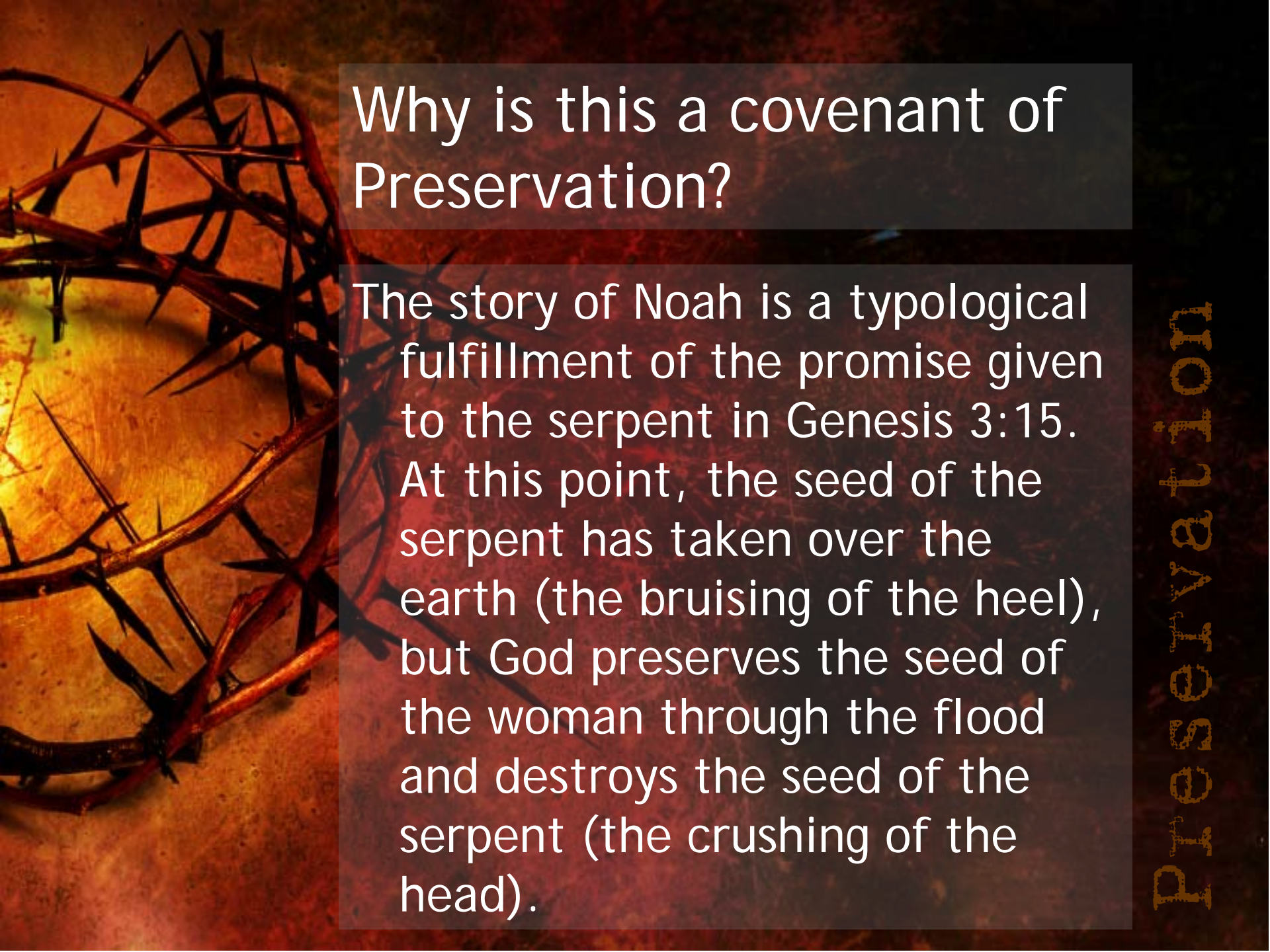


Genesis

6:17-22, 8:20-22, 9:1-17

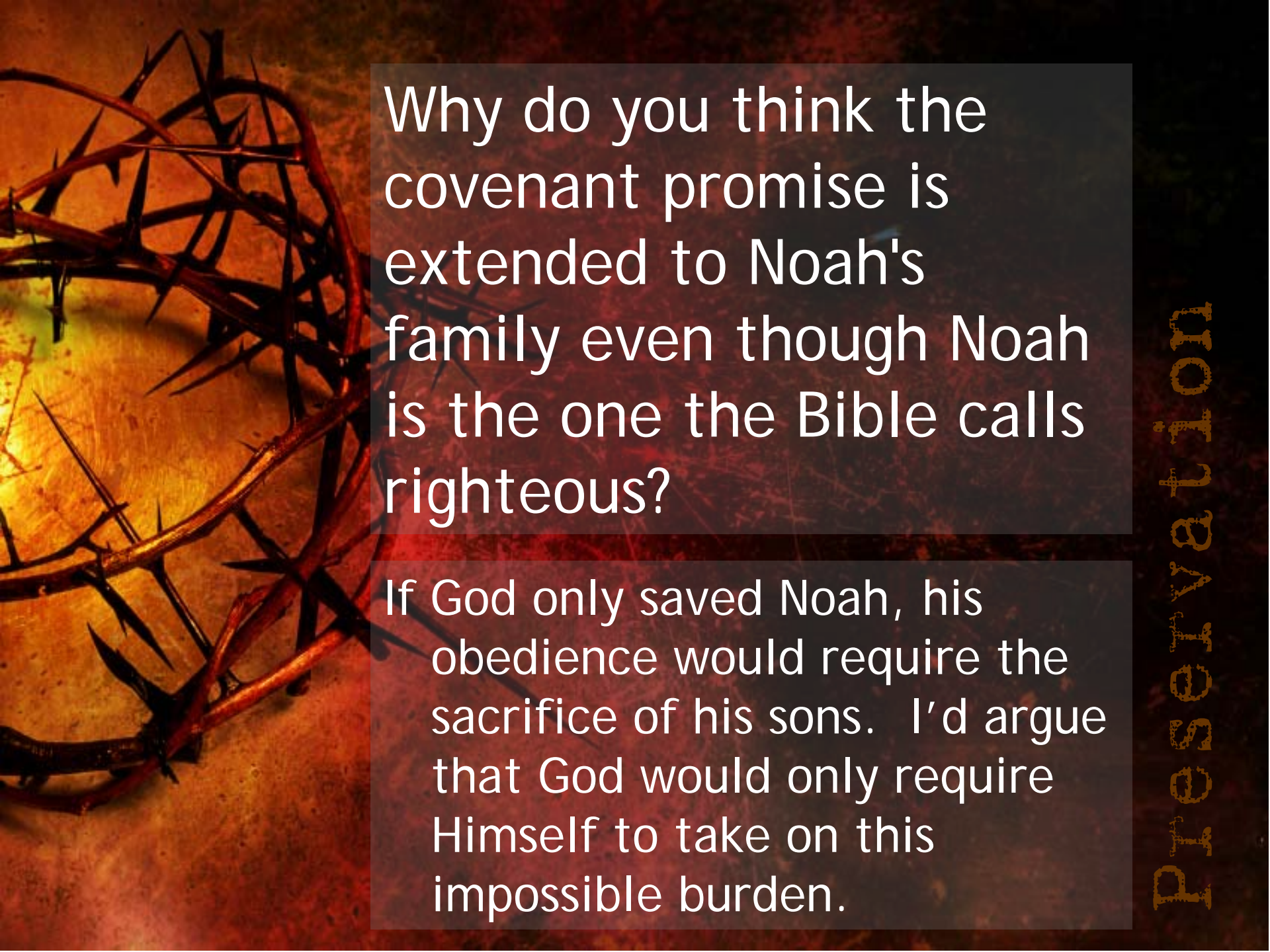
Group Questions

- 1) Why is this a covenant of Preservation?
- 2) In 8:20, why does God promise to never curse the ground again even though man was still inclined toward evil?
- 3) What are the similarities and differences between the commands in God's covenant with Adam verses the covenant with Noah?



