

*From the producers of the award-winning
"180" and "Evolution vs. God"*

NOAH

AND THE LAST DAYS

COMPANION GUIDE

**Noah and the Last Days
Companion Guide**



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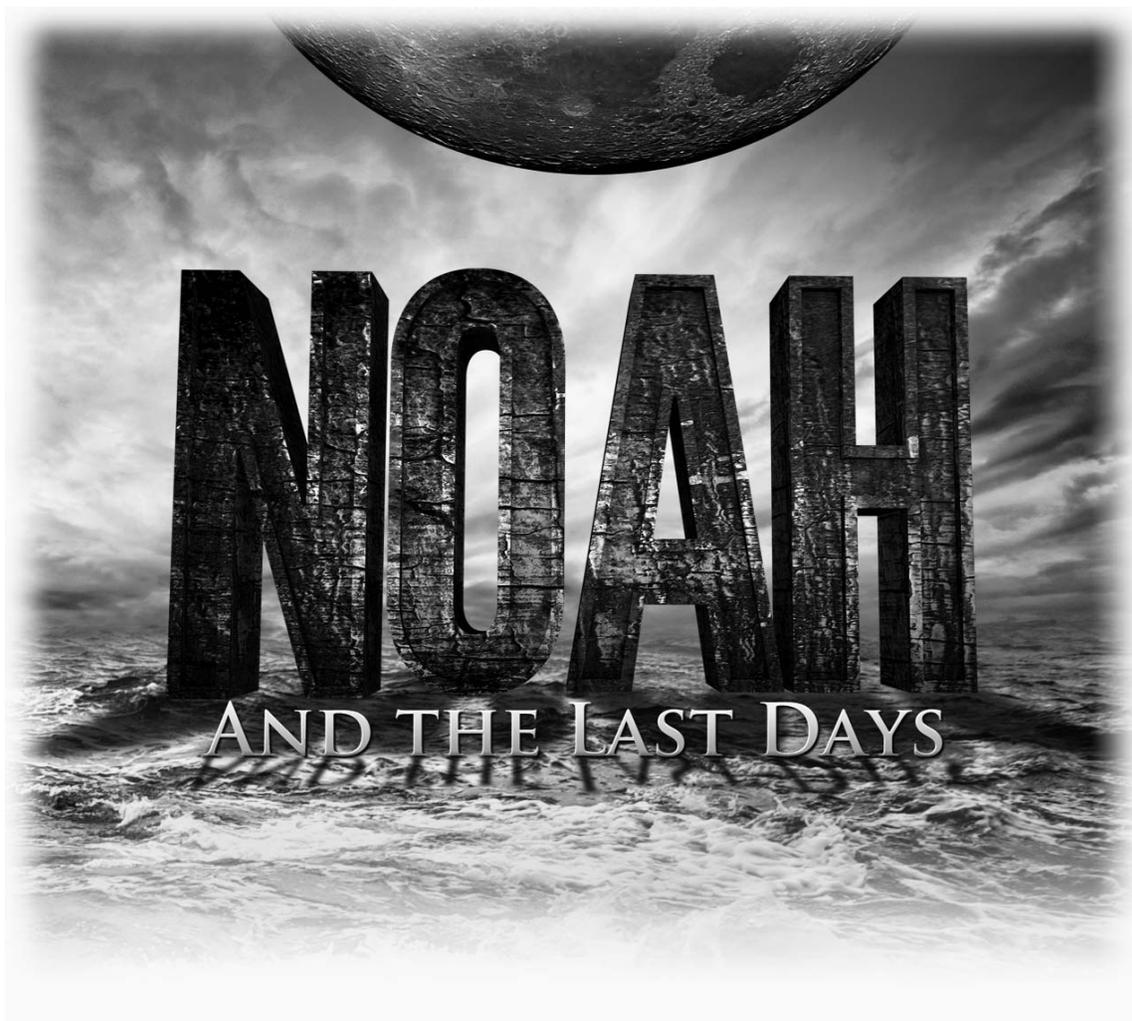
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COMPANION GUIDE

So you don't think [Noah] built an Ark?

► "No, . . . but I support myths."

