Published by Study Programme of History of Islamic Civilization, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia Website: http://jumal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/juspi/index | Email: jumal.juspi@uinsu.ac.id

THE PROPHETIC CIVILIZATION OF NOAH: A STUDY OF THE ARK, FLOOD, AND FORMATION OF EARLY ISLAMIC SOCIETY BASED ON QURANIC AND BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION

Moh Soim*¹, Muhammad Shohib², Mohammad Ulil Rosyad³, Munawir⁴

¹ PTIQ University Jakarta, Indonesia ² Kiai Abdullah Faqih University Gresik, Indonesia ^{3, 4} PTIQ University Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study investigates the role of Noah in shaping the pillars of Islamic civilisation during the second prophetic period. By examining the narratives of Noah's life in Islamic sources, the study identifies the key pillars that shaped the Islamic civilisation of the period. The main focus involves analysing aspects of Noah's prophethood, da'wah, people, flood, ship and its scientific evidence. The method used was qualitative and the data sources were obtained through observations in several books and verses and interpretations of the Qur'an. Then, it was analysed using some of the literature of exegetes and the opinions of scientists. The findings are as follows. First, the existence of the civilisation of the Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) is currently being researched. Second, household civilisation in addressing existing conflicts is extraordinary. Third, the social civilisation that was built by preaching to all its people with patience and nobleness owned by Noah As. Fourth, the civilisation of the largest ship architecture at that time and can load many people, animals and storm-proof quality with a long duration.

Keywords: Prophet Noah; Prophetic; Civilization; Qur'an; Bible.

INTRODUCTION

Humans are unique creatures of Allah Swt that are designed with the best design, as in QS al-Tin: 4 mentioned "*Aḥsana Taqwīm*" with all its flaws and advantages. The advantages are based on the grace that Allah Swt gives according to his will and the shortcomings that Allah also instills sins and mistakes (Yaqin, 2015). Thus, humans can take advantage of the advantages they have and become aware of their respective shortcomings. Ahmad tafsir's view from the philosophical side says that one of the uniqueness of man is his desire to know himself. Humans throughout their ages or during their lives will ask who they really are. Strangely, the human being answers himself, whose question comes from himself. The question sentence shows that he does not understand something (Alim, 2019).

Judging from this substance, humans are composed of two elements: spiritual and physical. Both are united in man and will not be separated until the time comes, namely, death. The meaning of spiritual here is the soul's ability to act because of the power of the spirit inserted by Allah Swt into the human body. The spirit has a different substance from the body; therefore, when exhaling or blowing the spirit, Angel Gabriel As. Then, the spirit is connected to the human body, and when separated, namely death, the spirit separates from the human body. This process is mentioned many times in the Qur'an al-Karim to show how Allah educates his servants in this way (Adam, Ismail, & Mahmud, 2022).

The Qur'an al-Karīm in directing its education to humans always pays attention to the elements of its creation, namely the body, mind and soul or directing it to become a whole human being. One of the ways that the Qur'an uses to direct humans in the direction it wants is by using "stories". Stories about previous societies are one part of the essential content of the Qur'an. The

*Correspondance Author: moh.soim@ptiq.ac.id

Article History | Submited: 11 May, 2024 | Revised: 29 September, 2024 | Accepted: 14 December, 2024 | Publish: 10 January 2025 HOW TO CITE (APA 6th Edition):

Soim, Moh, et al. (2025). The Prophetic Civilization of Noah: A Study of the Ark, Flood, and Formation of Early Islamic Society Based on Quranic and Biblical Interpretation. *Juspi: Jurnal Sejarah Peradaban Islam*. 8(2), page.256-264

story occupies a large portion of the story in terms of proportionality. From the total content of the Qur'an, the stories are told as a medium to convey messages to mankind about the need for continuous efforts to improve their dignity as caliphs and true servants of Allah (Kasim & Wakka, 2021).