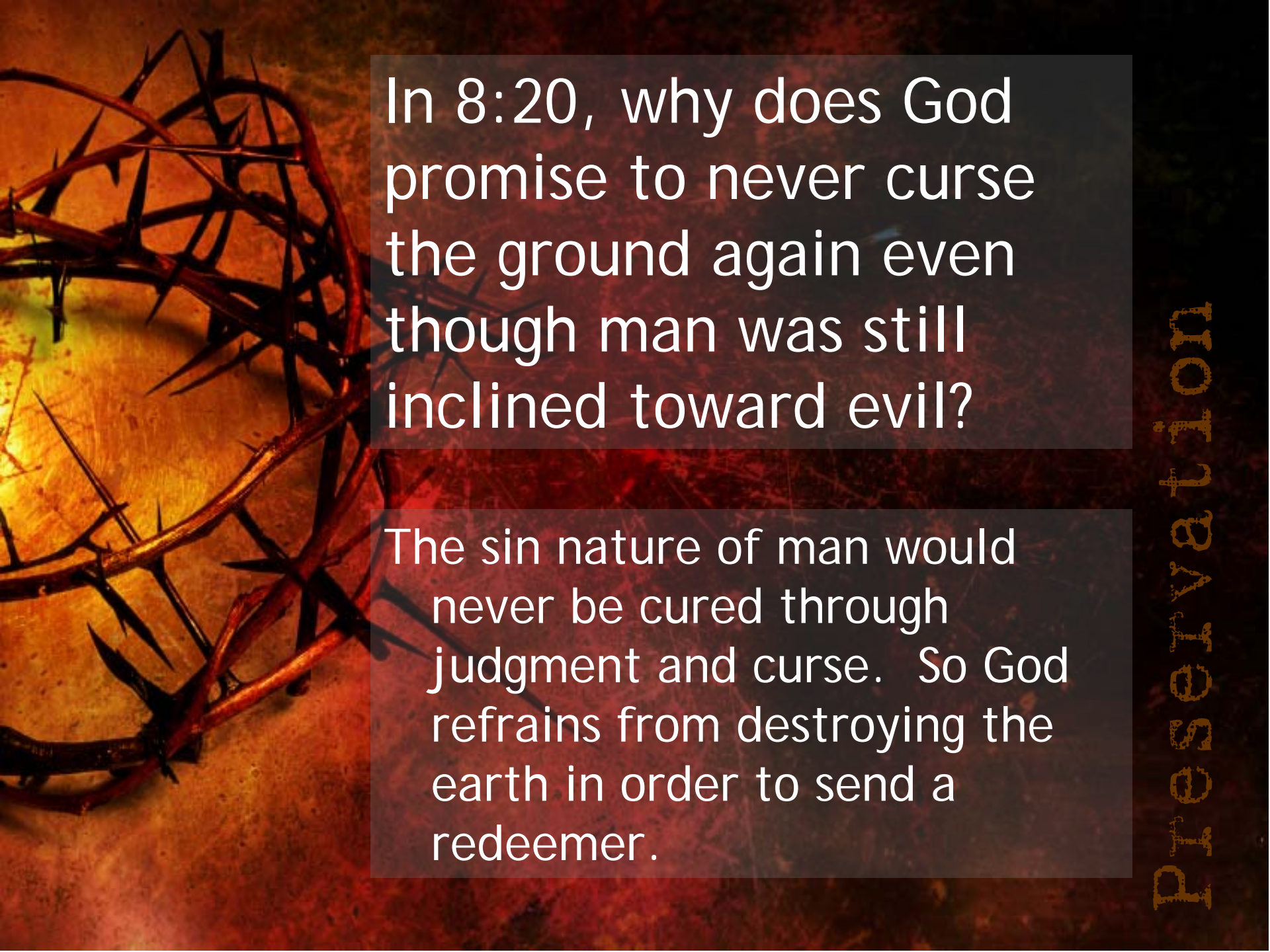
Why is this a covenant of Preservation?

The story of Noah is a typological fulfillment of the promise given to the serpent in Genesis 3:15. At this point, the seed of the serpent has taken over the earth (the bruising of the heel), but God preserves the seed of the woman through the flood and destroys the seed of the serpent (the crushing of the head).

A crown of thorns, made of dark, sharp, and tangled branches, is positioned on the left side of the image. The background is a dark, textured surface with a reddish-brown hue, possibly representing a wall or a stone surface. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the sharp points of the thorns against the darker background.

