

Genesis 10:1-32—The Table Of Nations: The Bible’s Accurate List Of The Nations Descended From Noah And His Sons

Memory Verse

Genesis 3:15 NKJV (God speaking to satan)

And I will put enmity between you [satan] and the woman, and between your seed [the antichrist] and her Seed [the Messiah]; He [the Messiah] shall bruise your [satan’s] head, and you [satan] shall bruise His [the Messiah’s] heel.”

Outline: (Genesis 9:18-11:9)

1. Nations Descended From Noah (The Table of the Nations) (10:1-32)
2. Other data that supports a recent history for the beginning of the nations.
3. Who to trust: Evolution theory based history or Bible based history of the nations.

Introduction

Have you ever wondered how all the different languages came into existence, and why we don’t all just speak one language? Have you ever wondered how the different nationalities came to have different physical characteristics? Well, here in Genesis chapters 10 and 11, we have an astonishingly accurate historical account of how the original 70 nations (families), each with their own unique language, came to be. Again, what we read in God’s word not only agrees with what we see in God’s world, but also *explains* what we see in God’s world. What we will learn is that we can trace just about every family to the nations as they exist today.

As we read Genesis 10:1-11:9, keep in mind that it’s in chapter 10 that the nations are listed according to their descent and lineage going back to Noah, and then Genesis 11:1-9 gives us the circumstances and events that caused this division of 70 families into unique language groups that finally obeyed God’s command to not only “Be fruitful and multiply”, but also the command to “fill the earth” in Genesis 9:1. We’ll only cover chapter 10 today.

Genesis 10:1-11:9 NKJV

Nations Descended From Noah (The Table of the Nations)

10:1 Now this is the genealogy of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. And sons were born to them after the flood.

2 The sons of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

3 The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. **4 The sons of Javan** were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. **5 From these the coastland peoples of the Gentiles were separated into their lands, everyone according to his language, according to their families, into their nations.**

6 The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan. **7 The sons of Cush** were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah; and the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.

8 Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. **9 He** was a mighty hunter before the LORD; therefore it is said, “Like Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.” **10 And the beginning of his kingdom** was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. **11 From that land** he went to Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah, **12 and Resen** between Nineveh and Calah (that is the principal city).

¹³ Mizraim begot Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, ¹⁴ Pathrusim, and Casluhim (from whom came the Philistines and Caphtorim).

¹⁵ Canaan begot Sidon his firstborn, and Heth; ¹⁶ the Jebusite, the Amorite, and the Girgashite; ¹⁷ the Hivite, the Arkite, and the Sinite; ¹⁸ the Arvadite, the Zemarite, and the Hamathite. Afterward the families of the Canaanites were dispersed. ¹⁹ And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon as you go toward Gerar, as far as Gaza; then as you go toward Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha. ²⁰ These were the sons of Ham, according to their families, according to their languages, in their lands and in their nations.

²¹ And children were born also to Shem, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder. ²² The sons of Shem were Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. ²³ The sons of Aram were Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash. ²⁴ Arphaxad begot Salah, and Salah begot Eber. ²⁵ To Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided; and his brother's name was Joktan. ²⁶ Joktan begot Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, ²⁷ Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, ²⁸ Obal, Abimael, Sheba, ²⁹ Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab. All these were the sons of Joktan. ³⁰ And their dwelling place was from Mesha as you go toward Sephar, the mountain of the east. ³¹ These were the sons of Shem, according to their families, according to their languages, in their lands, according to their nations.

³² These were the families of the sons of Noah, according to their generations, in their nations; and from these the nations were divided on the earth after the flood.

The Tower Of Babel

11:1 Now the whole earth had one language and one speech. ² And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. ³ Then they said to one another, "Come, let us make bricks and bake them thoroughly." They had brick for stone, and they had asphalt for mortar. ⁴ And they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower whose top is in the heavens; let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth."

⁵ But the LORD came down to see the city and the tower which the sons of men had built. ⁶ And the LORD said, "Indeed the people are one and they all have one language, and this is what they begin to do; now nothing that they propose to do will be withheld from them. ⁷ Come, let Us go down and there confuse their language, that they may not understand one another's speech." ⁸ So the LORD scattered them abroad from there over the face of all the earth, and they ceased building the city. ⁹ Therefore its name is called Babel, because there the LORD confused the language of all the earth; and from there the LORD scattered them abroad over the face of all the earth.

1. Nations Descended From Noah (The Table of the Nations)

Genesis 10:1-32 NKJV

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² The sons of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras. ³ The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah. ⁴ The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim. ⁵ From these the coastland peoples of the Gentiles were separated into their lands, everyone according to his language, according to their families, into their nations.