Of the various stories contained in the Qur'an, the author examines the story of the Prophet Noah (peace be upon him), his wife and children and his community. In the Qur'an Allah SWT. told the story of Noah and his people and the punishment for the flood that Allah inflicted on the disbelievers, as well as the story of the rescue that Allah did to Noah and the people who were in the boat. Among the suras that describe this story are *Surah al-'Araf. Yūnus, Hūd, al-Anbiyā', al-Mukminūn, al-Syu'arā, 'al-Ankabut al-Shaffāt and al-Qamar.*

There are several debates and questions surrounding the story of Noah, such as whether the story of Noah is a myth and whether the great flood of Noah's time was global or local. There are also discussions about Noah's prophetic leadership and the values that can be learned from his story. This shows that the story of Noah has important values for Islam and other religions.

Some Orthodox Jews and conservative Christians believe that the Bible contains no errors, as it is considered the word of God. However, there is no substantial evidence suggesting that the story of Noah in the Bible or any other religious scripture contains errors. The fact that the story of Noah is not a myth mentioned in the Quran has been discussed by many sources and proven by archaeologists. However, public expectations of archaeology are often unrealistic, and the media often exaggerate archaeological findings (K., 2013).

There are several debates and questions surrounding the story of Prophet Noah (peace be upon him), but there are no significant historical problems related to this story. The story of Noah has important value in heavenly religions and continues to be a source of inspiration for many people today. Therefore, this paper aims to reveal Noah's prophetic.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of Research This qualitative study (Darmalaksana, 2020) explores Noah As's prophetic civilization. This can be applied to the present day. This qualitative research hopes to be able to provide descriptive data, either in writing or orally from objects, namely human behaviour that can be examined (Moleong, 2010). This research is also included in the analysis of literature studies "research library." "Research library" analysis is one of the techniques in research that makes theory a reference to the truth, facts, and circumstances of the object under study. The theoretical analysis of the literature study was used as a tool for reading reality, which was then constructed into an argumentative description. A literature study is used to enrich the research literature so that a conclusion can be drawn.

This study was implemented in the following steps: 1) Collecting data on the story of the civilization of Prophet Noah As., 2) Research on primary and secondary sources. Primary data in this study are sources agreed upon by scholars, namely the Qur'an, hadith, ijma' and qiyas, and the story of Noah As, in the Qur'an. The secondary data in this study are books or books of *salaf* and contemporary scholars, journals, articles, and other sources., 3) Examining the story of the prophetic civilization of Noah As. To provide inspiration for researchers in particular and society in general in building future civilizations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Life and Lineage of Prophet Noah

The lineage of Noah (peace be upon him) is Noah (peace be upon him) bin Lamak bin Mutushalakha/Mutawasylah bin Khanukh (Idris) bin Mahlil bin Qainan bin Shist bin Adam (peace be upon him). He lived in 3043-3993 BC and his missionary period was 3650 BC (3-4 centuries BC), located in the south of Iraq, and died in Makkah. he had four sons *"Kan ʿān, Shem, Ham, and Japheth"*. The word Noah itself is taken from the Hebrew meaning ally, to lie down, (to be) calm, to

remain, and to rest. The word Noah also means comfort (As it was in The Days of Noah, 2011). The word Noah in the Qur'an itself has been mentioned 43 times. The prophet has the fourth most mentions after Prophets Moses, Ibrahim, Yusuf, and Isa As (Jafi, 1981).

The period between Noah and Adam was about a thousand years, whereas the Torah version was between 1056 years. In line with what was conveyed by Imam Bukhari from Ibn Abbas's Companion, he said that there was approximately one century between the two, in which all generations adhered to Islam. Ibn Kasir in *"Al-Bidāyah Wa Al-Nihāyah"* states that what he means by a century is one hundred years, as is usually calculated (Purwanto, 2017).

According to al-Kitab, the genealogy of Noah is Noah, son of Lamech, son of Methu Shelah, son of Enoch, son of Jared, son of Mahalalel, son of Kenan, son of Enosh, son of Seth, son of Adam. Noah was born when his father was 182 years old. Noah's wife was Emzara, Noah had 3 children Ham, Shem, Japheth. Because there are some similar events between the story of Noah in the book and the Qur'an, there are some people who accuse the Qur'an of plagiarizing the book. Of course, the accusation is not true. The Prophet Muhammad saw was an ummi, that is, not an expert in reading the books of the previous heavenly religions, either the Gospel or the Torah. With the coming of Islam as a treatise to perfect previous religions, there will certainly be many similarities in substance.

