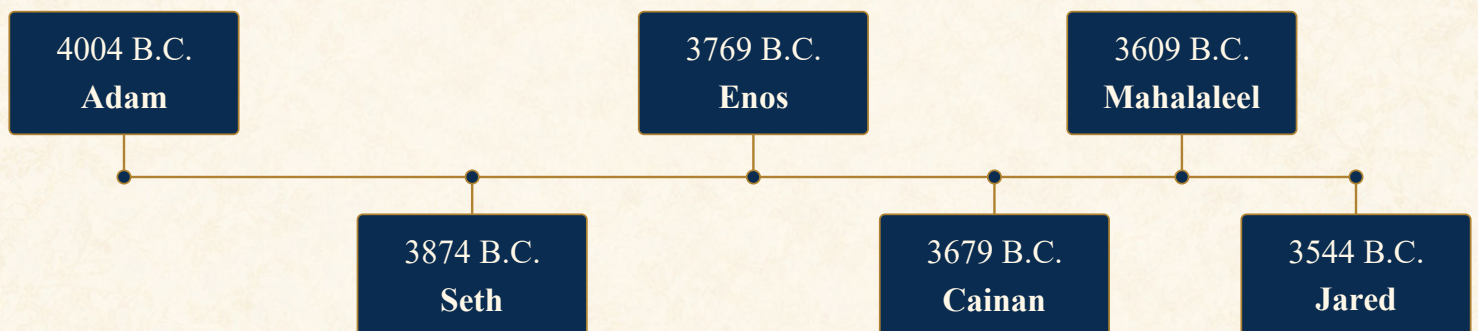
This book uses Ussher's date of 4004 B.C. for the creation of Adam. This date was worked out by Archbishop James Ussher, who added up the ages given in the Bible.

BIRTHS IN THE FAMILY

Counted this way, Seth is born in 3874 B.C. and Enos in 3769. Cainan follows in 3679, Mahalaleel in 3609 and Jared in 3544 B.C.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY YEARS

From the creation of Adam to the birth of Jared, 460 years go by. Genesis gives no birth dates for Cain's descendants.



460 years, from Adam to Jared.

01 / TIME AND PLACE

The two eyes of history

ADAMS' ORIGINAL TEXT

The object of this CHART is to assist the mind in clearly fixing, along down the stream of time, the *time when* the events of the world's history took place. The *time when*, (i. e. Chronology,) and the *place where*, (i. e. Geography,) “are the two great eyes of history.”



ADAMS' MAP LEGEND

“The bright colors denote those countries, that are the Subjects of history, previous to the discovery of America.”

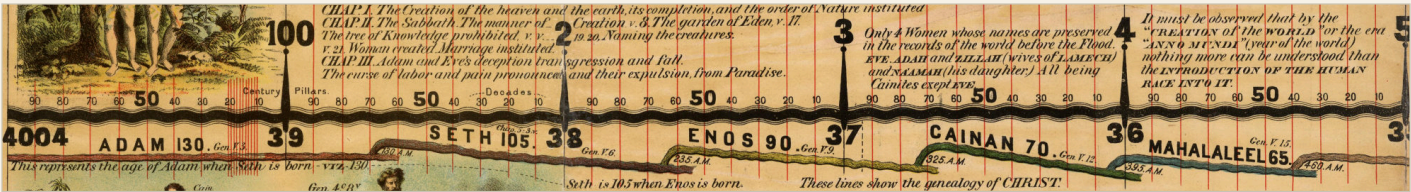
Adams, third edition, revised to 1878, panel 1: purpose of the chart and Eastern Hemisphere.