⁶ The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan. ⁷ The sons of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah; and the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.

⁸ Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. ⁹ He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; therefore it is said, "Like Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD." ¹⁰ And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. ¹¹ From that land he went to Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah, ¹² and Resen between Nineveh and Calah (that is the principal city).

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An introduction to the Table of Nations

Henry Morris, who has extensively studied and written on the book of Genesis, summarises this chapter well:

Even higher critics have often admitted that the tenth chapter of Genesis is a remarkably accurate historical document. There is no comparable catalog of ancient nations available from any other source. It is unparalleled in its antiquity and comprehensiveness.

Dr. William F. Albright, universally acknowledged as the world's leading authority on the archaeology of the Near East, though himself not a believer in the infallibility of Scripture, said concerning this Table of Nations:

"It stands absolutely alone in ancient literature, without a remote parallel, even among the Greeks, where we find the closest approach to a distribution of peoples in genealogical framework.... The Table of Nations remains an astonishingly accurate document."

Here is the one link between the historic nations of antiquity and the prehistoric times of Noah and the antediluvians. The grandsons and great-grandsons of Noah are listed, each of whom is identified with the city or country established by his descendants. There is nothing in any other ancient writing discovered by archaeologists which is at all

comparable in scope and accuracy. It gives every appearance of being a sort of family record, kept by a venerable patriarch of the family as long as he remained alive and could keep in touch with his descendants.

Shem, as the one of Noah's sons most interested in God's promise of the coming Seed, would be the logical one to keep such a record. He lived for 502 years after the Flood (Genesis 11:10, 11), which would have encompassed the entire period included in the Table of Nations. It is significant that the sons of Ham and Japheth are given only to the third generation after the Flood, whereas Shem's descendants extend to the sixth, indicating perhaps that he lost touch with the other branches of the family after the Dispersion. His signature is attached in the subscript at Genesis 11:10, after he had written of the events at Babel.

It has been possible in many cases to identify the names in Genesis 10 with nations and peoples known to antiquity, especially as revealed by archaeology. Thus this chapter provides the link between recorded history and the period of "prehistory" which is, except for the Bible, preserved only in ancient traditions.

Lands, language, families, and nations

Notice the repetition of the words **lands**, and **language**, **families**, and **nations** in Genesis chapter 10:

v 5 — From these the coastland peoples of the Gentiles were separated into their **lands**, everyone according to his **language**, according to their **families**, into their **nations**.

v 20 — These were the sons of Ham, according to their **families**, according to their **languages**, in their **lands** and in their **nations**.

v 31 — These were the sons of Shem, according to their **families**, according to their **languages**, in their **lands**, according to their **nations**.

v 32 — These were the families of the sons of Noah, according to their generations, in their **nations**; and from these the **nations** were divided on the earth after the flood.

This shows that God divided the languages up by families. Each family group, represented by their patriarch, was given a unique language, and became their own nation. Genesis 11:1-9, the Tower of Babel account, explains exactly how and why this happened. We'll learn about this next time.

As we learn about the different families, people groups or nations, keep in mind that the names and borders of countries are constantly changing over time. An ethnic group might still live in the same area, but over the years that area could have been called by many different names, and have been bounded by different borders. Also, there are cases where for various reasons there has been migration of one ethnic group from one location to another. This is why the modern location or name of the nations we see today don't always match the description that we get from historical sources, from centuries or millennia ago.

The genealogy of the sons of Noah

Genesis 10:1 NKJV

Now this is the genealogy of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. And sons were born to them after the flood.

Again, the Bible makes it clear that all humans living today are descended from Noah's three sons and their wives. To get the big picture before we dig into the details, we can generalise as follows:

- The descendants of Shem are the Middle Eastern Peoples, including the Jews
- The descendants of Ham settled in Africa and the Far East
- The descendants of Japheth are the European and Asian peoples

A. The seven sons of Japheth

Genesis 10:2-5 NKJV

The sons of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras. ³ The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Riphath, and Togarmah.

⁴ The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

⁵ From these the coastland peoples of the Gentiles were separated into their lands, everyone according to his language, according to their families, into their nations.

Overall, Japheth was the father of the Indo-European peoples, who settled from the coastline of Western Europe to as far away as India. Let's look at each son and see where they settled and what nations came from them.

