

**Chapter 1 : An Ark on the Flood by Anne Knowles**

*An Ark on the Flood, sequel to The Work of Her Hands (LJ 8/83), continues the story of Rachel Adams, a veterinarian now working with her vet-artist husband, Tom, in the fictional village of Milchester, in the rural British Cotswolds.*

Noah in rabbinic literature The story of the flood closely parallels the story of the creation: In order to protect Noah and his family, God placed lions and other ferocious animals to guard them from the wicked who tried to stop them from entering the ark. According to one Midrash , it was God, or the angels , who gathered the animals to the ark, together with their food. As there had been no need to distinguish between clean and unclean animals before this time, the clean animals made themselves known by kneeling before Noah as they entered the ark. A differing opinion said that the ark itself distinguished clean animals from unclean, admitting seven pairs each of the former and one pair each of the latter. They abstained from procreation, so that the number of creatures that disembarked was exactly equal to the number that embarked. The raven created problems, refusing to leave the ark when Noah sent it forth and accusing the patriarch of wishing to destroy its race, but as the commentators pointed out, God wished to save the raven, for its descendants were destined to feed the prophet Elijah. Precious stones, said to be as bright as the noon sun, provided light, and God ensured that food remained fresh. Hippolytus of Rome died sought to demonstrate that "the Ark was a symbol of the Christ who was expected", stating that the vessel had its door on the east side—the direction from which Christ would appear at the Second Coming —and that the bones of Adam were brought aboard, together with gold, frankincense , and myrrh the symbols of the Nativity of Christ. Hippolytus furthermore stated that the ark floated to and fro in the four directions on the waters, making the sign of the cross, before eventually landing on Mount Kardu "in the east, in the land of the sons of Raban, and the Orientals call it Mount Godash; the Armenians call it Ararat". He says that male animals were separated from the females by sharp stakes so that there would be no breeding on board. He also fixed the shape of the ark as a truncated pyramid , square at its base, and tapering to a square peak one cubit on a side; it was not until the 12th century that it came to be thought of as a rectangular box with a sloping roof. Augustine of Hippo — , in his work City of God , demonstrated that the dimensions of the ark corresponded to the dimensions of the human body, which according to Christian doctrine is the body of Christ and in turn the body of the Church. On every plank was the name of a prophet. Three missing planks, symbolizing three prophets, were brought from Egypt by Og, son of Anak, the only one of the giants permitted to survive the Flood. The body of Adam was carried in the middle to divide the men from the women. The water which was not absorbed formed the seas, so that the waters of the flood still exist. Masudi says that the ark began its voyage at Kufa in central Iraq and sailed to Mecca , circling the Kaaba before finally traveling to Mount Judi , which surah This mountain is identified by tradition with a hill near the town of Jazirat ibn Umar on the east bank of the Tigris in the province of Mosul in northern Iraq, and Masudi says that the spot could be seen in his time. It also attempts to explain how the ark could house all living animal types: Buteo and Kircher have proved geometrically, that, taking the common cubit as a foot and a half, the ark was abundantly sufficient for all the animals supposed to be lodged in it It is based on a woodcut by the French illustrator Bernard Salomon. In Europe, the Renaissance saw much speculation on the nature of the ark that might have seemed familiar to early theologians such as Origen and Augustine. In the 15th century, Alfonso Tostada gave a detailed account of the logistics of the ark, down to arrangements for the disposal of dung and the circulation of fresh air. Today, the practice is widely regarded as pseudoarchaeology. Flood geology Flood geology is the religiously-inspired pseudoscience that rejects the known geological history of the Earth and insists many geological features are the result of the global flood described in Genesis 6—9. Flood geology is a creation science , which is a part of young Earth creationism. Flood geology contradicts the scientific consensus in geological sciences such as geophysics, stratigraphy and paleontology , as well as contradicting broader disciplines including biology, chemistry, physics and astronomy.