02 / A KEY TO THE CHART

Read the stream of time

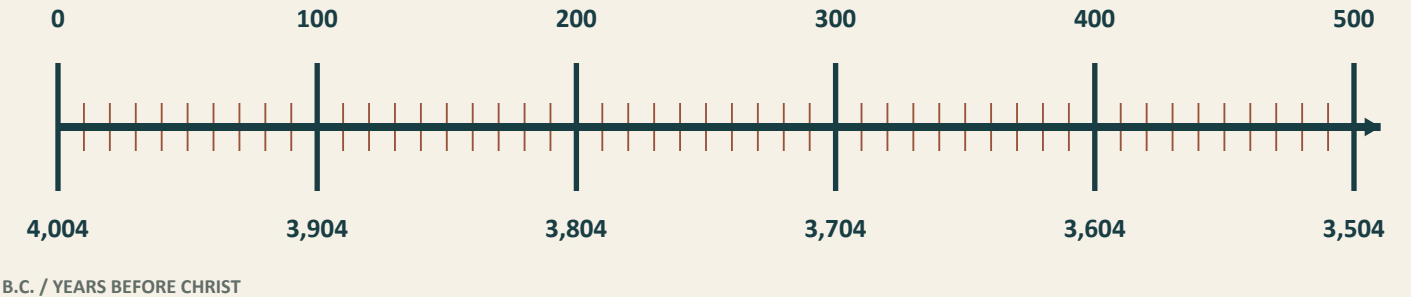
A page-sized ruler makes the chart's centuries, decades and direction easy to follow.

THE ORIGINAL RULER / DETAIL

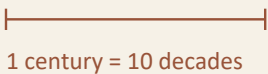


EDITORIAL DIAGRAM / FIRST 500 YEARS

ELAPSED YEARS / 0 = START



B.C. / YEARS BEFORE CHRIST



Zero means no elapsed time, not an A.M. year printed by Adams. These equal 100-year intervals are measured from his 4004 B.C. starting point.

FROM THE ORIGINAL KEY / JOHN E. COLBY

“Each of these fifty-nine Century Columns is divided, by the red lines, into ten equal parts, or decades. One year spaces are occasionally indicated by short red lines crossing the ‘Stream of Time.’”

A RULE THAT MATTERS

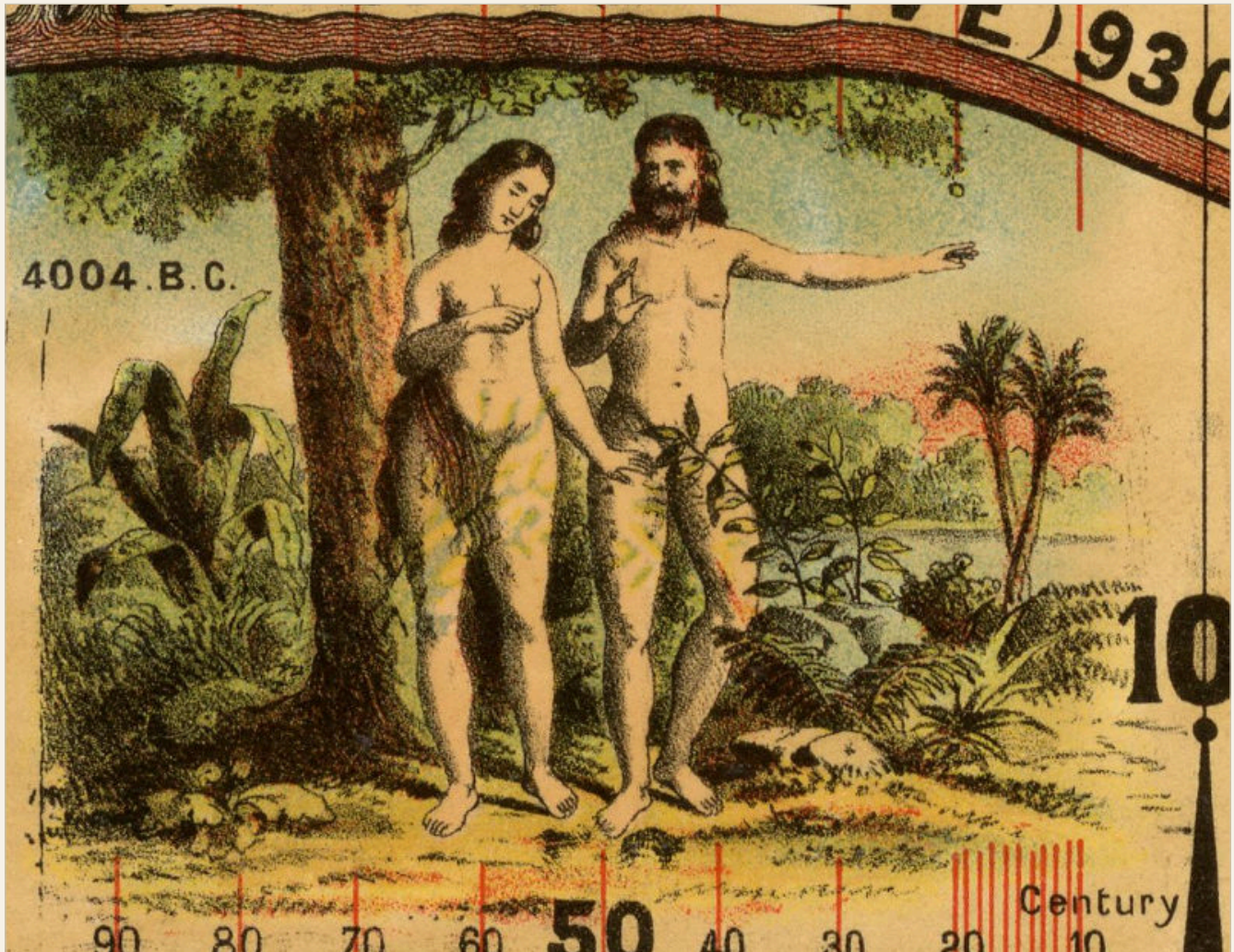
“ILLUSTRATIONS are placed upon the chart without special reference to the exact date of the object represented.”

