

Except for ~~aside from~~ the first few chapters of Genesis, the idea of God's creative power is not greatly stressed in the Old Testament. There is more emphasis laid on it in the book of Job, and in the last part of Isaiah than in any other sections of the Bible/. A few scattered references are made in the Psalms, and in other prophetic books. In these references to God's creation of the heavens. Of course, there are many more references to nature God's having created the ~~universe~~ and having created man, but references to having created ~~the~~ heavens ~~are~~ are comparatively few, although quite a number of them are found in this section of Isaiah. In these references He is often spoken of, thus God is spoken of in Is. 45:12: "God says, My hands have stretched out the heavens." In Is. 51:13 it says, "He hath stretched forth the heavens." There are a number of other such references. The words used in these references is a word which is often used of God's stretching out His arm against a nation or stretching out His mighty power in some way or other. Thus as II Kings 17:36, for instance, While the word may occasionally be used/simply making a general term, this is uncommon. In most cases/the idea of power in it, the idea of force, the idea of doing something drastic or something large or something powerful. This word is used in 9 references to God's power over the heavens. It is interesting that of these nine references / 2 use the perfect tense that God is the one who has stretched the ~~heaven~~ heavens, one in Is. 45:12, the other in Jer. 10:12. Although Is. 51:13 says, "He hath stretched forth the heavens," the form used here is a participle. In Job 9:8, Ps. 104:2; in Is. 40:22; 42:5; 44:24; 51:13, Zech. 12:11, the Lord declares that He Himself is the one who stretches forth the heavens. The participle conveys the idea, ~~is~~ not necessarily of something that occurred at one instance in the