The Noah people in the Qur'an and the Bible are different. In the Bible, Noah planted grapes and squeezed them into liquor. Noah drank it so drunk, Noah took off his clothes so naked. The incident was seen by his son, and Noah even scolded his son Kan'an. very different from the Quran that Noah was a Messenger, Nadzir "o Person who scares his enemies," *'Ibad al-Mukramin* "glorified servants," *'Ibad al-Mukminin* "believing servants," *'Ibad al-Shalihin* "righteous servants" (Chowdhury, n.d.).

Prophethood and Family of Noah

The word *Nabi* is mentioned 75 times in the Quran. Etymologically, the word nabi comes from naba, which means news, stories, and tales. In English, the Nabi is called a prophet, which refers to a person who teaches religion and claims to get inspiration from God. In terminology, there are several definitions by scholars. Among them, Imam al-Farra said that the prophet is a person who gets revelation from Allah Swt about the sharia without being ordered to convey it to his people. The word apostle is mentioned in the Qur'an 333 times. In terminology, it is a person who receives revelation through angel Gabriel in a state of consciousness and has an obligation to convey it to his people (Hasyim, 2019).

Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) was called Shaykh Al-Anbiya' the elder of the prophets who was sent to the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula Bani Rasib, a people who worshiped idols. Imam Alusy said that it is well known that the Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) resided in the land of Kufah (Shabuni, 1996). Kufa is a city in Iraq on the right side of the Kufa River which is a branch of the Euphrates River. This city is one of the historical cities in Iraq built by Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas during the reign of Umar bin Khattab in 16 H. Kufa was also the centre of government during the time of the caliph Sayyina Ali Ra, there is a mosque called Kufa and in this mosque Sayyina Ali Ra was killed. This city is a symbol of the greatness of Islam and a gathering place for Muslims (Hamid, 1983).

A prophet and apostle will certainly be guarded from disobedience to Allah Swt because they have the nature of ma'syum which means protected. Allah Swt created prophets and apostles as leaders of mankind, so from this Allah designed or created them in the form of humans like his people. Human nature must be owned by prophets and apostles, even though they are not ordinary humans, until scholars say that prophets and apostles are human but not human. The goal is to reveal that Allah commands can be conveyed clearly and provide examples of the contents of the revelation directly. If it were not from humans like angels, it would be difficult to provide a good and real example because humans are created from the ground while angels are from light, and the people would definitely be more opposed to arguing how we could do that while he (Noah) was from light (Syarbini, n.d.).

The narration of the Prophethood of Noah As in the Qur'an is very special because it is given a separate letter, namely surah Noah, and classified as a makkiyah letter. Muhamad bin hazam said that all the verses in Surah Noah are legal verses, and there are no verses that are naskh or mansukh, given the name of Surah Noah because it tells the story of Noah As. In *al-Shihab al-Baidhawi*, Noah had the longest life of the other prophets, the first to get the law of sharia and the first apostle in scaring the polytheists who worship idols because this act first existed at the time of Noah As. The majority of the people at that time were descendants of Qabil, the son of the Prophet Adam As, who liked to worship idols, while Prophet Adam was sent to his children to believe and teach Islamic law. As with Prophet Shist and Prophet Idris, both were sent to teach monotheism and Sharia. Thus, until the time of Noah, it was dominated by the descendants of Qabil. The treatise of Noah for all mankind on Earth until the time of the Prophet Muhammad Saw without any difference in preaching monotheism and sharia (Al-'Alawi-Al-Harari, 2001).