**Chapter 2 : Noah - The Man, The Ark, The Flood**

*The Flood had passed, but it had changed the appearance of the earth and of the entire universe. Everything, even the light of the sun, had lost some of its original strength and power, and the earth was barren and unyielding. Noah Offering. Noah and his family spent a whole year in the Ark.*

Smith announced his discoveries at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology in London, on December 3, In everyone knew their Bible backwards, and the announcement that the iconic story of the Ark and the Flood existed on a barbaric-looking document of clay in the British Museum that pre-dated the Bible and had been dug up somewhere in the East was indigestible. In a cuneiform tablet was brought in by a member of the public already known to me, for he had been in with Babylonian objects before. His name was Douglas Simmonds. Gruff, non-communicative and to me largely unfathomable, he had a conspicuously large head housing a large measure of intelligence. He owned a collection of miscellaneous objects and antiquities that he had inherited from his father, Leonard. Leonard had a lifelong eye for curiosities, and, as a member of the RAF, was stationed in the Near East around the end of the Second World War, acquiring interesting bits and pieces of tablets at the same time. I was more taken aback than I can say to discover that one of his cuneiform tablets was a copy of the Babylonian Flood story. The trouble was that, as one read down the inscribed surface of the unbaked tablet, things got harder; turning it over to confront the reverse for the first time was a cause for despair. He blithely repacked his Flood tablet and more or less bade me good day. Myth and Reality exhibition early in I picked my way carefully through the crowds of visitors and asked him about it. The bewitching cuneiform tablets strewn around the exhibition must have had a good effect because he promised to bring his tablet in again for me to examine. Decipherment proceeded in fits and starts, with groans and expletives, and in mounting excitement. Weeks later, it seemed, I looked up, blinking in the sudden light. I had discovered that the Simmonds cuneiform tablet henceforth known as the Ark Tablet was virtually an instruction manual for building an ark. Many scholars have tried to collect all the specimens in a butterfly net, to pin them out and docket them for family, genus and species. The story of Noah, iconic in the Book of Genesis, and as a consequence a central motif in Judaism, Christianity and Islam, invites the greatest attention. Since the Victorian-period discoveries of George Smith it has been understood that the Hebrew account derives, in its turn, from that in Babylonian cuneiform, much older and surely the original that launched the story on its journey. People have long been concerned with the question of whether there really was a flood , and been on the lookout for evidence to support the story, and I imagine all Mesopotamian archaeologists have kept the Flood at the back of their mind. In the years and important discoveries were made on sites in Iraq that were taken to be evidence of the biblical Flood itself. At Ur, excavation beneath the Royal Cemetery disclosed more than 10ft of empty mud, below which earlier settlement material came to light. A similar discovery was made at the site of Kish in southern Iraq. To both teams it seemed inescapable that here was evidence of the biblical Flood itself. In more recent times scholars have turned to geological rather than archaeological investigation, pursuing data about earthquakes, tidal waves or melting glaciers in the hunt for the Flood at a dizzying pace. Another big Flood question is where did the Ark end up? But what, we have to ask, is Ararat? There is more than one candidate mountain. Rival set-ups allowed for vigorous local trade in Ark mementoes. The tablet was written during the Old Babylonian period, broadly 1800-1600 BC. The document was not dated by the scribe, but from the shape and appearance of the tablet itself, the character and composition of the cuneiform and the grammatical forms and usages, we can be sure that this is the period in which it was written. It was composed in Semitic Babylonian Akkadian in a literary style. The hand is neat and that of a fully trained cuneiform scribe. The text has been written out very ably without error and for a specific purpose; it is certainly not a school practice tablet from a beginner, or anything of that kind. The front or obverse is in fine condition and virtually everything can be read. The back or reverse is damaged in the middle of most lines, with the result that not everything there can be read now, although much of substantial importance can be deciphered; some parts are simply missing altogether and other parts are very badly worn. The tenacity of the conventional Western vision of the Ark is remarkable, and remains, at least to me, inexplicable, for where did

