



TORAH WEEK 02 NOACH

02 - Torah Portion: Noach נח ("Noah")

The Torah portion *Noach* (Genesis 6:1–11:32) recounts the story of Noah, the flood, and humanity's journey after this cataclysmic event. YHVH commands Noah to build an ark to preserve life, and after the flood subsides, YHVH makes a covenant with Noah and his descendants. The portion concludes with the account of the Tower of Babel, where humanity's unity in rebellion against YHVH leads to the confusion of languages and dispersal across *adamah*.

In this second reading in the Book of Genesis, *Noach* (Noah) means "rest." (Genesis 5:29) explains that Noah's parents named him *Noach*, hoping he would bring rest (*Nacham*) from their toil. This portion recounts the flood, the Tower of Babel, the Aramaic bloodline, and the fathers of the nations.

Opening Prayer:

Blessed are you, Adonai YHVH our Father, Sovereign of Creation, who has given us your Torah of truth, implanting within us eternal life through Y'shua, our Messiah. Blessed are you, YHVH Eloheinu, Adonai, King of Creation.

Torah (Books of Moses):

Genesis 6–9: Noah is instructed to build an ark due to the increasing wickedness over *adamah*. YHVH brings a flood to cleanse the world, preserving Noah, his family, and various animals. After the flood, YHVH establishes the Noahic Covenant, with the rainbow as a sign, promising never again to destroy the earth with water.

Genesis 10: The *Table of Nations* traces Noah's descendants, illustrating how humanity repopulates and spreads after the flood.

Genesis 11: The *Tower of Babel*, symbolizing human pride and defiance, results in the division of languages and dispersal of peoples.

Targum: Jonathan (Aramaic Bible) Seventh Century BC...

Genesis 11:8: Expanded interpretation of the Babel account, emphasizing YHVH's intervention to disperse humanity and thwart its pride.

Nevi'im: (Prophets)

Daniel 2:44-45: Prophecy of an everlasting kingdom, representing YHVH's sovereignty.

Joel 2:1-17: A call for repentance, paralleling the flood story.

Amos 2:9; 9:7: YHVH's power over nations and their accountability to Him.

Micah 5: Prophecy of a ruler from Bethlehem, foreshadowing divine intervention.

Ketuvim (Writings)

Psalms 25:9: YHVH as protector of the humble, mirroring Noah's protection.

Psalms 27:1-5: Praises YHVH as light and salvation, paralleling Noah's refuge in the ark.

Gospels and Epistles:

Matthew 24:35-51: Y'shua references the days of Noah, urging readiness.

Luke 17:26-37: Judgment likened to Noah's time.

Acts 2:1-16: The Shekinah contrasts with Babel's scattering.

1 Peter 3:20-22: Noah's obedience and the flood as a symbol of baptism.

John 1:1-5, 9-14 – Y'shua as the eternal Word through whom all was created, the Light shining in darkness.

Matthew 19:4-6 – Y'shua affirms the creation of man and woman “from the beginning.”

Mark 10:6-9 – Y'shua affirms the creation of man and woman “from the beginning.”

Luke 3:38 – Adam, the son of Elohim, closing Y'shua's genealogy back to creation.

Romans 5:12-21 – Adam's sin brought death, but Y'shua's obedience brought life and justification.

1 Corinthians 15:21-22, 45-49 – Through Adam came death; through Messiah comes resurrection. Messiah is the “last Adam.”

Romans 8:19-22 – Creation groans under corruption, awaiting redemption.

Colossians 1:15-20 – Y'shua as Creator, Sustainer, and reconciler of all things.

Hebrews 1:1-3, 10-12 – The Son through whom all was created and who upholds creation.

1 Peter 1:18-20 – The Lamb foreordained before the foundation of the world.

1 John 3:8 – The Son of Elohim appeared to destroy the works of the devil.

Revelation 9 – Trumpet judgments unleashed: torment, plagues, and the hardness of human hearts mirror the growing corruption before the Flood.

Revelation 13:1-10 – The beast rises to deceive and rule, echoing the rebellious dominion of wicked men and Nephilim in Genesis 6.

Revelation 17:1-11 – The great harlot and beast judged, reminiscent of YHVH's cleansing judgment in Noah's time.

Revelation 13:8 / 17:14 – The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world is victorious, the ultimate hope of redemption.

Sefarim Hachizonim (Apocrypha):

Jasher 5–6, 9: Expands on Noah's generation's wickedness.

2 Esdras 6:1–6, 42–46 – Creation and YHVH's sovereignty.

2 Esdras 14:20–22 – Reflection on creation, sin, and redemption.

Writings of Abraham 6 – Abraham recounts his separation from idolatry and devotion to the one true Elohim, highlighting righteousness by faith.

Writings of Abraham 13 – YHVH establishes His covenant, promising to be Elohim to Abraham and his seed, foreshadowing the everlasting covenant.

Writings of Abraham 16 – Abraham's obedience and YHVH's affirmation of covenant blessing through righteousness.

Enoch 54 – The judgment of the mighty ones and kings, who are bound and cast into the abyss, echoing the corruption of Genesis 6.

Enoch 89 – The vision of the history of Israel as beasts and shepherds; the flood imagery preserves the righteous (Noah) while the wicked perish.

Enoch 93 – The “Apocalypse of Weeks,” describing the unfolding ages, including the generation of judgment and the final vindication of the righteous.

7 – After the flood, Noah instructs his sons in righteousness, purity, and the avoidance of bloodshed, fornication, and idolatry.

10 – Noah prays against the demons corrupting his descendants; YHVH answers by binding most of them and establishes moral commandments for humanity.

Reflections:

Judgment and Mercy: YHVH's justice in the flood and mercy in sparing Noah. How do we see YHVH's balance of justice and mercy in our lives?

Obedience and Faithfulness: Noah's obedience despite ridicule.

Reflection: Are there areas in our lives where obedience challenges us?

Covenant and New Beginnings: Noah's covenant as a fresh start.

Reflection: How does the idea of covenant guide our actions?

Human Pride and Rebellion: Babel's tower as a symbol of defiance. Where might pride be leading us astray?

Vigilance and Readiness: Y'shua's warnings parallel Noah's days.

Reflection: How can we cultivate spiritual vigilance?

Symbolism of Water and Renewal: Judgment and purification.

Reflection: How can we seek renewal through life's challenges?

Symbolism and Foreshadowing of Y'shua

Noah as a "Savior-King": Foreshadowing Y'shua's salvation.

The Ark as Refuge: A symbol of Y'shua's protection from sin.

Baptism and New Life: The flood as a representation of baptism (1 Peter 3:21).

The Rainbow as Covenant: YHVH's promise fulfilled in Y'shua.

The story of *Noach* encourages us to live righteously in a world often opposed to YHVH's ways. Like Noah, believers today are called to obedience and faith, even in adversity.

The flood reminds us of YHVH's justice but also His mercy and desire for restoration. By living covenantally with humility, we align with YHVH's plan. This portion warns against pride, self-reliance, and neglect of divine guidance, urging reverence and reliance on YHVH's promises.

Study Questions:

1. How does this week's Torah portion relate to the Haftarah (Prophets) and New Testament readings?
2. Which readings stood out to you the most?
3. Can you identify Y'shua in this week's portion?
4. How does this apply to our lives today?

Ending Prayer:

May YHVH bless and keep you, may His face shine upon you, and may His peace be upon you, now and forever. Emunah