

THE FAITH OF NOAH

We are currently studying the Faith Cycle from Heb.11:1-40.

The writer divided (Heb.11:1-40) into four groups of believers:

- Antediluvian (Heb.11:1-7)
- Patriarch (Heb.11:8-22)
- Jewish (Heb.11:23-38)
- **Church** (Heb.11:39-40)

The writer also gave a doctrinal principle regarding the Faith Cycle in each group:

- Antediluvian (Heb.11:6)
- Patriarch (Heb.11:13)
- Jewish (Heb.11:38)
- **Church** (Heb.11:39-40)

Each week I will select one believer from each biblical period who walked consistently by the faith cycle. Three out of 10 believers were selected by the writer of Hebrews, Abel, Enoch, and Noah. (Gen.5).

I chose Noah because he was the last believer of the Antediluvian period (Gen.5:28-32). Remember biblical names reflect something prophetic to their roles in the plan of God and to their walk by the faith cycle.

Noah means rest, comfort, console – “Now he (Lamech) called his **name Noah**, saying, ‘This **one will give us rest** from our work and from the toil of our hands arising from the ground which the Lord has cursed.’” (Gen.5:29; 3:17-19)

Enoch and Noah are the only two believers given special recognition in their genealogy (Gen.5:22-24; 29: 6:9).

<p>This lesson will study <u>four aspects</u> of the Faith of Noah.</p>
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1. God chose Noah to be the spiritual bridge from the Antediluvian world to the Postdiluvian world.

You and I live in the Postdiluvian world until the Second Coming of Christ.

Therefore, Jesus compared the Days of Noah to the Days of the Son of Man in Luke 17:22-27.

Noah was chosen because he reached spiritual maturity (Eph.4:13) and maintained super-grace status until the flood (2 Thess.1:3).

2. In biblical history, the Antediluvian period is from falloff Adam until the world-wide flood in the Days of Noah (Gen.6-9).

There are three biblical civilizations of the human race: Antediluvian (2 Pet.3:5-6); Postdiluvian (2 Pet.3:7), and the Millennium. (Rev.20:1-6) [1000 years in every verse but one]

Peter referred to the heavens and earth and the world as “long ago, present, and new” in (2 Pet.3:5-7; 3:10-19) See also (Rev.20:11-22:21).

The postdiluvian period is unique because it contains both the First (**Day(s)** of the Son of Man) and the Second Coming of Jesus Christ (**Day** of the Son of Man) (Luke 17:30-31).

3. The flood in the Day of Noah purged the Antediluvian world of unbelievers.

(2 Pet.2:5) “And did not spare the ancient world, but preserved Noah, a preacher of righteousness, with seven others, **when He brought a food upon the world of the ungodly.**” (1 Pet.3:20; Gen.6:5; 7:4)

Eight saved souls travelled out of the Antediluvian world into the Postdiluvian world in a floating Zoo called the Ark.

4. At the age of 500 (about half of his life span/ 950), Noah reached spiritual maturity status of super-grace by inhale and exhale of the faith cycle (2Thess.1:3) (huperauxano) [faith greatly enlarged].

At the age of 500, he began preaching and warning of the coming judgment upon the world.

Noah began preaching a gospel of God’s righteousness in Christ (Gen.3:15; Gal.3:8; 2 Pet.2:5; 2 Cor.5:21) and began building the Ark.

(Heb.11:7) “**By faith** Noah, being warned by God about things not yet seen, in reverence prepared an ark for the saving of his household, **by which** he condemned the world, and became an heir of the righteousness which is according to **faith.**” [note the mention of faith three times]

At the age of 600 (Gen.7:6, 11), he and his family entered the ark and it rain for 40 days and nights (Gen.7:12) and flooded the earth for 150 days (Gen.7:24). A year later they left the Ark (Gen.8:13-17) and entered another Postdiluvian world as the only believers (Luke 17:26-27; Gen.6:5).

Noah and his family were the first foreign missionaries sent to the Postdiluvian world. Noah lived 350 years after the flood as a missionary to the Postdiluvian world (Gen.9:28-29). Noah and Shem were linked to the messianic genealogy (Luke 3:36).

God gave Noah and the Postdiluvian world the **sign of the Rainbow** (Gen.9:11-17) to remind us of our responsibility of ambassadorship (2 Cor.5:17-21).