it come from in the first place? Indeed, the key words in the description of the Ark are used nowhere else in the Bible, and no one knows what language they are written in. As I stared into space with the tablet precariously poised over the desk, the idea of a round ark began to make sense. A truly round boat would be a coracle, and they certainly had coracles in ancient Mesopotamia; a coracle is exceptionally buoyant and would never sink, and if it happened to be difficult to steer or stop from going around and round that would not matter, because all it had to do was keep its contents safe and dry until the waters receded. They belong, like dugout canoes and rafts, to the most practical stratum of invention: The reed coracle is effectively a large basket, sealed with bitumen to prevent waterlogging. Its construction is somehow natural to riverine communities; coracles from India and Iraq, Tibet and Wales are close cousins. These traditional craft remained in use, unchanged, on the rivers of Mesopotamia into the first half of the last century. Before the arrival of the Ark Tablet, hard facts for the boatbuilder were sparse. We have had to wait until now for the statistics of shape, size and dimensions, as well as everything to do with the matter of waterproofing. The information that has now become available could be turned into a printed set of specifications sufficient for any would-be ark-builder today. The simplest way to do this would have been with a peg and a long string. The walls, at about 20ft, would effectively inhibit an upright male giraffe from looking over at us. This rope was made of palm fibre, and vast quantities of it were going to be needed. Coiling the rope and weaving between the rows eventually produces a giant round floppy basket, which is then stiffened with a set of J-shaped wooden ribs. These stanchions could be placed in diverse arrangements; set flat on the interlocked square ends of the ribs, they would facilitate subdivision of the lower floor space into suitable areas for bulky or fatally incompatible animals. The next stage is crucial: Fortunately, bitumen bubbled out of the Mesopotamian ground in an unending, benevolent supply. It is just one of the many remarkable aspects of the Ark Tablet that we are thereby given the most complete account of caulking a boat to have come down to us from antiquity. The surface, if not completely lost, is badly abraded in this part of the tablet. I needed, then, to bring every sophisticated technique of decipherment into play: What gave me the biggest shock in 44 years of grappling with cuneiform tablets was, however, what came next. Two each, two by two. For the first time we learn that the Babylonian animals, like those of Noah, went in two by two, a completely unsuspected Babylonian tradition that draws us ever closer to the familiar narrative of the Bible. No firm explanation of how this might have really come about has previously been offered, but study of the circumstances in which the Judaeans exiled to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar II found themselves answers many crucial questions. There is a further consideration raised by these two lines in the Ark Tablet: I imagine domestic livestock might well be taken for granted, especially if some of the animals were going to be part of their own food chain. He developed the explanation that Noah had rescued all the animals that then existed, and that the subsequent profusion of different species in the world resulted from postdiluvian adaptation, or interbreeding among the Ark species; so that giraffes, for example, were produced after the Flood by camel and leopard parents. It is not evident that either was an obvious choice as, say, a famous boatbuilder. There is some indication of temple connections, but nothing to indicate that the hero was actually a member of the priesthood. Perhaps the selection was on the grounds that what was needed was a fine, upright individual who would listen to divine orders and carry them out to the full whatever his private misgivings, but we are not told. In each case the right man seems to have been offered the job. All the stories agree that the boat, whatever its shape, was successfully built, and that human and animal life was safely preserved so that the world could go on. A story that recommends foresight and planning in order to ensure that outcome has lost none of its resonance. Call or visit books.

**Chapter 3 : Genesis - After Noah was years old, he became - Bible Gateway**

*James Herriot's literary children are beginning to emerge. An Ark on the Flood, sequel to The Work of Her Hands (LJ 8/83), continues the story of Rachel Adams, a veterinarian now working with her vet-artist husband, Tom, in the fictional village of Milchet, in the rural British Cotswolds.*

