

Summary of Noahic & Tower of Babel Covenants

Created on June 15, 2026 at 8:38 PM by Notee: AI Note Taker —

<https://notee.onelink.me/E2m8/04kb04rp>

Covenant Series Part 3: Noahic Covenant & Tower of Babel

Review of Covenants Before Noah

- Discussion began with a recap of prior topics, especially the debate on whether a covenant existed in the Garden of Eden between Adam, Eve, and Yahweh. The host leans toward the existence of such a covenant but acknowledges alternative views.
- Key commands in the Garden: Be fruitful and multiply, subdue the earth, tend and care for it, and avoid the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. The context of the word 'all' is highlighted as sometimes meaning a subset rather than absolutely everything.
- Humankind was created in Yahweh's image, intended to reflect His character (grace, love, mercy, relationship). Adam and Eve were sinless but not all-knowing; they had libertarian free will and were learning obedience.
- The concept of Sabbath is touched on, with the view that it may have been established in Genesis but is especially formalized with the Sinai Covenant.
- Marriage as a covenant is established in the Garden.
- The Fall: Adam and Eve disobey, resulting in physical death and expulsion from the Garden. The host distinguishes between physical and spiritual death, asserting there is no biblical basis for inherited guilt (original sin) from Adam.

Post-Garden Developments

- After expulsion, Adam and Eve maintained a relationship with Yahweh. An offering system is introduced (e.g., Abel's righteous sacrifice vs. Cain's sin).

- The idea that individuals are not born guilty or inherently depraved is emphasized; the Augustinian doctrine of original sin is rejected by the host.
- Idolatry and perverted worship are believed to have begun soon after, with Genesis 6 (sons of God and daughters of men) interpreted as angels interacting with humans, leading to widespread evil.

The Noahic Covenant

- Mankind becomes continually evil except for Noah and his family, who are described as righteous and blameless. Noah is called a 'preacher of righteousness.'
- The host suggests the moral standards of the Ten Commandments (especially the ones concerning neighborly love) may have been present in Noah's time, except possibly the Sabbath command.
- The Noahic Covenant is the first explicit biblical covenant (using the Hebrew word 'Brit'), established for all flesh. Yahweh promises never again to destroy the earth by flood (unconditional on Yahweh's part, but with commands for mankind).
- Key elements of the Noahic Covenant:
 - Command to be fruitful and multiply is reiterated.
 - Prohibitions against eating blood and murder are established.
 - Reinforcement of the image of Yahweh in man and the expectation to reflect His character.
 - Understanding of clean and unclean animals is noted, aligning with later Mosaic law.
 - The rainbow is given as a sign of the covenant.
- The host rejects the concept of the 'seven Noahide laws' as a later rabbinic invention without early biblical support.

The Tower of Babel (Genesis 11)

- The people unite to build a city and a tower 'to the heavens,' interpreted as rebellion and idolatry, defying Yahweh's command to fill the earth.
- The act is seen as a consolidation of pagan worship, possibly influenced by

supernatural beings (angels/demons).

- As a result, Yahweh confuses their language and scatters them, preventing unified idolatry and the rise of a powerful, rebellious human coalition.
- The host clarifies that 'the whole earth' often means a large region, not the literal entire globe, in the biblical context.
- The descendants of Noah—Shem, Ham, and Japheth—are mentioned, with the implication that only some lines remained faithful.

Preview and Next Steps

- The next episode will begin the discussion of the Abrahamic Covenant (Genesis 12–17), which is foundational for the rest of the biblical narrative. Abraham is called out of a pagan, idolatrous society.

Decisions & Action Plans

- No formal decisions or action plans, as this is an educational/teaching session.
- The host encourages viewers to subscribe, share, and comment, and to further study the claims about the Noahide laws.

Additional Notes

- Emphasis on interpreting Genesis from the perspective and cultural context of Moses and his original audience.
- The importance of distinguishing later traditions from biblical text is stressed.

Language

The summary is in English.