The Quran talks about families in four models, firstly the family of Abu Lahab, the family of Fir'aun, thirdly the family of Prophet Noah and Prophet Luth, and fourthly the family of Prophet Ibrahim. All of them had conflicts of interest. Why did Allah Swt create the families of the Prophets with various models? Allah Swt wants to give an example to all children of Adam how to organize and respond to life in the household, with what has been exemplified by his messengers. Thus, in life can complement each other, advise each other, and also act as a form of Grace of Allah Swt by making various differences in the dynamics of life.

The family of Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) is both hereditary and religious. According to the commentators, there are three meanings of the verse *"Wa liman Dakhola Baitu Mukninan."* Companion Ibn Abbas said all the friends of Noah who had entered his house, Companion Dhahak said everyone who entered the mosque, and Companion Jubair said everyone who embraced Islam. Also the verse *"Wa li al-Mukminīn Wa al-Mukmināt"* has two meanings, namely all the people at that time, or the second meaning of all creatures from that time until the end of the world including the people after Noah to the people of the Prophet Muhammad saw (Al-Bashari, 2007).

The Quran mentions Noah's son, who refused his father's invitation to come with him, QS. Noah's son and wife refused their husband's invitation, so that the story of Noah's family included household disharmony by the destiny of Allah Swt. Psychologically, the role of biological urges and egoism, the traits that exist in his children and wife, are also experienced by ordinary people. Ordinary people are also divided into two categories: special and general, special, such as scholars, kyai, ustadz, and general ordinary people who follow the scholars. Shaykh Abd Rauf al-Ghumari said the wife of Noah (peace be upon him) accused her husband of being a madman, so the people who believed in Noah (peace be upon him) defended him against the revilers of Noah As (Al-Shuaybi, 2006).

One of the stories of scholars told by al-Qadhi 'Iyadh is that Al-Imam Abu Bakr Ibn Al-Labad Al-Maliki had a bad wife speaking "Ṣālitḥātun," one day his wife called him with "O adulterer," then his friend asked him who committed adultery with? The wife answered with a maid: In fact, the imam Ibn Labad did not do it, then his friends told him to divorce but the imam Labad did not want to, saying "I am afraid that if I divorce her, others who marry her will also be hurt, may Allah Swt keep me from her ugliness, I will take care of her seeing that Allah Swt is good to me so I reply by divorcing her, every believer has a test, and my test is this woman (Shaybah, n.d.)."

The Phases in Preaching Strategy

Prophet Noah As was sent by Allah Swt in Iraq, where the people abandoned the worship of Allah Swt and preferred to be on the wrong path and lost. Also according to Sahih History from Syafa'ah said that the Prophet Noah As was the first time Allah Swt sent on earth, the goal is that the Prophet Noah can free his people from error and misguidance. The deviation of the people of the Prophet Noah was the first complex deviation on earth, because at the time of the Prophet Idris,

as the people were pious, happy to worship, they had public figures who could be emulated in life. However, when public figures died, Satan succeeded in disturbing and making the people of Noah worship idols (Sami) (Shaeh, S, & Maghlouth, 2008).

Prophet Noah (peace be upon him) preached to his people for 1000 years but for 50 years he was at peace with his people. The method of approach of Prophet Noah As in preaching was done day, night, hidden, openly, tirelessly, and always paid attention to all of them, so as to make their hearts soft and subject to the guidance of Allah Swt and the efforts of Prophet Noah As. In the Quran Surah al-Ankabut, Verse 14 said,

وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا نُوحًا إِلَىٰ قَوْمِهِ فَلَبِثَ فِيهِمْ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ إِلَّا خَمْسِينَ عَامًا فَأَخَذَهُمُ الطُّوفَانُ وَهُمْ طَالِمُونَ

Meaning: "And indeed we sent Noah to his people, so he stayed among them a thousand years, less than fifty years. So, they were afflicted by a great flood, and they were wrongdoers."

Shaykh Wahbah Al-Zuhaili said the Prophet Noah in preaching tawhid and sharia with three stages. First, with quiet advice not in front of the general public, and gentle to the community; second, with overt advice such as today can use a variety of media that can be reached by the general public; and third, by combining hidden and overt. This method is a good way, the right way in responding to the problems that exist even though they can not also follow what is ordered, because humans only try and guidance is the priority of Allah Swt (Zuhayli, 1998).