When the people rejected his message, God commanded Noah to build an ark, gather animals, and prepare for a flood. Read More! Why does God call prophets? Because He loves us and wants us to know about Him, God calls prophets to make known His will and true character, teach us right from wrong, and warn of the consequences of sin see Exodus 4: At times, prophets may be inspired to prophesy of future events for our benefit. Their primary responsibility, however, is to bear witness of Christ see Acts Learn more about the purpose of prophets. If God is loving, why did He destroy His children by a flood? God has a plan for our salvation. He created the earth so we could experience a life where we could prove ourselves to Him and prepare for eternal life see Abraham 3: God gave us our agency to learn how to choose between good and evil. The scriptures teach that God prepared a prison for those people who died in the flood and that Christ suffered for their sins see Moses 7: We learn from other scriptures that this prison was a spirit prison and is a temporary place in the spirit world for those who pass away. Learn more about the spirit world. What is the symbolism of Noah and the flood? God uses symbols to teach gospel truths. Just as the earth was immersed in water, so we must be baptized by water and by the Spirit before we can enter the celestial kingdom. Also, Noah himself was a symbol of Christ. Learn more about ordinances that are necessary for your salvation. What role did Noah play in the events surrounding the birth of Christ? Noah was also known as the angel Gabriel and was sent to announce the birth of Jesus Christ see Luke 1: Joseph Smith [], He was sent by God to tell Zacharias that he and his wife, Elisabeth, would have a son they should name John. This was John the Baptist, who would prepare the way for the Savior see Luke 1: Gabriel also visited Mary and told her that she would be the mother of the Son of God see Luke 1: Learn more about the birth and life of Jesus Christ , our Savior. What role did Noah play in the Restoration? Learn more about the Restoration. What are covenants and why does God make them with us? A covenant is a sacred agreement between God and a person or group of people. God sets specific conditions, and He promises to bless us as we obey those conditions. When we choose not to keep covenants, we cannot receive the blessings, and in some instances we suffer a penalty as a consequence of our disobedience.

**Chapter 4 : Noah's Ark: the facts behind the Flood - Telegraph**

*An ark on the flood [Anne Knowles] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Documentary hypothesis Building the Ark watercolor circa 1850 by James Tissot The flood is part of what scholars call the Primeval history , the first 11 chapters of Genesis. Flood myth The flood myth originated in Mesopotamia. Seeing that the earth was corrupt and filled with violence, God instructed Noah to build an ark in which he, his sons, and their wives, together with male and female of all living creatures, would be saved from the waters. Noah entered the ark in his six hundredth year, and on the 17th day of the 2nd month of that year "the fountains of the Great Deep burst apart and the floodgates of heaven broke open" and rain fell for forty days and forty nights until the highest mountains were covered 15 cubits, and all life perished except Noah and those with him in the ark. The punishment that overtook them was befitting their crime. As their sensual desires had made them hot, and inflamed them to immoral excesses, so they were chastised by means of heated water. Then Noah built an altar and made a sacrifice, and God made a covenant with Noah that man would be allowed to eat every living thing but not its blood, and that God would never again destroy all life by a flood. Jesus and the apostles additionally taught on the Genesis flood narrative in New Testament writing Matt Some Christian biblical scholars suggest that the flood is a picture of salvation in Christ - the ark was planned by God and there is only one way of salvation through the door of the ark, akin to one way of salvation through Christ [25] [26]. Additionally, some scholars commenting on the teaching of the apostle Peter 1 Peter 3: Christian scholars also highlight that 1 Peter 3: However, Catholic schools almost always teach evolution in science classes. As he was building it, the chieftains passed him and mocked him. The acknowledgement of this follows closely the development of understanding of the natural history and especially the geology and paleontology of the planet. Many attempts have been made to place this time-span to a specific date in history. Flood geology and Scriptural geologist The development of scientific geology had a profound impact on attitudes towards the biblical flood narrative. By bringing into question the biblical chronology , which placed the Creation and the Flood in a history which stretched back no more than a few thousand years, the concept of deep geological time undermined the idea of the historicity of the ark itself. In the English theologian and natural scientist William Buckland interpreted geological phenomena as Reliquiae Diluvianae: Louis Agassiz subsequently explained such deposits as the results of glaciation. The scientific community regards flood geology as pseudoscience because it contradicts a variety of facts in geology, stratigraphy, geophysics, physics, paleontology , biology, anthropology, and archeology. Scientific analysis refutes the key tenets of flood geology, which, as an idea, is in contradiction to scientific consensus. In relation to geological forces, uniformitarianism holds that the shaping of the Earth has occurred by means of mostly slow-acting forces that can be seen in operation today. In general, there is a lack of any evidence for any of the above effects proposed by flood geologists, and scientists do not take their claims of fossil-layering seriously. The obvious answer involved mankind spreading over the continents following the destruction of the Tower of Babel and taking animals along, yet some of the results seemed peculiar. In Sir Thomas Browne wondered why the natives of North America had taken rattlesnakes with them, but not horses: However, biblical scholars of the time, such as Justus Lipsius 1605 and Athanasius Kircher c. 1651. The resulting hypotheses provided an important impetus to the study of the geographical distribution of plants and animals, and indirectly spurred the emergence of biogeography in the 18th century. Natural historians began to draw connections between climates and the animals and plants adapted to them. One influential theory held that the biblical Ararat was striped with varying climatic zones, and as climate changed, the associated animals moved as well, eventually spreading to repopulate the globe. Less than a century later, discoveries of new species made it increasingly difficult to justify a literal interpretation for the Ark story.