Is Noah's Flood Just a Myth?

Skeptics consider Noah's Flood to be nothing but a myth, yet hundreds of stories and legends of a massive flood are found in cultures all over the world. According to Dr. Duane Gish in his popular book *Dinosaurs by Design*, there are more than 270 such stories, most of which share a common theme and similar characters. Why do so many diverse cultures have strikingly similar accounts? Rather than diminishing the Bible's account of the Flood, the prevalence of flood stories adds to its credibility.

The worldwide catastrophic Flood, recorded in the book of Genesis, was a real event that affected real people. We would therefore expect there to be records of this historical event in the nations of the world, and this is what we find. Accounts of a devastating flood—distorted though they may be—are found in historic



records in practically all nations, from ancient Babylon onward. This evidence must not be lightly dismissed. If there never was a worldwide Flood, then why are there so many stories about it?

The reason for these global flood traditions is not difficult to understand. When the eight survivors walked off the Ark, they carried a common account. Japheth likely told his children the account, they passed it down to their children, and they in turn told their children. Shem and Ham no doubt did the same. If the details changed, Noah was still alive to correct them and the account likely remained pretty much true to fact. The history book of the universe, the Bible, tells us that Noah's descendants stayed together for approximately 100 years.

Then came the Tower of Babel, where God scrambled the unified language, forcing men to spread out across the whole earth (Genesis 11:1–9). As these people moved away from Babel, their descendants formed nations based primarily on the languages they shared in common. Without its original biblical figures on hand to correct errors, as the story of the Flood was verbally passed from one generation to the next, some aspects would have been lost or altered. And this is what has happened. The Ark became a canoe, or a mountain top. The length of the Flood became just a few days in some of the stories.

The fact that over 270 cultures retain distant memories of that cataclysmic event is a great confirmation of the biblical account and exactly what we would expect as nations traveled around the world passing down the account of the Flood. Though the details have been lost, most of the legends share common themes: man became corrupt, the Flood was worldwide, eight people survived, representatives of all land animals were saved, a dove was released to seek dry land, the survivors came down from a mountain to repopulate the whole world, and so on.

For instance, Hawaiians have a flood story that tells of a time when, long after the death of the first man, the world became a wicked, terrible place. Only one good man was left, and his name was Nu-u. He made a great canoe with a house on it and filled it with animals. In this story, the waters came up over all the earth and killed all the people; only Nu-u and his family were saved.

Another flood story is from China. It records that Fuhi, his wife, three sons, and three daughters escaped a great flood and were the only people alive on earth. After the great flood, they repopulated the world.

Critics claim the Bible's account borrows from earlier myths. But it's the other way around. The Bible declares that the earth-covering cataclysm of Noah's day is an obvious fact of history, and thus the reason the Flood stories use names similar to the Bible's is that they are borrowing from God's Word. That's why Noah-like names such as Nu-u, Nu-Wah, Noh, Nos, and Nuh are preserved in so many of the Flood legends. Although there are varying degrees of accuracy, these legends and stories all contain similarities to aspects of the same historical event—Noah's Flood.

[Adapted from A. J. Monty White, Ph.D., "Flood Legends: The Significance of a World of Stories Based on Truth," March 29, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v2/n2/flood-legends> and "Legends of the Flood," January 30, 2014 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/ark/legends-of-the-flood>.]

Do you think God sent a flood and drowned the whole world? ► “No.”



Is There Any Evidence for a Worldwide Flood?

Scripture tells us that people “willingly forget: that . . . the world that then existed perished, being flooded with water” (2 Peter 3:5,6). Like many others, this woman didn’t believe there was a Flood that destroyed most of humanity, and scoffed, “Why would God do that?”

If the Genesis Flood, as described in Genesis 7–8, really occurred, what evidence would we expect to find? Evidence of Noah’s Flood can actually be seen all over the earth, from seabeds to mountaintops. Whether you travel by car, train, or plane, the physical features of the earth’s terrain clearly indicate a catastrophic past, from canyons and craters to coal beds and caverns. Some layers of strata extend across continents, revealing the effects of a huge catastrophe.