I. Japheth > Gomer

Gomer was one of Japheth's sons who had sons of his own. Overall, from Gomer descended "the Germanic peoples, from whom came most of the original peoples of Western Europe. These include the original French, Spanish, and Celtic settlers." (David Guzik)

II. Japheth > Gomer > Ashkenaz

From Gomer's son Ashkenaz came the peoples who settled north of Judea into what we call the Fertile Crescent. The Fertile Crescent is a crescent-shaped region in the Middle East which includes the following modern day nations: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, northern Kuwait, south-eastern Turkey, and western Iran.

In the years after the flood, as the population increased, the Fertile Crescent became the location for the next rebellion of man against God, which we will learn about soon in Genesis 11:1-9. Abraham also lived in this area, in the city of Ur, prior to God calling him to leave and go to the land of Canaan.

III. Japheth > Gomer > Togarmah

From Togarmah came the Armenians.

IV. Japheth > Magog, Tubal and Meshech

These families or nations settled in the far north of Europe and became the Russian peoples. As we know even today, Russia is made up of several ethnic groups.

“Magog is commonly associated in the Bible with two other sons of Japheth—Meshech and Tubal (especially Ezekiel 38:2). Meshech clearly is preserved in the name Muskovi (the former name of Russia) and Moscow. Tubal is known in the Assyrian monuments as the Tibareni, and probably has been preserved in the modern Russian city of Tobolsk. In Ezekiel 38:2 they are associated with “Rosh,” a name from which modern “Russia” was derived. Generally speaking, therefore, these three sons of Japheth—Magog, Meshech, Tubal—can be considered as the progenitors of the modern Russian peoples.” (Henry Morris)

V. Japheth > Madai

Firstly, from Madai came the Medes who used to live in the area now known as Iran and Iraq. Secondly, from Madai came the peoples of India.

VI. Japheth > Javan > Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim

From Javan came the Greeks. “It is also well established that the name Javan is the original form of Ionia, which was the same as Greece. The same word is translated “Javan” in some Old Testament passages, “Greece” in others. Both Japheth and his son Javan are considered to be the original founders of the Greeks.” (Henry Morris)

“Kittim is almost certainly a reference to Cyprus and possibly, to some extent, to the Greek mainland as well. It is just possible that the term “Ma-Kittim” (the land of Kittim) may have given rise to the name Macedonia.

Dodanim is the same, evidently, as Rodanim (1 Chronicles 1:7). His name is probably preserved today in the geographical names Dardanelles and Rhodes.

The last-named son of Japheth, Tiras, became the ancestor of the Thracians, according to Josephus. There is also a possibility that Tiras gave rise to the Etruscans of Italy” (Henry Morris)

B. The five sons of Ham

Genesis 10:6-20 NKJV

The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan. ⁷ The sons of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah; and the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.

⁸ Cush begot Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. ⁹ He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; therefore it is said, “Like Nimrod the mighty hunter before the LORD.” ¹⁰ And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. ¹¹ From that land he went to Assyria and built Nineveh, Rehoboth Ir, Calah, ¹² and Resen between Nineveh and Calah (that is the principal city).

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v 6, 8 The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan... **Cush begot Nimrod:** The descendants of Ham and his five sons migrated from Babel to Africa and the Far East.

I. Ham > Cush

In the Bible, when you read Ethiopia, the Hebrew word is “Cush”. Why? Because it was recognised that the people who lived in the land called Ethiopia of that time were the descendants of Cush.

II. Ham > Cush > Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabtechah

Seba migrated into the area we know today as Sudan, and from him we get the Sabeans (Isaiah 45:14).

Havilah, Sabtah, and Sabtechah all seem to have migrated to Arabia. Just to make it more confusing, there is another “Havilah”, a son of Joktan who was a descendent of Shem (see Genesis 10:29).

Sabtah: the ancient city of Sabatah in Arabia was named after him.

Raamah also settled in Arabia, but is specially mentioned as the father of Sheba and Dedan. Sheba and Dedan are also the names of two grandsons of Abraham through his wife Keturah. Either of these pairs of descendants are thought to have settled in what is now Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

III. Ham > Cush > Nimrod

Nimrod is another son of Cush. He is mentioned separately as he will become the leader of the world empire that would seek to rebel against God. We will come back to Nimrod later, as he is a key player in the Tower of Babel account in Genesis chapter 11.

IV. Ham > Mizraim

Mizraim is the ancestor of the Egyptians. The Bible uses Mizraim as another way to refer to Egypt. Also, in Psalm 105:23, Egypt is also called “the land of Ham”.

V. Ham > Mizraim > Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim, Pathrusim, and Casluhim

We don't know much about where Mizraim's sons Ludim, Anamim, Lehabim, Naphtuhim ended up.