The People of Noah As

Scholars differed in the actions of the people of Noah (peace be upon him). One opinion states that the people of Noah were those who did deeds that Allah Swt disliked, such as abominable deeds, disbelief, drinking, and being busy with useless or futile deeds. The second opinion states that the people of Noah were people who obeyed Allah, and there was one named *Biyā al-rasib* which means ten thousand horses who were the first person to establish the *shabi`in* madhhab, namely people who worship animals, gods, or people who left their original religion and entered another religion. And automatically the person apostatised is the one who left the religion of Islam. Finally, the third opinion states that according to the text of the Qur'an, the people of Noah (peace be upon him) were idol-worshippers . Ibn Athir said, "In my opinion, there is no contradiction among the three opinions regarding the deeds of the people of Prophet Noah (peace be upon him). However, the most clear and unquestionable opinion is that the people of Prophet Noah were idol worshippers, as explained in the Qur'an. As a result, they all eventually realized and understood that the Creator of this universe is the One who is most wise and mighty (Al-Thabari, 1991)."

Typhoon Flood

After the 950th year of preaching, Prophet Noah As was persistent in preaching and was full of patience in facing the debate of his people over what was brought by Prophet Noah, except for those who believed in him. Then Noah prayed to Allah Swt so that this earth would not be defiled by people who disobeyed the religion of Allah Swt, as in the Qur'an Surah Noah Verse 26 which states;

وَقَالَ نُوْحٌ رَّبِّ لَا تَذَرْ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ مِنَ الْكُفِرِيْنَ دَيَّارًا

Meaning: "And Noah said, "My Lord does not let any of the disbelievers dwell on Earth. "

Ibn 'Arabi said that the Prophet Noah prayed for all the disbelievers, and the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) prayed for the believers. This indicates that it is permissible to wish evil upon the disbelievers in general, and not to wish evil upon those whose end is unknown, because the future, according to us (Ibn 'Arabi), is unknown; sometimes, according to Allaah, the disbelievers are given the opportunity to enter Islam for the salvation of the Hereafter. However, the Prophet Muhammad Saw prayed specifically for 'Atbah, Shaibah, and other companions, because their end of life was known with the permission of Allaah, who revealed the secrets of the lives of his people (Syarbini, n.d.).

Allah Swt ordered Prophet Nuh As to make the ship "safinah" because there would be a great event by sinking the disbelievers and saving the believers. Prophet Nuh: As knew Allah Swt. In the process of making a large-sized ship, Allah Swt gave direct inspiration to Prophet Noah, which is understandably said to be ladunni science. Thus, Noah easily completes his work. Some stories say that the typhoon flood during Noah's time occurred on Friday Ashura 10 of the month of Muharram, which lasted for six months, and another opinion for five months. Shaykh Mutawalli said, "Ilham or commonly called ladunni knowledge is knowledge that Allah puts into the heart of His servant and his intellect, so that he is able to think very well even above the average intelligence usually, and do everything easily without any difficulty. Hence, intellectually, Noah's ship of that size could not contain humans, large-capacity animals only performed by one person. However, because of Allah's grace on his servants who believe that piety is impossible for other humans (Brockelman, 1978).

There was much israiliation at the beginning of the flood. The mufasirs and scholars differ in the explanation in Surah Hud: 40-41:

حَتَّىَ إِذَا جَآءَ أَمُرْنَا وَفَارَ ٱلتَّنُّورُ قُلُنَا ٱحُمِلُ فِيهَا مِن كُلّ زَوُجَيٰنِ ٱثْنَيَنِ وَأَهْلَكَ إِلَّا مَن سَبَقَ عَلَيُهِ ٱلْقَوُلُ وَمَنُ ءَامَنُ وَمَآ ءَامَنَ مَعَةٌ إِلَّا قَلِيل وَقَالَ ٱرْكَبُواْ فِيهَا بِسُمِ ٱللَّهِ مَجُرِنهَا وَمُرُسَنهاً إِنَّ رَبِّي لَغَفُور رَّحِيم

Meaning: "Until when Our command came and the furnace (kitchen) had emitted water, We said: "Load into the ark from each animal a pair (male and female), and your family except those who have been previously decreed against it and (load also) those who believe. " And they did not believe with Noah except a few. Noah said: "Board it, all of you, mentioning the name of Allah at the time of sailing and berthing." Verily, my Lord is indeed Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful."