John E. Colby, Key to Adams' Synchronological Chart of Universal History, edition extended to 1887, p. 7. Original wording preserved.

03 / GENESIS 1:1 AND 5:5

At the beginning

The opening scene and the chronological starting point, in Adams' own words.



ADAMS' ORIGINAL TEXT

“In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth.”
Gen. I-1. Moses assigns no date to this Creation. How long after this
“beginning,” before the history of man begins: is unknown.

“Adam lived 930 years, and he died.” The history of man begins when those
930 years begin to be counted.

4004

B.C. ON THE CHART

Adams places the beginning of human history here, following Archbishop Ussher's biblical chronology.

Adams, panel 1: introduction and Adam and Eve vignette. Extracts retain the original English; spelling is unchanged and line breaks are reset.

04 / GENESIS 4

Cain and Abel

Two scenes tell a story. Their position on the chart does not supply a precise date.

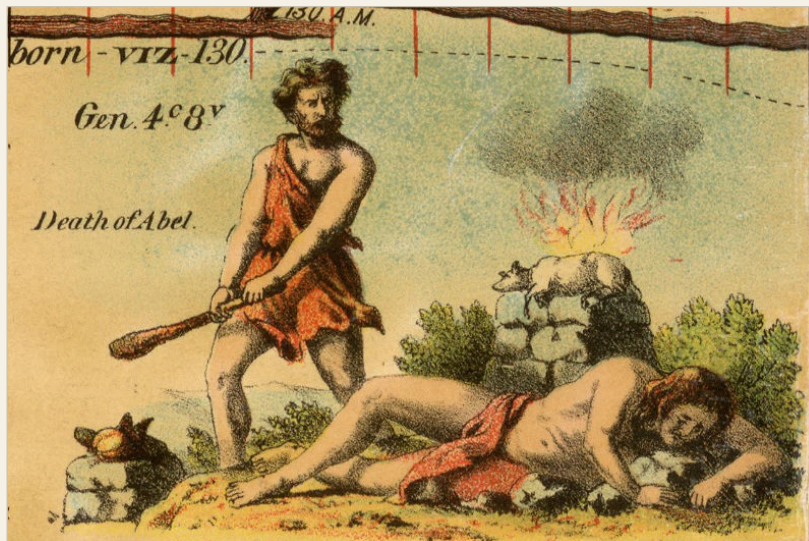


01 / THE OFFERINGS

Abel kneels before an altar bearing a lamb. Cain stands beside an altar bearing fruit.

EDITORIAL OBSERVATION

A club lies on the ground. Genesis 4:8 does not name a weapon.



02 / DEATH OF ABEL

“And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him.”

GENESIS 4:8 / KJV

EDITORIAL GUIDE / WHAT THE TEXT DOES TELL US

Genesis 4:25 places Abel's death before Seth's birth, which Adams puts at 130 A.M. This gives a relative order; the passage does not state the year of Abel's death.

ADAMS' ORIGINAL TEXT

“This mark ? indicates that the date is unknown or uncertain.”

Adams, panel 1: scenes and uncertainty note. King James Bible, Genesis 4:8, 4:25 and 5:3. Relative order is inferred within the chronology adopted by Adams.