According to Genesis 7, all the high hills and the mountains were covered by water, and all air-breathing life on the land was swept away and perished. So wouldn’t we expect to find rock layers all over the earth that are filled with billions of dead things fossilized in sand, mud, and lime? Of course, and that’s exactly what we find.

The earth’s crust has massive amounts of layered sedimentary rock, sometimes miles deep! These layers of sand, soil, and material—mostly laid down by water—were once soft like mud, but they are now hard stone. Encased in these sedimentary layers are billions of fossils of plants and animals that were buried very quickly. The evidence all over the earth is staring everyone in the face.

Another geologic evidence for the Genesis Flood is marine fossils on the highest mountaintops. It is beyond dispute among geologists that on every continent we find fossils of sea creatures in rock layers which today are high above sea level. For example, we find marine fossils in most of the rock layers in Grand Canyon. This includes the topmost layer in the sequence, the Kaibab Limestone exposed at the rim of the canyon, which today is approximately 7,000–8,000 feet above sea level. Though at the top of the sequence, this limestone must have been deposited beneath ocean waters loaded with lime sediment that swept over northern Arizona (and beyond).

Other rock layers exposed in Grand Canyon also contain large numbers of marine fossils. The best example is the Redwall Limestone, which commonly contains fossil brachiopods (a clam-like organism), corals, bryozoans (lace corals), crinoids (sea lilies), bivalves (types of clams), gastropods (marine snails), trilobites, cephalopods, and even fish teeth.

Marine fossils are also found in limestone beds high in the Himalayas of Nepal, the world’s tallest mountain range, reaching more than 29,000 feet above sea level. All geologists agree that ocean waters must have buried these fossils in the limestone beds. So how did these marine fossils get thousands of feet above sea level?

We must remember that the rock layers in the Himalayas and other mountain ranges around the globe were deposited during the Flood, well before these mountains were formed. In fact, many of these mountain ranges were pushed up by earth movements to their present high elevations at the end of the Flood.

There is only one possible explanation for this phenomenon. The fossilized sea creatures and plants found in rock layers thousands of feet above sea level are silent testimonies to the ocean waters that flooded over the continents, burying them in the sediments these waters deposited. This is how billions of dead marine creatures were buried in rock layers all over the earth—evidence that the highest mountaintops today were once underwater.

[Adapted from Ken Ham & Tim Lovett, “Was There Really a Noah’s Ark & Flood?” October 11, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/really-a-flood-and-ark> and Andrew Snelling, “High & Dry Sea Creatures,” December 7, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n1/high-dry-sea-creatures>.]

► “Whether or not [Noah] was a biblical figure and swallowed by a whale—I find it statistically difficult to believe . . .”



Take a moment to test yourself by answering these simple questions (don’t cheat by peeking at the answers below):

- 1) What is the name of the raised print that deaf people use?
- 2) How many of each animal did Moses take into the Ark?
- 3) Spell the word “shop.” What do you do when you come to a green light?

Here are the answers: 1) *Deaf* people don’t use Braille. 2) *Moses* didn’t take any animals into the Ark; it was Noah. 3) You *go* at a green light.

If you missed any of these, take heart. It shows you’re like the rest of us: there are times when you think you know something but you are wrong. However, you don’t want to be wrong when it comes to the truths of the Bible, because there’s nothing more important than your eternal soul.

This man had a hard time believing that Noah was swallowed by a whale. That’s because he wasn’t; it was Jonah (technically, we’re just told it was a “great fish”; Jonah 1:17). Skeptics may get biblical stories confused, but these are not just fictional “stories.” The accounts of Noah and of Jonah are actual historical events.

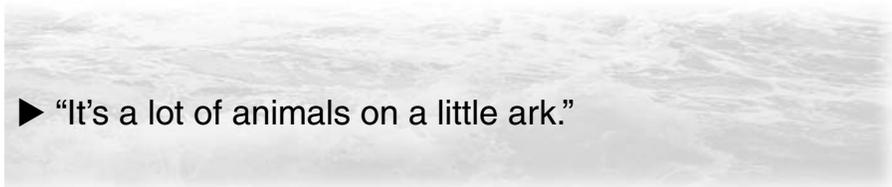
Jesus Christ, our Creator (John 1:1–3; Colossians 1:16,17), said that during the “days of Noah” (Matthew 24:37; Luke 17:26,27) “Noah entered the ark” and “the flood came and took them all away” (Matthew 24:38,39). He spoke of these events as real, literal history, describing a global Flood that destroyed all land life not on the Ark.