In this verse, it is only mentioned that water emerges from the furnace, whereas water emanates from all over the earth, not only through the furnace. Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib said "the furnace referred to here is the surface of the ground. Water emerges from the ground surface without stopping until it causes a large flood (Muhammad, 2018). However, there is no clear evidence in the Qur'an or Hadith to suggest that a worldwide flood occurred, only in the area of the people of Noah As (Al-Thabari, 1991).

Shaykh Muhammad Abduh argues that there is no definite text or treatise of Prophet Noah that flooding occurred throughout the earth. Meanwhile, the hadith that says the whole Earth is ahad and is not required to be believed. This is because believing the creed is a mutawatir tradition. Historians and researchers can comment on narrations, historians, scientists, and exegetes. There is no need to make definite arguments about the occurrence of this flood, and this issue is disputed between religious experts and scientists. Scholars of the Book of Judaism and Christianity, and the scholars of Islam, said that the cyclone occurred throughout the earth, which is the opinion of the majority of scientists now state that it is not all-encompassing, with evidence from science and other approaches. However, Muslims should not deny that cyclones cover the entire earth (Abduh, 2013).

Flood evidence based on archaeological findings in the city of Ur suggests that civilization collapsed after the great flood, and in its place, a new civilization emerged. The first excavations were carried out at this site by R. H. Hall of the British Museum. Leonard Woolley, who conducted excavations after Hall, became the supervisor of the excavations overseen by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania simultaneously. Woolley conducted influential excavations around the world from 1922 to 1934. Microscopic analysis showed that an enormous flood devastated ancient Sumerian civilization, destroying many of the clay deposits beneath the city of Ur's hill (Yahya, 2003).

A pit deep beneath the Mesopotamian desert brings together the stories of Gilgamesh and Noah. Max Mallowan discusses the opinion of Leonard Woolley, who says that a catastrophic flood is the only reason such large deposits formed in a relatively short time. Woolley also explains that a flood remnant separated the Sumerian city of Ur from Al Ubaid, whose inhabitants used painted

pottery. This suggests that the city of Ur was one of many places affected by Noah's floods (Mallowan, 2014).

Noah's Ship

Allah Swt mentions the ship of Prophet Noah As, in the Quran with "*al-safinah*" instead of using the word "*al-fulk*," "*al-jawal*." The term al-Safinah is mentioned 3 times in 2 surahs in the Qur'an meaning more teaching and guidance, al-Fulk is mentioned 24 times in 19 surahs meaning the transport of goods, people, and animals, and *al-jawar* is mentioned 2 times in 2 surahs meaning physically when and the state of the sea (Al-Atsir, 1978; Hisyam, 2009; Isḥaq, 1978). Sayyid Mubarak said: The miracle of Noah (peace be upon him) was a ship at the command of Allah Swt after much corruption on earth by his people, namely they worshipped idols. The ship of Noah (peace be upon him) cannot be known in size and characteristics except for Allah. The ship contains every pair of humans, animals, and everything that has a spirit. Thus, the life of the world does not stop because of flash floods (Syekh Shafiyurrahman Al-Mubarakfuri, 2003).

Noah's ship was the largest ship in the world made of wood, the length of Noah's ship was 300 cubits, the width was 50 cubits and three stories. Noah collected wood and cut it down for 40 years, becoming the first largest sea transport, the highest sailing ship in the world, the world's anti-typhoon ship, the world's compassless sailing ship, captured by a prophet who was not a navy, a ship that could land on a mountain, and a ship that could sail the longest in the world. From this fact, although from the news or the Internet can be a little thought that many scientists witnessed the greatness of God's grace on Noah and his time, and automatically acknowledged the prophethood and civilization built by Noah As (Syahrol, 2020).