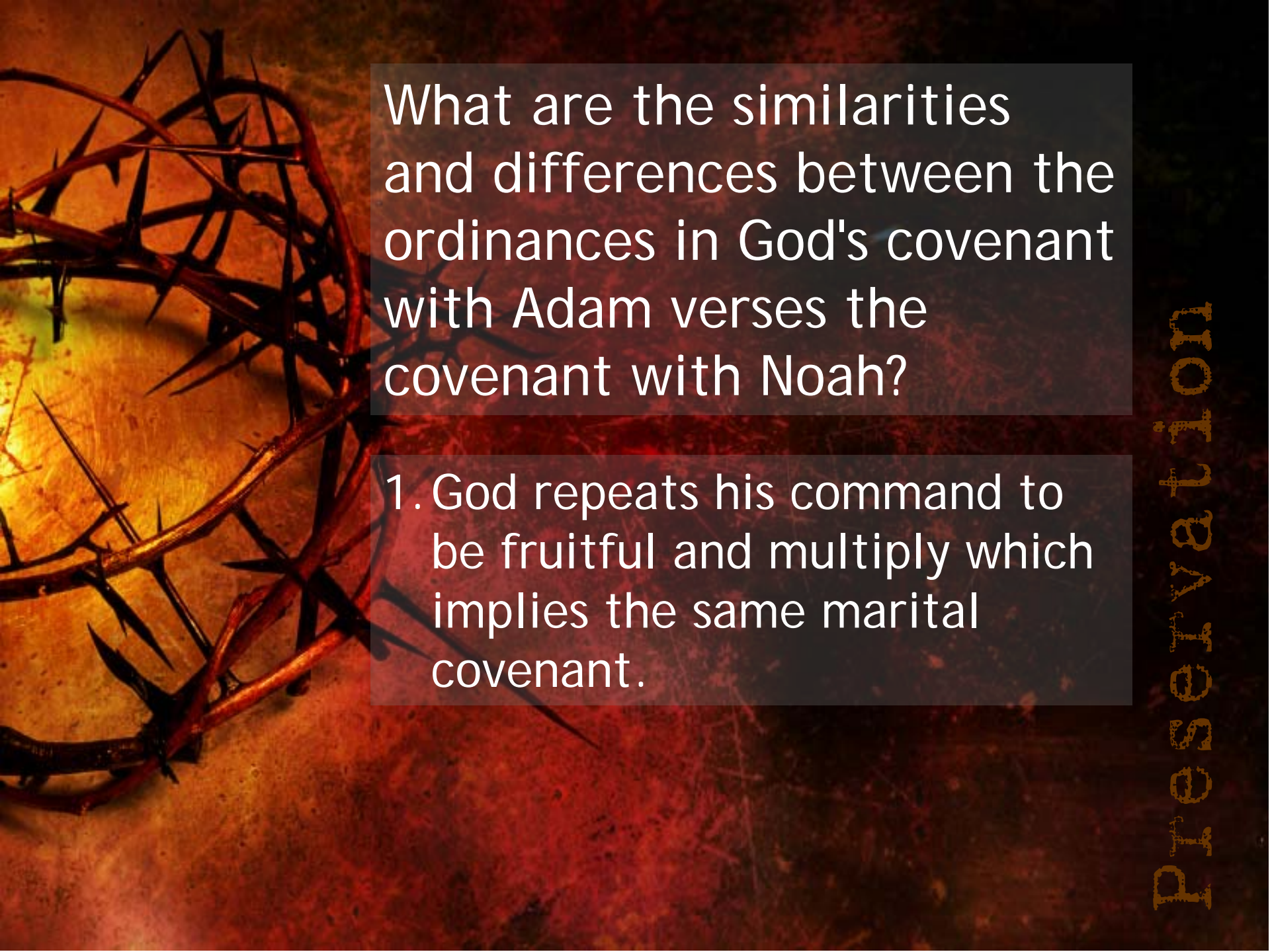
Why do you think the covenant promise is extended to Noah's family even though Noah is the one the Bible calls righteous?

If God only saved Noah, his obedience would require the sacrifice of his sons. I'd argue that God would only require Himself to take on this impossible burden.




In 8:20, why does God promise to never curse the ground again even though man was still inclined toward evil?

The sin nature of man would never be cured through judgment and curse. So God refrains from destroying the earth in order to send a redeemer.

A crown of thorns is positioned on the left side of the image, set against a dark, textured background with warm, reddish-brown lighting. The thorns are dark and sharp, creating a complex, circular shape. The overall mood is somber and dramatic.

What are the similarities and differences between the ordinances in God's covenant with Adam verses the covenant with Noah?