**Chapter 5 : Lesson 8: Noah and the Flood**

*Noah's Ark: the facts behind the Flood A recently discovered Babylonian tablet is a blueprint for a round-shaped ark that animals could board two by two.*

The story of Noah and his family being spared from a world-wide deluge a judgment by God is one of the most important in the Old Testament. Much is learned about the nature of God from this story. The Design of the Ark A. The Designer was God Himself. We do not need to assume Noah knew anything about ship-building. The instructions for design are given in Gen. Construction Materials The Bible says the Ark was to be built of "gopher wood". In early English translations the meaning of the word was unknown so it was left untranslated. The NIV translates it "cypress wood", however, this is only a guess. It was undoubtedly translated this way due to the fact that cypress wood is highly resistant to rot. What this material was is still a mystery. It could have been a pre-flood wood with which we are not familiar. It is almost certain that Noah did not construct a standard wooden ship of the kind we are familiar. According to nautical engineers the longest wooden vessel ever built was feet in length and was not seaworthy. Because of the wave action of the sea only wooden ships shorter than this will be seaworthy. Therefore, we must conclude that Noah used some other method of construction to overcome this problem. The Biblical word for Ark is "tebah". Because of a similar Egyptian word meaning "box", and the ultimate purpose of the Ark, we believe the Ark was not like a streamlined vessel designed to easily glide through the water. More likely it was shaped like a rectangular barge which floated rather low in the water. From the story in the Bible, it also would appear that Noah had no control over the vessel. He, and its contents were at the total mercy of God. The Ark had three stories with only one door. The phrase in Gen. Most commentators believe it means leave an 18 inch space at the top that is open all around the vessel. This then would be for ventilation, and when water entered it would drain out somewhere below, similar to the vents in cars. The Ark was to be coated inside and out with pitch. Again the Hebrew word for "pitch" is obscure. It was more likely some resinous material used not only to waterproof the vessel but also to prevent decay. If Noah was years old when God told him to build an Ark and when the Flood came, it is reasonable to assume that the construction of the Ark took place during this year period See Gen. The need for this preservative was essential. It is also possible that things did not decay as rapidly in the pre-flood atmosphere. The phrase in the NIV 6: The Hebrew is "qnm". Since Hebrew did not have any vowels when it was written, scholars speculate that the word could be either "qinnim" or "qanim". The former would mean either "rooms" or "nest", and the later, "reeds". Most English translations translate as in the former. However, some of the better and more recent commentaries, believe it should be translated "reeds" since the context is building materials. If in reality it is "reeds", then somehow reeds were part of the construction material. Large boats are still made from reeds and are very seaworthy. The Egyptians still use reeds for caulking their wooden ships. The Size of the Ark When considering its size it obviously was not the backyard effort of a primitive river-dweller! It is given in cubits as being cubits long by 50 cubits wide and 30 cubits high. A cubit in the OT was generally about However, an Egyptian royal cubit measured about Since Moses was educated in Egypt we must allow for the possibility that the longer measurement was meant here. The Ark, therefore, could have measured from feet to feet in length! It was not until the late 19th century that a ship anywhere near this size was built. According to ship-builders, this ratio represents an advanced knowledge of ship-building since it is the optimum design for stability in rough seas. The Ark, as designed by God, was virtually impossible to capsize! It would have to have been tilted over 90 degrees in order to capsize. With the shorter cubit the Ark would have an internal volume of 1., cubic feet, or the equivalent of standard railroad boxcars. If the average sized animal was the size of a sheep it means the Ark could hold over , sheep. Assuming the shape of the Ark to be rectangular there would have been over , sq. If Noah started building the Ark soon after God spoke to him, then the process of building the Ark may have taken close to years. At the time Moses wrote Genesis Ararat was a mountainous region located in what is today Eastern Turkey. Contrary to what many Christians believe, the Bible does not say the Ark landed on the Mt. There is, however, compelling evidence from ancient history that the Ark landed on a mountain about miles south of Mt.