Pathrusim and his family settled in Pathros (Upper Egypt).

Casluhim: From this family/nation came a very infamous people known as the Philistines, a perpetual enemy of the Jewish people when they lived in the land of Israel (Canaan). “The text says that the Philistines, well known in later Biblical history, came out of the Casluhim, who are otherwise unknown. Another group, the Caphtorim, are also identified, in the Bible, with the Philistines (Amos 9:7; Jeremiah 47:4). Secular writings generally place the origin of the Philistines on the island of Crete, and identify Caphtor as Crete. It seems probable that these two sons of Mizraim, ancestors of the Casluhim and Caphtorim, kept their families together, later migrating to Crete and still later, in successive waves, to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean to the land later known as Philistia [in modern times Gaza].” (Henry Morris)

VI. Ham > Put (or Phut)

Josephus confirms that Put (or Phut) in the Bible refers to Libya, the area of North Africa west of Egypt.

VII. Ham > Canaan > Sidon his firstborn, and Heth:

Canaan refers to the peoples who originally settled the land we today think of as Israel and its surrounding regions. This is why the land of Canaan was so named—Canaan named it after himself. Canaan had at least 11 sons, and while 9 of them (see below) mostly remained in the land of Canaan, it seems that two migrated elsewhere.

Sidon, the eldest, was the ancestor of the Phoenicians (the area where day Lebanon exists today). There is a city named after him, Sidon, with Tyre being built much later.

Heth is the ancestor of the Hittites (see Genesis 23:10), which was for over 1,000 years a great empire with its centre in Asia Minor (part of modern day Turkey). 2 Chronicles 1:17 tells us that the Hittites were still a strong nation or empire at the time of Solomon. When their empire finally crumbled, they may have settled in the Far East and become the Mongoloids, which would include the American Indians.

VIII. Ham > Canaan > [Jebus] the Jebusite, [Amor] the Amorite, and [Girga] the Girgashite, [Hiv] the Hivite, [Ark] the Arkite, and [Sin] the Sinite, [Arvad] the Arvadite, [Zemar] the Zemarite, and [Hamath] the Hamathite

The remaining nine sons, with their families and languages, become the Canaanite tribes or nations that were still living in the land of Canaan when the Israelites arrived. The Jebusites were the early inhabitants of Jerusalem (Joshua 15:63).

Sin, the father of the Sinites, is possibly the father of the Chinese and other oriental peoples. “The evidence is tenuous but, of all the names in the Table of Nations, it does seem that two sons of Canaan, Heth (Hittites = Khittae = Cathay) and Sin (Sinites = Sinim = China), are the most likely to have become ancestors of the Oriental peoples.” (Henry Morris)

C. The five sons of Shem

I. Shem > Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram

- * Elam was the ancestor to the Persian peoples (the Iranians).
- * Asshur was the father of the Assyrians
- * Lud was father to the Lydians who lived for a time in Asia Minor.
- * Aram was father to the Arameans, who we also know as the Syrians.
- * Arphaxad was the ancestor to Abram and the Hebrews.

II. Shem > Aram > Uz, Hul, Gether, and Mash (or Meshech, see 1 Chronicles 1:17)

Of interest here is Uz. Job lived in the land of Uz (see Job 1:1 and Jeremiah 25:20).

III. Shem > Arphaxad > Salah > Eber > Peleg

Peleg is an interesting name, it means *division*. "To Eber were born two sons: the name of one was Peleg [division], for in his days the earth was divided" (Genesis 10:25). It seems that Peleg was born at the time of or just after the time when God divided the people by causing them to speak different languages. This puts the Tower of Babel as happening at least 5 generations from when Noah and those with him came off the ark, maybe 200 years after the flood?

"It is significant that some such division is mentioned here in Genesis 10:5 ("By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations") and Genesis 10:32 ("... by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood"). These verses seem clearly to refer to a linguistic and geographic division, rather than to an actual splitting of the continents. This is especially clear in verse 5, where the division is specifically "after his tongue." (Henry Morris)

IV. Shem > Arphaxad > Salah > Eber > Joktan > Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, Obal, Abimael, Sheba, Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab

Joktan had lots of sons, but we don't know much about them, except that they are most likely Arabic peoples. Also, it may be that Jobab could be who we know as Job in the Old Testament.

