

**Arizona Origin Science Association**

**Scripture Series**  
**Catastrophe Aftermath**

**Genesis 9**





In Genesis 9:1  
and 9:7 what  
command did  
God repeat?





Genesis 9:1  
So God blessed  
Noah and his sons,  
and said to them,  
“Be fruitful and  
multiply, and fill  
the earth.”

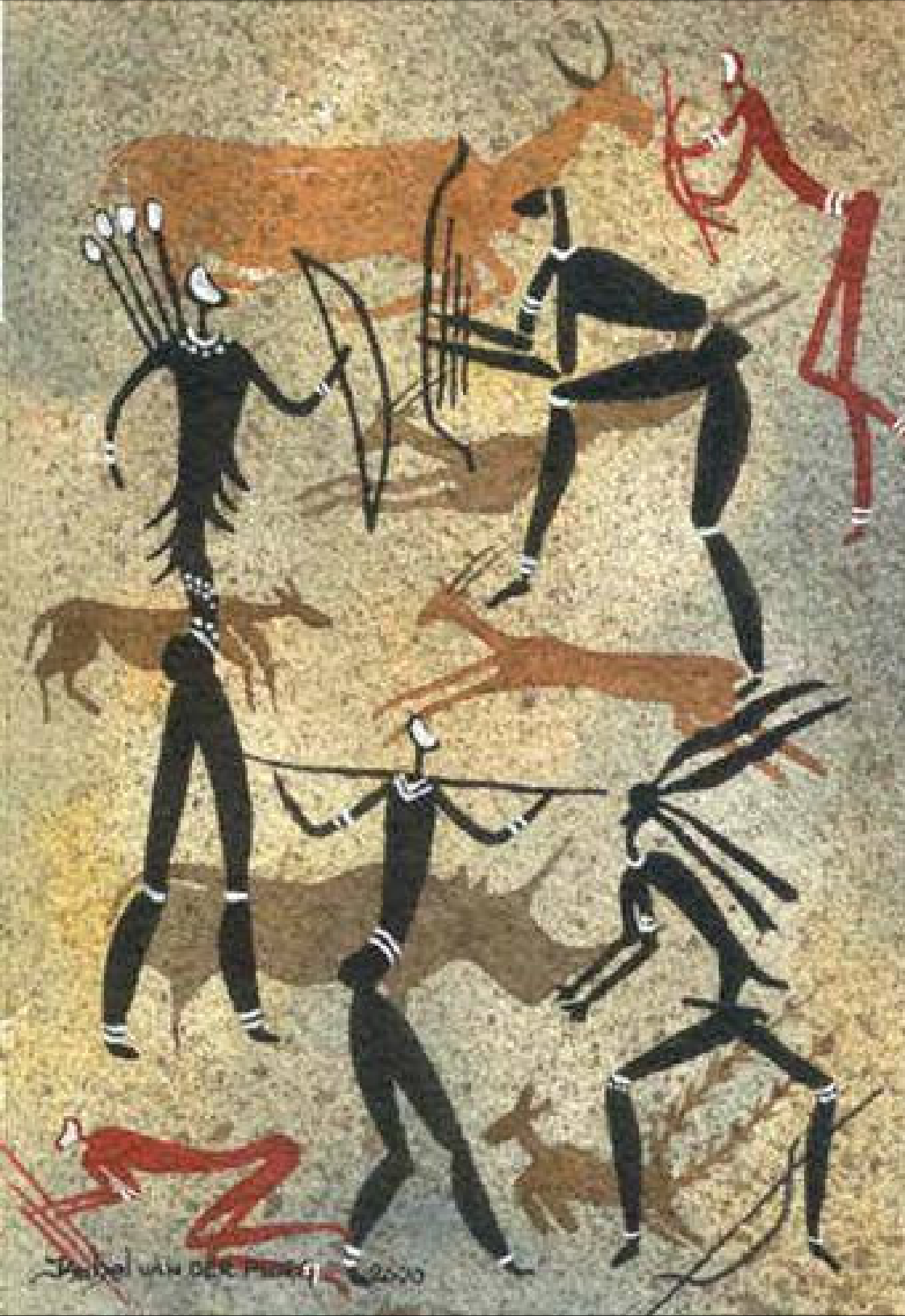


Were man and animals still going to live in close association with each other?