There are some who don’t believe Jesus was God, but they consider Him to be a good moral teacher. However, if these were merely stories and not historically true, how could He be a good teacher if He was

either lying or was wrong about these being real events? Jesus is the Truth (John 14:6) and would never tell a lie.

The account of Noah's Flood is not just true, it serves as a warning of God's judgment on sinful man. Jesus said, "But as the days of Noah were, so also will the coming of the Son of Man be" (Matthew 24:37). He warns us to be ready, because we do not know when God's coming judgment will take place. Are you ready? (If you're not sure, see page 12.)

[Adapted from Andrew A. Snelling, Ph.D., "Geologic Evidences for the Genesis Flood: Part 1," September 18, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v2/n4/geologic-evidences-part-one>.]



► "It's a lot of animals on a little ark."



How Did All the Animals Fit?

Despite what many people think, the Ark did not need to carry millions of species. In the book *Noah's Ark: A Feasibility Study*, researcher John Woodmorappe suggests that *at most* 16,000 animals were all that were needed to preserve the created kinds that God brought into the Ark. The Ark did not need to carry every kind of animal . . . nor did God command it. It carried only air-breathing, land-dwelling animals, creeping things, and winged animals such as birds (Genesis 7:14,15). Aquatic life (fish, whales, etc.), insects, and many amphibious creatures could have survived in sufficient numbers outside the Ark. This cuts down significantly on the total number of animals that needed to be on board.

Another factor that greatly reduces the space requirements is this: the tremendous variety in species we see today did not exist in the days of Noah. Only the parent "kinds" of these species were required to be on board in order to repopulate the earth. For example, only two dogs were needed to give rise to all the dog species that exist today. There are now more than 200 species of dogs, from the miniature poodle to the St. Bernard to various wolf species—all of which have descended from one original dog "kind." All other types of animals—cat kind, horse kind, cow kind, etc.—have similarly been naturally and selectively bred to achieve the wonderful variation in species that we have today. God "programmed" this variety into the genetic code of all animal kinds—and even human kind! God also made it impossible for the basic "kinds" of animals to breed and reproduce with each other. For example, cats and dogs cannot breed to make a new type of creature. This is by God's design, and it is one fact that makes evolution impossible.

Also, Noah wouldn't have taken the largest animals on the Ark, as there would be no reason to take "animal senior citizens" for a breeding population when the Flood was over. It is more likely that he took younger juveniles aboard the Ark, which would have required less space and less food.

Using a short cubit of 18 inches to be conservative, Woodmorappe's conclusion is that "less than half of the cumulative area of the Ark's three decks need to have been occupied by the animals and their enclosures." This meant there was plenty of room for fresh food, water, and people.

[Adapted from Ken Ham & Tim Lovett, "Was There Really a Noah's Ark & Flood?" October 11, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/really-a-flood-and-ark>.]

How Were the Animals Cared for on the Ark?

Aside from getting all the animals to fit on the Ark, other concerns include: How were the animals cared for? How did they breathe? What about all the animal waste? What about the smell of the manure, and dangerous methane gases? What did they eat when they got off the Ark? How did the plants and trees survive?

Many of the questions skeptics have about the Ark can seem downright silly, and could be easily answered by keeping this main point in mind: God, the divine Creator of the universe, decided what He was going to do and planned accordingly. The One who spoke all of creation into existence knew how many animals He wanted to preserve, and it is He who gave Noah the precise dimensions for building the Ark to contain them. Noah didn't decide on his own how to build a boat, which he'd never done, to survive a torrential rain, which he'd never seen. He was following the exact directions of the Creator, who never makes a mistake.

God Himself then brought the animals to Noah to board the Ark. Do you think that at some point the boat would have reached capacity with additional animals still waiting to board? Oops, God miscalculated their number? No, God knew precisely the size of Ark needed to accommodate all the animals He would bring. They fit, because the God who orchestrated this miraculous event always knows exactly what He's doing.