The mountain where Noah's ship landed is called Mount Arafat, a volcano located in eastern Turkey, south of Armenia about 32 km, west of Iran about 16 km. This mountain is also called the Aghi-dahl mountain, which is nicknamed the mountain of misery, and has a wide peak in the world. The status of this mountain is highest in Turkey, reaching 5,137 masl or 16,985 ft (Aulya Adhli, 2021).

In the Bible Noah in the process of making a ship or nautical he did not speak or announce to his people while in the Qur'an Noah gave a warning to his people if his people continued to worship idols then God would destroy the people, but if they repented then they would get a lot of grace. The Bible does not explain people's reactions to Noah's act of building ships. In the Qur'an the people's response to Noah is explained, the people laughed at and belittled Noah As. The chronology of the flash flood in the Quran and the Bible is also different. The Quran does not mention whether the flood occurred all over the earth or only parts of it. In the Bible, it is mentioned that the flash flood occurred on the entire surface of the earth (Aydin, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The important role of Prophet Noah in building Islamic civilization during the second prophetic period. Through patient preaching, Prophet Noah succeeded in establishing strong social and spiritual pillars of civilization, despite facing major challenges from his mostly disbelieving people. The large ark that Prophet Noah built symbolizes extraordinary architectural and technological achievements for its time, with the capacity to accommodate many humans and animals during the great flood. This study utilizes various Islamic sources, including tafsir (exegesis) and scientific studies, to portray the complexity and miracles associated with the civilization built by Prophet Noah. The story of Prophet Noah is not merely a historical narrative but also a lesson for modern civilization about the importance of persistence in conveying the message of truth. Although Prophet Noah was able to save only a few followers on the ark, his perseverance and wisdom in facing his people stand as an example for future generations. Archaeological evidence related to the great flood also supports the existence of Noah's civilization, with its impact extending to other civilizations in the Mesopotamian region.