**No.** Genesis 9:2 “And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be on every beast of the earth, on every bird of the air, on all that move on the earth, and on all the fish of the sea. They are given into your hand.





Why was man  
given permission  
not to continue  
being a  
vegetarian in  
Genesis 9:3?

“Every moving  
thing that lives  
shall be food  
for you. I have  
given you all  
things, even as  
the green  
herbs.







Probably because many plant sources of protein were now extinct as a result of the Flood.

Uh, let's see... I'll try the mammoth, please.

Why was man not supposed to eat blood in Genesis 9:4? But you shall not eat flesh with its life, *that is*, its blood.



**Blood  
sausage**



Leviticus 17:11 “the life of the flesh *is* in the blood”, both in symbol and reality. So it was appropriate to offer in sacrifice until the offering of Christ, but never to consume, either as food or as a religious ritual.

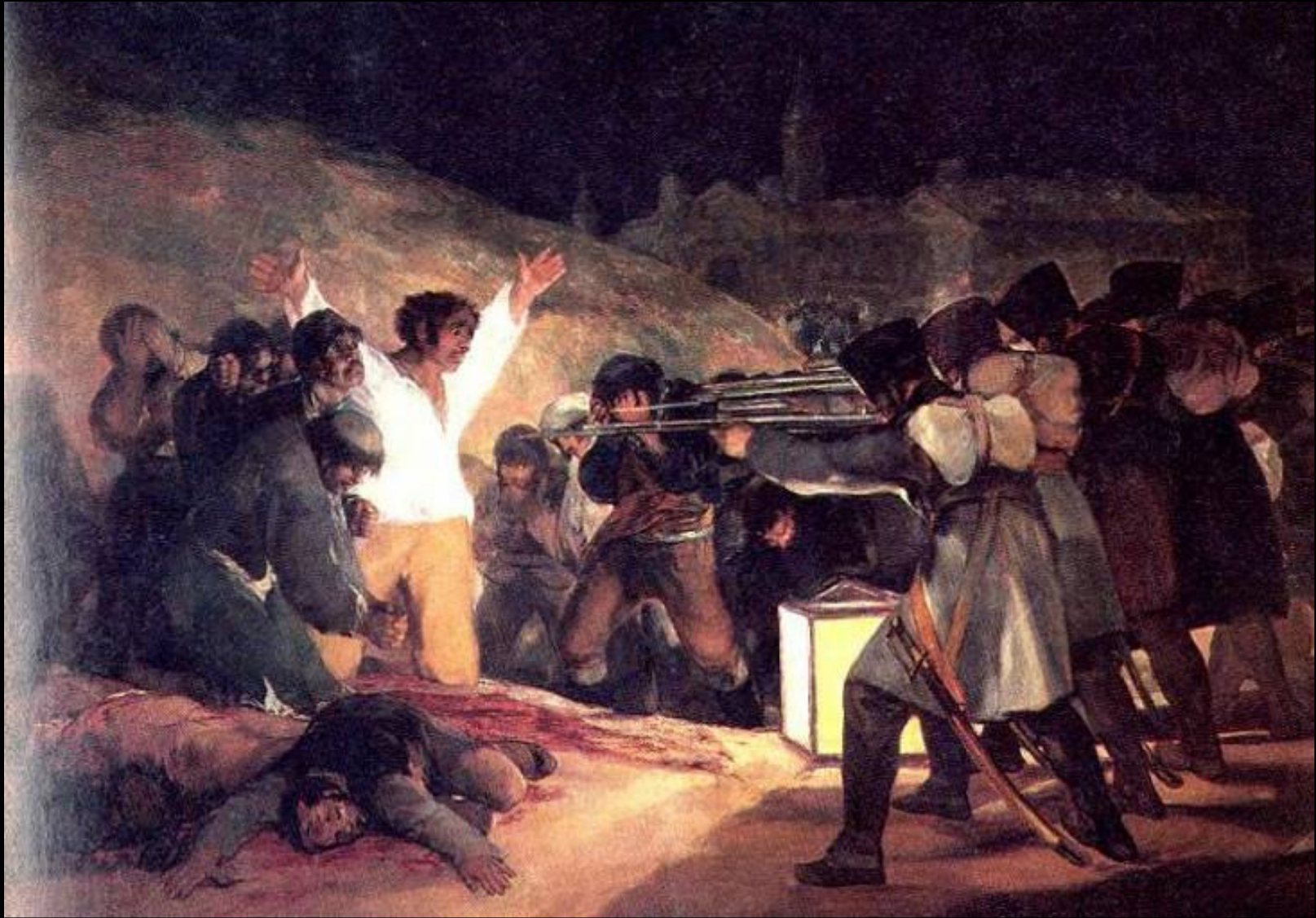




## What is God saying in Genesis 9:5?

“Surely for your  
lifeblood I will  
demand a  
*reckoning*, from  
the hand of every  
beast I will require  
it, and from the  
hand of man.  
From the hand  
of every man’s  
brother I will  
require the life  
of man.

If either man or beast slays a man,  
that man or animal is, judicially, to  
be slain himself. The reason is the  
divine sacredness of human life.





**What does Genesis 9:6 set forth?**  
“Whoever sheds man’s blood, by man his blood shall be shed; for in the image of God He made man.



It sets forth capital punishment and forms the basic authorization of the institution of human government.







What does the  
rainbow  
symbolize?



Genesis 9:14 “It shall be, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the rainbow shall be seen in the cloud; 15 “and I will remember My covenant which *is* between Me and you and every living creature of all flesh; the waters shall never again become a flood to destroy all flesh.