Skeptics ask about the animals' food, waste disposal, etc., thinking the lack of an answer proves the Flood couldn't have happened. Though we can logically surmise how each of these aspects might have been handled—and there are reasonable, straightforward solutions for each—the fact is that we don't know for certain. But what we do know for certain is this: the God who brought the Flood, and who enabled a remnant of humans and animals to survive it, is omniscient and omnipotent. He was not caught by surprise by any aspect of this catastrophic event. Is it possible that He engineered a rescue of the various animals, only to have the animals devour each other immediately upon exiting the boat because He didn't think ahead about what they would eat? No, He is all-knowing, and would have provided food for each of those creatures, just as He has since the beginning of creation.

Skeptics sometimes try too hard to find naturalistic explanations for the supernatural actions of a sovereign, Almighty God. It's silly to think God could bring a worldwide flood to destroy the majority of the inhabitants of the globe—and yet not have the foresight to keep alive those He had rescued. So we can trust that all the questions we have about Noah's Flood have reasonable answers—because we can trust the One who brought it about. (However, if you want to explore the plausible solutions for each of these issues, AnswersinGenesis.org has many excellent articles to help you.)

Do you believe there was a worldwide catastrophic flood?

▶ “No, I do not.”

Was Noah's Flood Global or Local?

Did Noah experience a local flood which left only a few sediment layers, as floods do today? God's record is clear: the water covered the entire globe and killed all the animals on earth. Such unique conditions are the only way to explain worldwide fossil-bearing layers thousands of feet deep.

Today, many people unfortunately do not accept the biblical account of a worldwide Flood because they have been taught that most rocks and fossils were deposited over millions of years (and therefore not by a



global Flood). Until the 1800s, most Westerners believed what the Bible records about the earth's recent creation and a global Flood. Scientists once understood the fossils, which are buried in water-carried sediments of mud and sand, to be mostly the result of the great Flood. The secular idea of millions of years did not catch fire until the 1830s, under the influence of a man named Charles Lyell.

Based on how slowly rock layers usually form today, Lyell rejected the Bible's claims and declared that the earth's many rock layers must have been laid down slowly over millions of years. But he never witnessed the actual formation of the earlier rocks to see whether they could be laid by a unique, one-time global Flood unlike anything we observe today. Lyell's claim was based on his own preconceptions, not his observations.

Yet his idea took hold in Western universities and spread throughout the Western world. Sadly, many Christians simply tried to add this idea to the Bible. What they should have done was stand on the authority of the Bible and defend the global Flood, which can easily account for the bulk of fossil-bearing rock layers we find all over the world.

Although there is tremendous physical evidence of a global Flood, ultimately, it is a matter of trust in a perfect God who created everything (Genesis 1:1), knows everything (Colossians 2:3), has always been there (Revelation 22:13), and cannot lie (Titus 1:2). The only alternative is to trust imperfect, fallible human beings who can only speculate on the past (see Romans 3:4).

Some Christians have tried to put millions of years of rock formation before the global Flood to explain the bulk of the rock layers that contain fossils. But the problem is that the Flood waters could rip up many of the previous rock layers and redeposit them elsewhere! So this compromise not only fails to explain the rock layers but also dishonors the clear claims of Scripture.

A global Flood makes perfect sense, and it is wrong and foolish to stray from God's Word just because some men disagree.

Not a Local Flood

Scripture is clear about the historic reality of a global Flood in Noah's day. Throughout Genesis 6–8, the Bible repeatedly uses universal language to describe the Flood: “*all* the high hills under the *whole* heaven” (7:19), “mountains were covered” (7:20), “*all* flesh died that moved on the earth” (7:21), etc. Such language indicates that God was accentuating the massive extent of a global Flood.

If the Flood affected only the area of Mesopotamia, as some claim, why did Noah have to build an Ark? He could have walked to the other side of the mountains and escaped. Most importantly, if the Flood were local, people not living in the vicinity of the Flood would not have been affected by it. They would have escaped God's judgment on sin.

