

CONCERNING “RACIAL” DISTINCTIONS
(Genesis 10:1-32)

I. What Does the Bible Teach about the “Races”

- A. All _____ descended from _____ (Gen. 9:18-19)
- B. All _____ (Lit, “_____ groups”) descended from
_____ (Gen. 10:32)
- C. Therefore, _____ is only _____ (Acts 17:26)

II. How Did “Racial” Distinctions Develop?

- A. Theory #1—“God _____ Ham and turned him _____” (Gen. 9:25)
1. _____ Adam was _____
 2. Would only account for _____ and no other _____
 3. The curse was on Ham’s _____ son, _____
 - a. Fulfilled on the Canaanites (most were _____, some survived as _____) (Josh. 9:23)
 - b. Ham’s _____ son, Cush, apparently the father of the “negro” people, but not mentioned in any
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- B. Theory #2—“God changed skin colors at _____ to scatter people” (Gen. 11:1-9)
1. Unifying characteristic at Babel was _____
 2. God explicitly _____
 3. If you assume that future _____ was forbidden, you must delineate on the basis of _____

C. Theory #3—"Racial' distinctions developed _____ over _____"

1. The originally diverse and flawless genome developed _____ dominant characteristics as the gene pool _____

after Babel

a. Every human's skin contains the pigment melanin, but in _____

b. If original parents were _____ in color, a _____ of skin tones possible in a _____

2. _____ issues would have some influence

3. _____ matters also a factor

III. What Does the Bible Say about "Racial" Intermarriage?

A. Marriage _____ only on the basis of lack of _____ in _____ / _____ (Deut. 7:1-4; Mal. 2:11-12; Josh. 23:8-12)

B. Marriage _____ only on the basis of _____ in _____ / _____ (Matt. 1:5; Gen. 41:45; 2 Cor. 6:14-16)

C. Restriction made only in special cases for _____ purposes (Nu. 36:6)

D. Only biblical example of _____ for "racial intermarriage' resulted in God's immediate _____ (Nu. 12)

E. NT restriction only that a person marry (or remarry, if widowed) another _____ (1 Cor. 7:39)

F. "Interracial" _____ is expected to increase prior to the _____, so one sign of man's _____ will be increasing _____, not increasing _____ (Matt. 24:7)

G. Therefore, God defines a mixed marriage as a _____ with an
_____;

_____ He makes no distinction concerning
_____, _____, _____, or