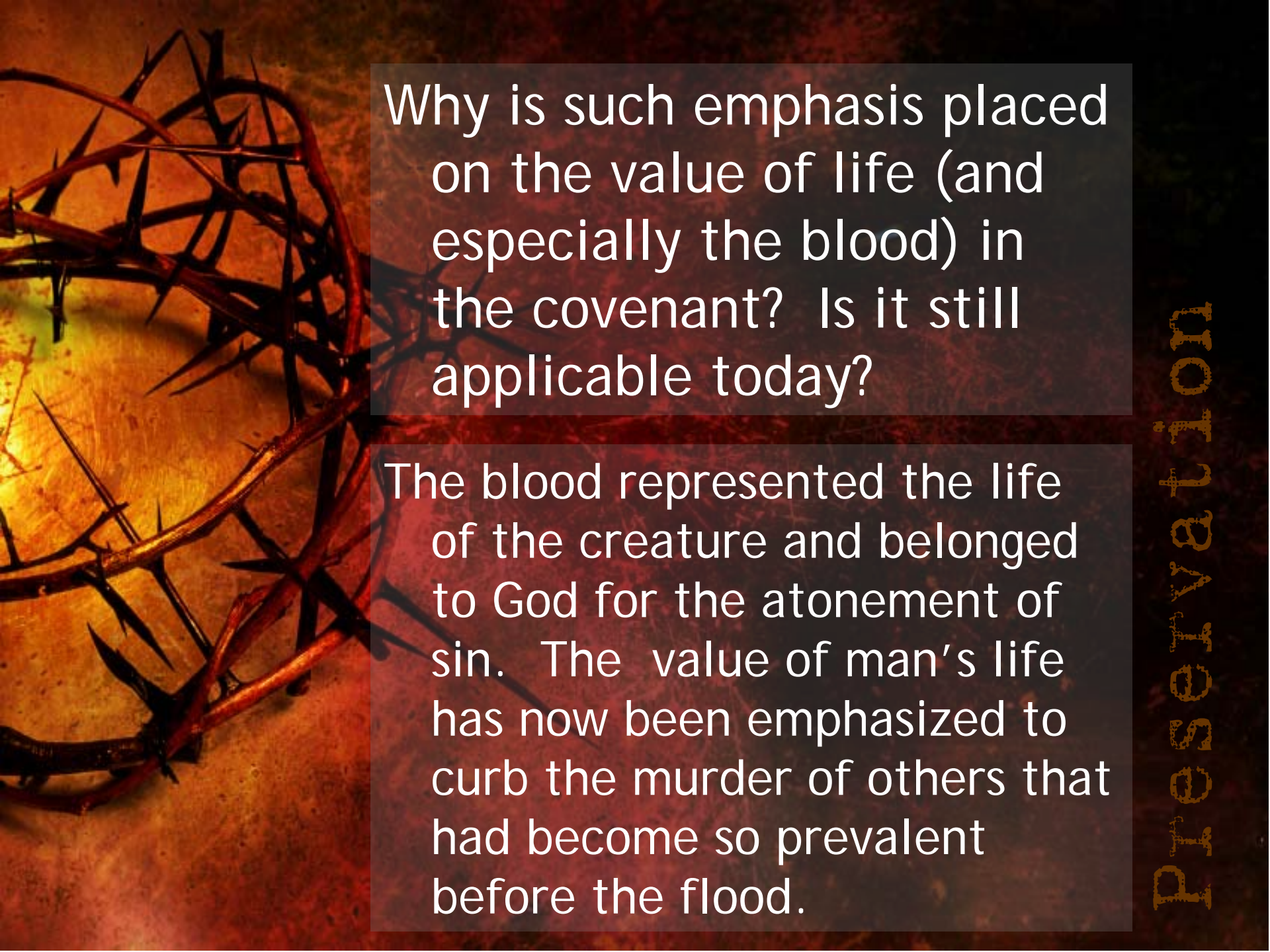
1. God repeats his command to be fruitful and multiply which implies the same marital covenant.



2. The same language of dominion over the earth is repeated which implies the ordinance of labor, albeit with the dread of the animals toward man.


3. There is no mention of the Sabbath, but Noah's name means rest/comfort and pointed to a Sabbath principle. (Genesis 5:29)

4. Capital punishment is introduced



Why is such emphasis placed on the value of life (and especially the blood) in the covenant? Is it still applicable today?

The blood represented the life of the creature and belonged to God for the atonement of sin. The value of man's life has now been emphasized to curb the murder of others that had become so prevalent before the flood.

A crown of thorns, a symbol of suffering and sacrifice, is positioned on the left side of the image. It is made of dark, sharp, and tangled branches. The background is a dark, textured surface with a warm, reddish-brown glow, possibly from a fire or a sunset, creating a somber and dramatic atmosphere.

What is the sign of this covenant? Was there a sign of the covenants God made with Adam? Why do you think God provides a sign?

The rainbow. The sign of the covenants God made with Adam was the Sabbath. The signs of God are a reminder that His covenants remain and an assurance that He keeps his promises.

A crown of thorns is positioned on the left side of the image, set against a dark, textured background with warm, reddish-brown lighting. The thorns are dark and sharp, creating a stark contrast with the background.

October 17th

Abraham: The Covenant of Promise

Scriptures to review:

- Genesis 15-18

<http://www.cbckansas.org/covenantEverlasting.php>

Preservation