Jesus taught that the Flood killed every person not on the ark (Matthew 24:37–39). He likened the coming world judgment to the judgment of “all” men (v. 39) in the days of Noah.

In 2 Peter 3:5–7, the coming judgment by fire is likened to the former universal judgment by water in Noah's Flood. A partial judgment in Noah's day, therefore, would mean a partial judgment to come.

If the Flood were only local, how could the waters rise to 20 feet above the mountains (Genesis 7:20)? Water seeks its own level. It could not rise to cover the local mountains while leaving the rest of the world untouched. Even the uppermost parts of Mt. Everest—which is now more than 5 miles high—are composed of fossil-bearing, water-deposited layers, showing it was once covered with water and then uplifted.



A local flood?

In addition, if the Flood were merely local, God would have repeatedly broken His promise never to send such a flood again. He even put a rainbow in the sky as a covenant between God and man and the animals that He would never repeat such an event (Genesis 9:13–15). There have been huge local floods in recent times (in Bangladesh, for example)—but never has there been another global Flood that killed all life on the land.

[Adapted from Ken Ham & Tim Lovett, “Was There Really a Noah’s Ark & Flood?” October 11, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/really-a-flood-and-ark>.]

Seventy percent of the earth is covered in water.

Where did it come from?

► “That’s a good question. I have no clue at all.”



Where Did All the Floodwater Come From?

The Bible tells us that floodwaters came from two sources: below the earth and above the earth. In Genesis 7:11 we read that at the initiation of the Flood “all the fountains of the great deep were broken up.” This would imply a violent beginning to the Flood, as springs or fountains of water burst forth to spew vast quantities of water and perhaps other material onto the surface from deeper inside the earth.

The springs of the great deep were likely the trigger that ultimately resulted in continental scale breaking up of the earth’s crust. The bursting forth of subterranean waters would probably produce tsunamis (granting the ocean depth was sufficient) and would therefore seem to also indicate that the Flood began with catastrophic means.

There are many volcanic rocks interspersed between the fossil layers in the rock record—layers that were obviously deposited during Noah’s Flood. So it is quite plausible that these fountains of the great deep involved a series of volcanic eruptions with prodigious amounts of water bursting up through the ground. It is interesting that up to 70 percent or more of what comes out of volcanoes today is water, often in the form of steam.

This catastrophic breakup of the earth’s crust would not only have released huge volumes of water from inside the earth, but much molten rock. The ocean floors would have been effectively replaced by hot lavas. Being less dense than the original ocean floors, these hot lavas would have had an expanded thickness, so the new ocean floors would have effectively risen, raising the sea level by perhaps more than 3,500 feet. Because it is likely the pre-Flood hills and mountains were nowhere near as high as today’s mountains, a sea level rise of over 3,500 feet would have been sufficient to inundate the pre-Flood continental land surfaces.

Genesis 7:11,12 tells us the other source of the waters for Noah’s Flood: “the windows of heaven were opened” and it rained for 40 days and 40 nights continuously. The expression “windows of heaven” is used twice in reference to the Flood (Genesis 7:11; 8:2), and is used only three times elsewhere in the Old Testament, both times referring to God’s miraculous intervention. It is not a term applied to ordinary rainfall.

Noah’s Flood was much more destructive than any 40-day rainstorm ever could be. In addition to the global torrential rain, the “fountains of the great deep” were open for 150 days (Genesis 7:24–8:2). The earthquakes, volcanoes, and geysers of molten lava and scalding water were squeezed out of the earth’s crust in a violent, explosive upheaval, so that the earth was literally churning underneath the waters for about five months! The duration of the Flood was extensive, and Noah and his family were aboard the Ark for over a year.

Relatively recent local floods, volcanoes, and earthquakes—though clearly devastating to life and land—are tiny in comparison to the worldwide catastrophe that destroyed “the world that then existed” (2 Peter 3:6). All land animals and people not on board the Ark were destroyed in the floodwaters—billions of animals were preserved in the great fossil record we see today.

