

Seven Laws of Noah

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The rainbow is the unofficial symbol of the [Noahide Movement](#), recalling the rainbow that appeared after the [Great Flood](#) of the Bible.

Among religious branches of [Judaism](#), the Seven Laws of Noah ([Hebrew](#): שבע *Sheva mitzvot B'nei Noach*), or the Noahide Laws, are a set of [נח בני מצוות](#) moral imperatives that, according to the [Talmud](#), were given by God as a binding set of laws for the "children of [Noah](#)" – that is, all of humanity.

Accordingly, any non-Jew who adheres to these laws is regarded as a [righteous gentile](#), and is assured of a place in the [world to come](#) ([Hebrew](#): [Olam Haba](#)), the final reward of the righteous. [הבא עולם](#).

The seven laws listed by the [Tosefta](#) (dated to 220 CE) and the [Babylonian Talmud](#) (dated to 300 CE) are:

1. The prohibition of [idolatry](#).
2. The prohibition of [murder](#).
3. The prohibition of [theft](#).
4. The prohibition of [sexual immorality](#).
5. The prohibition of [blasphemy](#).
6. The prohibition of eating flesh taken from an animal while it is still alive.
7. The requirement of maintaining courts to provide legal recourse.

According to Rabbinic tradition, the Noahide laws are derived exegetically from the six commandments which were given to [Adam](#) in the [Garden of Eden](#), [Gen 2:16](#), and a seventh precept, which was added after the [Flood of Noah](#). According to Judaism, the [613 commandments](#) given in the written [Torah](#), as well as their explanations and applications discussed in the [oral Torah](#), are applicable to the Jews only, and non-Jews are bound only to observe the seven Noahide laws.