05 / A FAMILY WITHOUT DATES

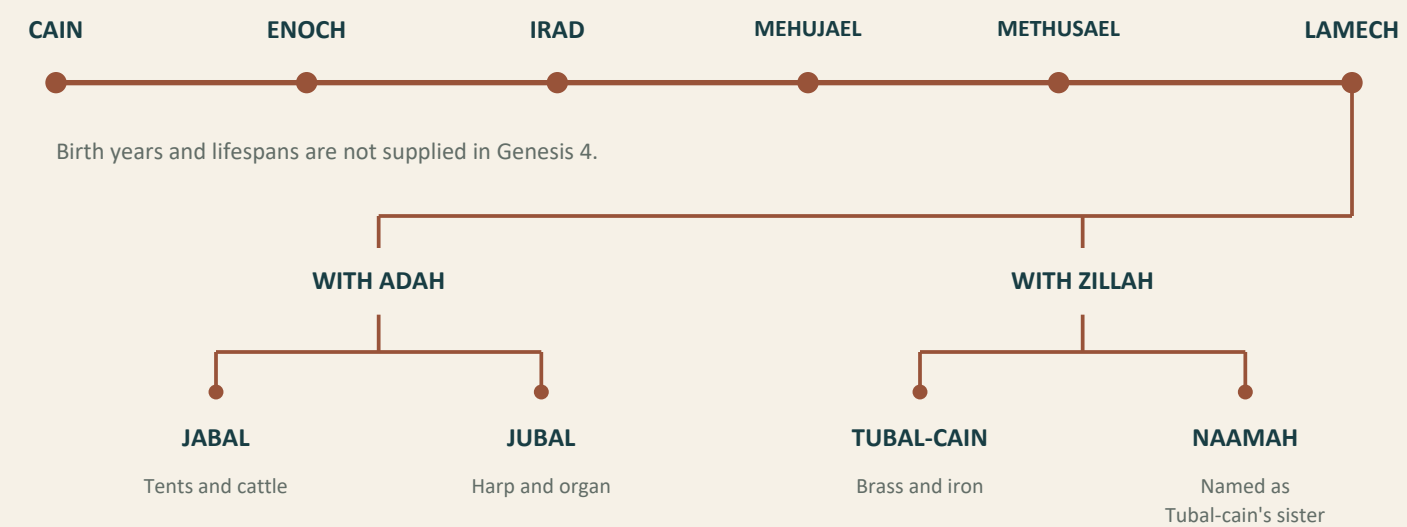
The line of Cain

A genealogical sequence records descent. It cannot show the length of a life when the dates are absent.

ADAMS' ORIGINAL TEXT

“As no dates or years are given in the line of CAIN, the reader can extend the birth and life of each to suit.”

EDITORIAL DIAGRAM / DESCENT ONLY



The family branches follow Adams. Occupational labels follow the King James Version. For Tubal-cain, Adams uses “copper & iron,” citing Smith's Bible Dictionary. Spacing does not represent elapsed time.

FROM THE LIBRARY / AN EDITORIAL ADDITION

One name, two different people

Calmet gives separate entries for **Enoch, son of Cain**, and **Enoch, son of Jared**. They belong to different branches. Identifying the parent prevents the two figures from being merged when reading across the chart.

Calmet (1832), “Enoch”, printed p. 388; Genesis 4:17 and 5:18.