Adapted from Andrew Snelling, “High & Dry Sea Creatures,” December 7, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n1/high-dry-sea-creatures>; Ken Ham & Tim Lovett, “Was There Really a Noah’s Ark & Flood?” October 11, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/really-a-flood-and-ark>; Bodie Hodge, “Biblical Overview of the Flood Timeline,” August 23, 2010 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/2010/08/23/overview-flood-timeline>; “Noah’s Flood: Where did the water come from?” <www.answersingenesis.org/home/area/tools/flood-waters.asp>.]

Do you think 70% of the earth being covered in water is a good clue there was a worldwide flood?

► “Whoa . . . that’s an excellent point, actually.”

Where Did All the Floodwater Go?

Simply put, the water from the Flood is in the oceans and seas we see today. Three-quarters of the earth’s surface is covered with water. If we could even out the ocean basins and flatten out the mountains, there is enough water to cover the entire earth by about 1.7 miles.



As even secular geologists observe, it does appear that the continents were at one time “together” and not separated by the vast oceans of today. The forces involved in the Flood (especially volcanic activity) were certainly sufficient to change all of this.

Scripture indicates that God formed the ocean basins, raising the land out of the water, so that the flood-waters returned to a safe place. Toward the end of the Flood, when the molten rock cooled and the ocean floors sank, the sea level would have fallen and the waters would have drained off the continents into new, deeper ocean basins. In Psalm 104:8, we read that the waters that covered the mountains drained down into valleys and off the emerging new land surfaces. This is consistent with much evidence that today’s mountains only very recently rose to their present incredible heights.

Some have speculated, because of Genesis 10:25, that the continental break occurred during the lifetime of Peleg. However, this division is mentioned in the context of the Tower of Babel’s language division of the whole earth (Genesis 10–11). So the context points to a dividing of the languages and people groups, not the land breaking apart.

If there were a massive movement of continents during the time of Peleg, there would have been another worldwide flood. The Bible indicates that the mountains of Ararat existed for the Ark to land in them (Genesis 8:4); so the Indian-Australian Plate and Eurasian Plate had to have already collided, indicating that the continents had already shifted prior to Peleg.

[Adapted from Ken Ham & Tim Lovett, “Was There Really a Noah’s Ark & Flood?” October 11, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/really-a-flood-and-ark> and Andrew Snelling, “High & Dry Sea Creatures,” December 7, 2007 <www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v3/n1/high-dry-sea-creatures>.]

How can you escape the damnation of Hell?

► “That’s a good question. I don’t know if I have an answer to that question.”



The Ark As a Type of Christ

Much of the Old Testament carried “types” or pictures of the coming Savior. Probably the clearest “type” of Christ in Scripture is that of Noah’s Ark.

- The Ark was built with “rooms” (Genesis 6:14); Jesus says that His Father’s house has “many rooms” and that He would prepare a place for us (John 14:2, ESV).
- The Ark was made of wood (Genesis 6:14), just as the cross was.
- God invited Noah to come into the Ark (Genesis 7:1); Jesus invites us, “Come to Me, . . . and I will give you rest” (Matthew 11:28).
- Noah and his family had to enter through the Ark’s one door to be saved (Genesis 6:16). Jesus is the only door of salvation; He said, “I am the door. If anyone enters by Me, he will be saved . . .” (John 10:9).
- The Ark was the only place of refuge as God poured out His wrath on a sinful world (Genesis 6:13,14); Jesus is the only refuge from God’s wrath on Judgment Day (Romans 5:9).

- Because Noah and his family believed God and entered the Ark, they “remained alive” (Genesis 7:23); those who believe God and are “in Christ” are given eternal life (1 John 5:11).
- The LORD shut Noah’s family in, keeping them secure so they did not perish (Genesis 7:16); those who enter into Christ are “kept by the power of God” (1 Peter 1:5) and “they shall never perish” (John 10:28).

The ark that saved Noah and his family from the Flood is a beautiful “type” of Christ as the only way of salvation. Because God “takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked” (Ezekiel 33:11), through His grace He has provided a way to escape before judgment comes. I pray that you will take it. Please, repent (turn from your sins) and place your trust in Jesus Christ alone. May you be ready in these last days.

*“Therefore you also be ready, for the
Son of Man is coming at an hour you do not expect.”*
MATTHEW 24:44

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