Josephus seems to be referring to this mountain, and he claims it still existed in his day. An Arabic historian says the last remains of the Ark were hauled away about A. We assume this means Noah, his wife, his three sons, and their wives. Noah is instructed to bring mated pairs of every kind of bird, every kind of animal, and every kind of creature that moves along the ground. He is more specifically instructed to bring seven mated pairs 14 of clean animals and seven pairs of all birds. The Number of animals. Only air-breathing animals needed to be included on the Ark. Authorities on taxonomy estimate that there are less than 18, species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians living in the world today. We might double this to allow for extinct species. This would gives us 36, species times 2, or 72, animals. Adding for the clean animals, we might say there were as many as 75, animals. Earlier we said there was room enough in the Ark for , sheep, but most animals are smaller than a common house cat. There appears to be plenty of space for the preservation of the animal life. However, some creationists believe there may have been far fewer animals if Noah only took on board pairs of "kinds" as the word is used in Genesis 1. God created these "kinds" with potential for rich genetic diversity. For instance, at the time of Christ there existed only two types of dogs. All the diversity we see in the modern breeds of dogs came from these two! The Care of the animals. Noah was instructed to include food for the animals Gen. How Noah and his small family could have cared for this large menagerie is unknown, not to mention the sanitation problem! What we must remember is that this event, i. For instance, the animals came to the Ark against their natural instincts Gen. The Typology or Spiritual meaning of the Ark A. The Ark of Noah is a rich picture of the salvation provided by Christ who today is our Ark of safety. Some of the points of comparison are: God took the initiative in sparing Noah and his family. While we were still sinners Christ died for us. There was a divine and human side to the Ark as Christ is both human and divine. There was only one door to enter into the Ark as there is only one way to God and that is through Christ Jesus. See also Acts 4: There was great security for the passengers of the Ark. Likewise, if we are in Christ we are secure. The first 12 chapters of Genesis are attacked more than any other passage in the Bible. It is very important for believers to be assured that this is no less the Word of God and is important for our instruction. We must not be tempted to prostitute ourselves to a higher authority than Scripture. The Extent of the Flood If the science of geology did not exist, and we only had Genesis chapters There is little doubt that a universal Flood is meant. Regardless, some evangelical scholars still postulate that the Flood was a local event. The Local Flood Theory 1. The local Flood theory received a boost when the famous archaeologist, Sir Leonard Wooley thought he found proof of the Biblical Flood when he found an eight foot thick layer of water-deposited strata under the city of Ur covering a still more ancient civilization. Despite proof to the contrary, many still believe this discovery. This flood layer, it was later discovered, did not even cover the entire city!

**Chapter 6 : Noah's Ark And The Flood | Loose The Shackles Ministry**

*The Great Flood (known as the mabul in Hebrew) was sent by God in the year of Creation ( BCE), to cleanse the earth of mankind's corrupt ways. The only survivors were Noah, his family, and representatives of every living species, who found refuge in a specially designed ark.*