REFERENCES

- Abduh, M. (2013). Peradaban sains dalam islam. Jurnal Islami, 2(1), 31-32.
- Adam, A., Ismail, R., & Mahmud, M. N. (2022). Hakikat Manusia: Makhluk Jazadiyah-Ruhiyah Dan Tugas Kekhalifaan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(22). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7338480
- Al-'Alawi-Al-Harari, M. A.-A. ibn A. al-U. (2001). *Tafsir Hadaiqu Al-Ruhi Wa Al-Raihan Fi Rawabi* '*Ulumi Al-Qur'an*. Beirut: Dar al-Tuqi al-Najah.
- Al-Atsir, I. (1978). Al-kamil fi at-Tarikh. Beirut: Dar al-Fikr.
- Al-Bashari, A. al-H. 'Ali bin M. bin H. al-M. (2007). *Min Rawa'i al Tafsir an-Nukat wa al Uyun Tafsir al Mawardi*. Beirut: Dar Al-Kotob Al-Ilmiyah.
- Al-Shuaybi, A. Q. (2006). *Wathiqah al-Madinah: al-Madmun wa al-Dalalah*. Qatar: Wizârah al-Awqâf wa al-Shu'ûn al-Islâmiyyah.
- Al-Thabari, M. bin J. (1991). Tarikh At-Tabari. Beirut: Dar Al Kutub Al-Ilmiyah.
- Alim, A. S. (2019). Hakikat Manusia, Alam Semesta, dan Masyarakat dalam Konteks Pendidikan Islam. *Jurnal Penelitian Keislaman*, 15(2), 144–160.
- Aulya Adhli. (2021). Hikmah Kisah Nabi Nuh A.S Dalam Al-Qur'an. *Al-Kauniyah*, 1(1), 21–42. https://doi.org/10.56874/alkauniyah.v11.368
- Aydin, P. D. H. (2020). The Prophet Noah, the Flood Based on the Quranic Revelation, the History Accounts and Archaeological Excavations. *Journal of Islamic Studies and Culture*, 8(2). https://doi.org/10.15640/jisc.v8n2a3
- Brockelman, K. (1978). Tarikh al-Syu'ub al-Islamiyah. Beirut: Dar al-'Ilmi Li a lMalayin.
- Chowdhury, F. S. (n.d.). Noah and the story of flood in the Bible and the Qur'an (Universitas Bergensis). Universitas Bergensis. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1956/15470
- Darmalaksana, W. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Studi Pustaka dan Studi Lapangan*. UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- Hamid, I. (1983). Kesusastraan Melayu Lama dan Warisan Peradaban Islam. Selangor: Fajar Bakti.
- Hasyim, M. F. (2019). Rekonstruksi Tematik atas Konsep Nabi dan Misi Kenabian dalam Alquran. *Mutawatir*, 9(2), 256–277. https://doi.org/10.15642/mutawatir.2019.9.2.256-277
- Hisyam, A. al-M. ibn. (2009). Al-Sirah al-Nabawiyyah li Ibn Hisham. Bairut: Dar Ibn Hazm.
- Ishaq, M. I. (1978). *Kitab al-Siyar wa-al-Maghazī*. Jakarta: Dar al-Fikr.
- Jafi, A. A. M. bin I. bin I. al B. al. (1981). Shahih bukhari jilid 3. Beirut: Dar al Fikr.
- K., M. D. (2013). Kisah Nabi Nuh As Menurut Al Quran. *Al-'Adl*, *6*(1). https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31332/aladl.v6i1.190
- Kasim, A., & Wakka, A. (2021). Educational Values in the Story of Nuh AS in the Qur'an. *Turkish Journal* of *Computer* and *Mathematics Education*, 12(14). https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17762/turcomat.v12i14.11029
- Mallowan, M. E. L. (2014). Nuh's Flood Resconsidered. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Moleong, L. J. (2010). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Muhammad, M. T. (2018). Kisah Nuh A.S dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Mu'ashirah*, 14(2), 124. https://doi.org/10.22373/jim.v14i2.3013
- Purwanto, M. R. (2017). Acculturation between Islamic Teaching and Javanese Tradition in Mubeng Beteng Ritual among Moslems in Yogyakarta Indonesia. *International Conference on Humanities, Social Sciences and Education March* 13-15, 2017 Dubai (UAE). Dubai: HEAIG.

https://doi.org/10.15242/HEAIG.H0317442

- Shabuni, M. A. (1996). Shafwah al Tafasir. Beirut: Dar al Fikr.
- Shaeh, Q., S, D. K., & Maghlouth, S. bin A. al. (2008). *Athlas Tarikh Al-Anbiya' Wa Al-Rusul*. Jakarta: Almahira.
- Shaybah, A. (n.d.). Musannaf ibn Abi Shaybah Vol. 8 (M. 'Awamah, Ed.). Dar al-Salafiyah al-Hindiyah.
- Syahrol. (2020). Mengenal Nama Para Nabi dan Rasul Dengan Bernyanyi pada Anak Usia Dini. Jurnal Adzkiya, 4(2).
- Syarbini, S. al D. M. bin M. Al. (n.d.). *Al-Siraj Al-Munir Fi Al-'Ianah 'Ala Ma'rifa Ba'dhi Ma'ani Kalami Rabbina Al-Hakim Al-Khabir*. Kairo: Syirkah al Qudus.
- Syekh Shafiyurrahman Al-Mubarakfuri. (2003). *Sirah Nabawiyah* (K. Suhardi, Trans.). Jakarta: Pustaka Al Kautsar.
- Yahya, H. (2003). Negeri-Negeri Yang Musnah. Dzikra.
- Yaqin, A. (2015). Ulul Albab Sebagai Poret Manusia Ideal (Studi Semantik al-Qur'an). OKARA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra, 9(1), 17. https://doi.org/10.19105/0jbs.v9i1.578
- Zuhayli, W. (1998). *Tafsir al munir fi Al Aqidah wa Al Syari'ah wa al Manhaj*. Beirut: Dar al Fikr al Mu'asir.