2. Other data that supports a recent history for the beginning of the nations

Consider that the flood was only about 4,400 years ago. If the table of nations is true and accurate, then there should be written evidence of multiple nations being able to trace their beginnings back to this time. Actually there is. People have taken the time to search out the lineage of the rulers/emperors/kings/pharaohs of all the main nations/empires. It should be no surprise that their written records only go back to the time of the flood/Babel, with all their lists of rulers/emperors/kings/pharaohs consistently beginning about that time. Also, many times they have use the names of Noah and his three sons. There are charts which show how all the nations converge back to the tower of Babel. They are a great way to visualise what can be a very confusing array of names and dates. For example, Adams Synchronological Chart - The Story Retold, is a twenty three foot long chart showing 5,885 years of history, from 4004 B.C.. to 1881 A.D. You can download it for free using the link above. The website is called "thestoryretold.com".

A great resource on the implications of all humanity being only one “race” is Dr Carl Wieland’s book, *One Human Family: The Bible, Science, Race, and Culture*. It’s a big help in learning how to fight racism, and it also gives evidence that cultures have memory of the flood and Babel, especially the Chinese and the Aborigines.

3. Who to trust: Evolution theory based history or Bible based history of the nations

Have the Australian Aborigines been in Australia for 40,000 or up to 4,000 years? What evidence is there to support that? Here is an excerpt from a “Creation Ex Nihilo” magazine (June 1993).

How long have Aborigines been in Australia? The answer commonly given is 40,000 years. Depending on which evolutionist is telling the story though, it could be 50,000 or 60,000 years—or even longer.

Radiometric dating

It should be remembered that such claims are always based on many assumptions (beliefs which cannot be proved to be true). In respect of radiocarbon dating, for instance, it is assumed that the earth’s production and decay of radioactive carbon are in balance (as long-age theory says they should be, but observation says they are not).

A radiocarbon ‘age’ of say 30,000 years may thus actually represent a true age of only a few thousand years. When this erroneous age is assumed to be true, it is then used to assign an even older date to something found at a lower level, and so on.

Underpinning everything, of course, is the theory of evolution and its passengers. As the archaeologist Professor Brew put it, ‘If a C-14 date fits our theories, we put it in the main text. If it does not entirely contradict them, we put it in a footnote. And if it is completely “out of date”, we just drop it.’

“Evolutionists are forced to ignore or downplay other evidence that the Aborigines have been here for a much shorter time-span.”

Rock paintings

It is instructive to visit a site such as the famous Kakadu National Park in Australia’s Northern Territory, where the well-known ‘X-ray’ style of rock paintings can be found. Modern house paint lasts only a handful of years, yet the visitor to rock-painting sites is told that many of these applications of a simple mixture of ochre and water are tens of thousands of years old!

Rapidly fading

Some of these ‘ancient’ paintings have had a silicon strip or dripshield applied around their rim to deflect water run-off, as they have been observed to erode quickly when it rains.

Of course, they may have been touched up from time to time, but to assume this happening consistently for tens of thousands of years further begs the question of whether these great ages are real. In fact, in another part of the same park one finds paintings of Europeans smoking pipes, and of sailing ships. The photo (below) shows a Kakadu painting of a rifle.

Naturally, everyone is forced to accept *these* as 'recent'. The incongruity is glibly passed over by referring to it as the 'world's oldest unbroken record of continuity of art' or something similar. But the creationist explanation, that all the paintings are at most several centuries old, fits the facts at least as well—with no awkward contradictions like the fact that these rock paintings are seen to erode quickly in the absence of manmade dripshields.



This Aboriginal rock painting of a rifle is known to have been painted in recent times, yet other paintings in the same park are claimed to be thousands of years old.

From whom did the Australian Aborigines descend from?

The human Genome Project has shown that the Australian Aborigines are descended from those indigenous to India. So putting it all together, the lineage would most likely be Noah > Japheth > Madai. There are similarities in culture as well, with, for example, the Indians also having used boomerangs (Ref <https://www.worldhistory.org/image/15165/the-steel-boomerang-from-southern-india/>).

Summary and Conclusion

God has given us a written record of human history, with Creation being about 6,000 years ago (about 4,000 BC), and Noah's flood about 4,400 years ago (about 2,400 BC). Written history supports it. Science supports it. Archeology supports it. The science of genetics supports it. Oral tradition supports it. Language supports it. We must understand that the evolutionary story is just a made up fable. We need to learn to look at the world through the eyes of Scripture, the only true and reliable record of human history.

Not looking at the world through the eyes of Scripture has resulted in immense suffering due to racism, with the evolutionists teaching that blacks were less evolved than whites, and so blacks were persecuted. Let's come back to the truth. Let's see everyone as created in the image of God, and therefore equally worthy of respect.