The Lord tells Noah to build an ark. Select the discussion questions and enrichment activities that will best help the children achieve the purpose of the lesson. Prepare three signs such as the following: Write Listen on the back of the first sign, Believe on the back of the second sign, and Obey on the back of the third sign see the attention activity. A Bible and a triple combination for each child. A picture of the living prophet. Suggested Lesson Development Invite a child to give the opening prayer. Attention Activity Display the three signs you have prepared. Have class members tell what each sign means. What could happen if people did not obey each of these signs? How do these signs help us? They warn us of possible danger and tell us what to do to be safe. Explain that Heavenly Father wants us to be safe from the evils and temptations of the world. He has given us someone to warn and teach us. Display the picture of the living prophet and discuss how he warns and teaches us. Turn over the three signs to display the words Listen, Believe, and Obey, and explain that if we will listen, believe, and obey the prophet, Heavenly Father will bless us. Emphasize that Noah was obedient to the Lord in spite of the ridicule of his friends and neighbors. Discussion and Application Questions Study the following questions and the scripture references as you prepare your lesson. Use the questions you feel will best help the children understand the scriptures and apply the principles in their lives. Reading and discussing the scriptures with the children in class will help them gain personal insights. What kind of a man was Noah? What characteristics must he have had to respond to the assignment to build an ark? What qualities can you develop that will help you do what Heavenly Father wants you to do? How did Noah try to help the people before the Flood? Why do you think the people wanted to kill Noah? What were the consequences for those who obeyed Noah? What did Noah do after he was able to leave the ark? Why should we express gratitude to Heavenly Father even when we have been through a difficult experience? What messages have our modern-day prophets given us? How can each of these messages help us? See enrichment activities 1, 3, and 5. Enrichment Activities You may use one or more of the following activities any time during the lesson or as a review, summary, or challenge. Show a picture of the living prophet and tell a little about his life. Discuss a message that he has given in general conference. Conduct an interview with Noah, his wife, and his family. You could use scarves and robes for the children to dress up in as these characters or make signs for them to hang around their necks. Ask questions similar to the following ones: What did God tell you to do? How did you feel when the wicked people laughed at you and did not listen to you? How did you feel during and after the Flood? Explain that inappropriate movies, television programs, and books are offensive to our Heavenly Father. Discuss how we can avoid exposure to negative influences and fill our minds with virtuous and lovely thoughts. Write on slips of paper temptations or difficulties the children in your class may have to face, such as cheating in school, being unkind to others, or taking something from a store without paying for it. Put the slips of paper in a container. Have the children each choose a slip of paper and tell what the prophets have taught us about handling the situations. Prepare a simple class activity centered on the teaching, such as writing in a journal or planning a class activity to friendship a less-active class member. Discuss the significance of the rainbow see Genesis 9: Put the following review on the chalkboard or make copies for each child. Have them match the letters to the appropriate statements. How many of each clean beast were taken on the ark? A clean beast was one that the people were allowed to eat. How many days and nights did it rain? How old was Noah when the flood came? How many of each unclean beast were taken on the ark? An unclean beast was one that the people were forbidden to eat. How many days did the waters prevail on the earth? How many days was Noah on the ark before it started to rain? Conclusion Testimony and Challenge Express your gratitude for the teachings of the prophets found in the scriptures and for modern-day prophets who warn, teach, and guide us. Challenge the children to listen to the next general conference, give special attention to the teachings of the prophet, and discuss these teachings with their families. Invite a child to give the closing

prayer.

### Chapter 7 : FACTS ON NOAH'S ARK AND THE FLOOD

*This is a summary on the Biblical account of the flood and Noah's ark. You can read more in-depth Bible verses from the Scripture below and use the articles and videos to understand the meaning behind this teachable event in the Bible. The story of Noah's ark is one filled with faith, perseverance.*

### Chapter 8 : Noah's Ark - Wikipedia

*The Genesis flood narrative is a flood narrative found in the Tanakh (chapters in the Book of Genesis). The story tells of God's decision to return the Earth to its pre-creation state of watery chaos and then remake it in a reversal of creation.*

### Chapter 9 : Genesis flood narrative - Wikipedia

*The Flood of Noah's day ( BC) was a year-long global catastrophe that destroyed the pre-Flood world, reshaped the continents, buried billions of creatures, and laid down the rock layers. It was God's judgment on man's wickedness and only eight righteous people, and representatives of every kind of land animal, were spared aboard the Ark.*