Could there have been descendants of other people who survived a “local flood”?



## No. Genesis 9:18-19

18 Now the sons of Noah who went out of the ark were Shem, Ham, and Japheth. And Ham *was* the father of Canaan. 19 These three *were* the sons of Noah, and from these the whole earth was populated.





How do we know agriculture was reestablished soon after the flood?





Genesis 9:20  
And Noah began *to*  
*be* a farmer, and he  
planted a vineyard:





What incident occurred that indicates Noah had gone through tremendous stress?

*Comme noë après le deluge arriva à terre et mist hors le bestail et fist l'arche et planta la vigne.*





Genesis 9:21  
Then he drank  
of the wine and  
was drunk, and  
became  
uncovered  
in his tent.

# What happened next?



Genesis 9:22      And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his two brothers outside.





# How did Ham's brothers react?





Genesis 9:23  
But Shem and Japheth  
took a garment, laid *it*  
on both their  
shoulders, and went  
backward and covered  
the nakedness of their  
father. Their faces  
were turned away, and  
they did not see their  
father's nakedness.



# How did Noah react to each son's actions?





## Genesis 9:24-25

24 So Noah  
awoke from his  
wine, and he  
knew what his  
younger son had  
done to him.  
25 Then he said:  
“Cursed be Ca-  
naan; a servant  
of servants he  
shall be to his  
brethren.”



Genesis 9:26

And he said: “Blessed be the Lord, the God of Shem, and may Canaan be his servant.



Genesis 9:27                      May God enlarge  
Japheth, and may he dwell in the tents of  
Shem; and may Canaan be his servant.





How long did Noah live after the Flood and to what age?



Genesis 9:28-29 28 And Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years.  
29 So all the days of Noah were nine hundred and fifty years; and he died.