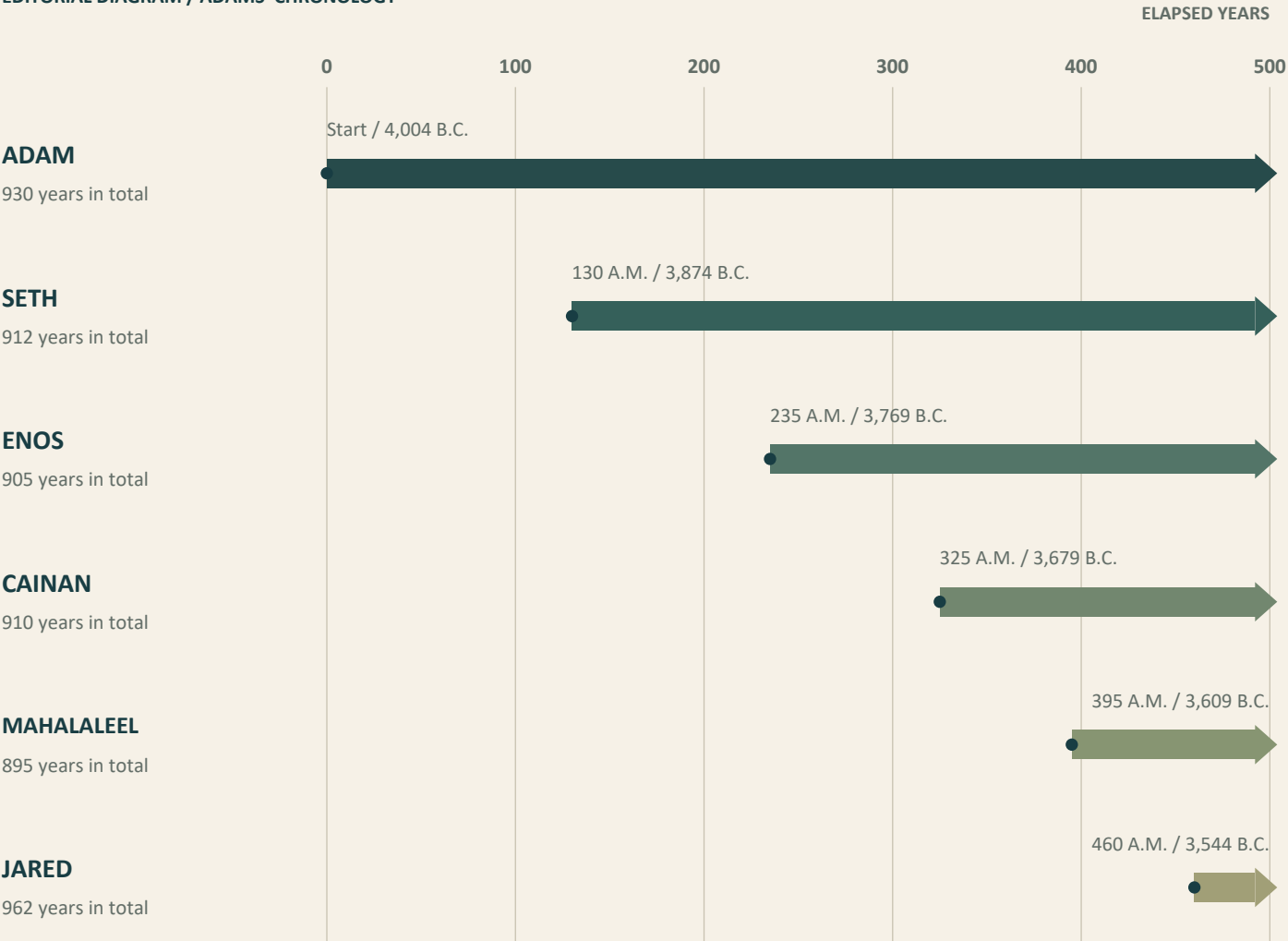
Adams, panels 1–2; King James Version, Genesis 4:17–22; Calmet, Dictionary of the Holy Bible, revised by Edward Robinson (1832), “Enoch”, p. 388.

06 / SYNCHRONOUS LIVES

Six lives, one timeline

Equal distances represent equal spans of time. Every life shown here continues beyond the right edge.

EDITORIAL DIAGRAM / ADAMS' CHRONOLOGY



A NEW WAY TO READ THE NUMBERS

6 generations alive together at Jared's birth, within the chart's chronology. Adam is 460; Seth 330; Enos 225; Cainan 135; Mahalaleel 65; Jared 0.

These calculations follow Adams and Genesis 5. Josephus, Antiquities 1.2.3, gives Adam 230 years at Seth's birth instead of 130.

Adams, panels 1–2; Genesis 5:3–20. Source disagreement: Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews 1.2.3, Whiston translation. The graph uses elapsed years.

07 / OBJECTS AND EVERYDAY LIFE

Stone, tools and grain

The original plate brings objects and gestures into the same field of view.

ADAMS' ORIGINAL PLATE / TWO ADJACENT SCENES



ORIGINAL CAPTION

"Conjectural: Illustrating civilization of Stone age."

EDITORIAL GUIDE / Adams labels the scene an imagined reconstruction. It does not supply a precise date for the tools or the activity shown.

Adams, panel 1: Danish stone implements and "1st. Corn-Mill." The two illustrations retain their original arrangement in the chart.