# Credits

- # 2 [http://www.searchingthescritures.net/main\\_pages/image\\_clip-art\\_pages/noah\\_ark\\_rainbow\\_2.jpg](http://www.searchingthescritures.net/main_pages/image_clip-art_pages/noah_ark_rainbow_2.jpg)
- # 3 The Lord Blessing Noah and his Sons, Stained glass, 14<sup>th</sup> Century.
- # 4 [www.wels.net/wmc/Downloads/clipart2/Sabc115.gif](http://www.wels.net/wmc/Downloads/clipart2/Sabc115.gif)
- # 5 <http://ritemail-amazing.blogspot.com/2007/08/animal-paintings.html>
- # 6 Isabel Eckleben, Bushman Art 024.
- # 7 Gary Larson, *The Complete Far Side*, Volume II, page 531.
- # 8 [http://static.flickr.com/102/267869369\\_2931139a9c.jpg](http://static.flickr.com/102/267869369_2931139a9c.jpg)
- # 9 Elijah and the Priests of Baal, Fresco, Dura Europos, National Museum of Damascus.
- # 10 Raphael, St. George and the Dragon, 1504-1506.



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- # 11 Francisco de Goya, The 3rd of May 1808: The Execution of the Defenders of Madrid, 1814.
- # 12 Cain and Abel, Franz Floris, 1520-1570.
- # 13 Edouard Manet, The Execution of Emperor Maximilian, 1869.
- # 14 God's promise to Noah,  
<http://www.thebiblerevival.com/clipart/god%27s%20promise%20to%20noah.jpg>
- # 15 <http://www.fccpville2.com/NoahsArk1.jpg>





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# 16 Ilya Repin, Zaporozhian Cossacks Write an Answer to the Sultan of Constantinople, 1878-91.

Louis Akin, Hopi Maiden.

[weekly.ahram.org.eg/2005/732/cu5.htm](http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/2005/732/cu5.htm)

Unsigned, One of the NSW Aborigines befriended by Governor Macquarie.

[http://www.interculturallearning.net/wp-content/uploads/Chinese\\_Beauty.jpg](http://www.interculturallearning.net/wp-content/uploads/Chinese_Beauty.jpg)

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Ilya Repin, Seeing Off a Recruit – detail, 1879.

Gauguin, Tahitian Woman with a Flower (1891).

# Credits

- # 17 Noah's Ark and the Great Flood by Genesis Files.
- # 18 Ivan Lackovic Croata, Harvest, Oil on glass, 1968.
- # 19 Noah and his Sons Tilling the Ground, Stained Glass, Marienkirche, Germany, 14th Century.
- # 20 [http://www.faksimile.ch/cgi-bin/upload/images/BED\\_016v\\_gr.jpg](http://www.faksimile.ch/cgi-bin/upload/images/BED_016v_gr.jpg)
- # 21 Drunkenness of Noah, Doge's Palace, Venice.
- # 22 Merian, Matthaeus the Elder, Noah's drunkenness, 1625-30.
- # 23 Bellini, Drunkenness of Noah, ca 1515.
- # 24 Student of Johann Heinrich Schoenfeld (Riss Biberach 1609–1683).

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- # 25 Noah's Drunkenness, Stained glass, Cathedral of Saint Mary of the Immaculate Conception, Archdiocese of Kingston.
- # 26 Bernardino Luini, Ham mocking Noah, (1480-1532).
- # 27 Gustave Doré, Noah Cursing Canaan, Illustrated Bible, 1866.
- # 28 Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Noah Curses Ham, from The Illustrated Bible [Bibel in Bildern] (1851-1860).
- # 29 Noah and His Sons, Fresco, Abbey of Saint-Savin-sur Gartempe.
- # 30 Leonardo da Vinci, Old man and water vortexes, detail, 1513.
- # 31 Anonymous, Three portraits of an old bearded man, ink drawing on paper. Most likely Italian. Ca. 1700.