

HUB Talks

The origin of nations



Speaker
Frederick Tobun

Session outline

What is the session about? A series uncovering the biblical origins of nations and why we face the issues of racism.

Why is it important? At a time when national identities are being undermined by globalism and identity politics, we need to be able to see the Kingdom of God through the rubble of society's ills.

What are the learning outcomes? What do we mean by the origin of nations? Why is it important? Why is it relevant to us?

What level of response (*spectating, participation, collaboration, strategic*) is required?

Spectating and some participation.

Nothing is black and white?

A brief history on “race”

The word “race” means a

a family, tribe, people, or nation belonging to the same stock or; a class or kind of people unified by shared interests, habits, or characteristics

A brief history on “race”



A brief history on “race”



temperate climates created peoples who were "sluggish" and "not apt for labor", while extreme climates led to peoples who were "sharp", "industrious" and "vigilant".

A brief history on “race”

Medieval period



A brief history on “race”

17th Century

German and English scientists, Bernhard Varen (1622–1650) and John Ray (1627–1705) classified human populations into categories according to:

- stature,
- shape,
- food habits,
- and skin color

A brief history on “race”

17th Century

The French Physician François Bernier (1625–1688) is believed to have developed the first comprehensive classification of humans into distinct RACES which was published in a French journal article in 1684 called a New division of Earth by the different species or races which inhabit it.

A brief history on “race”

18th Century

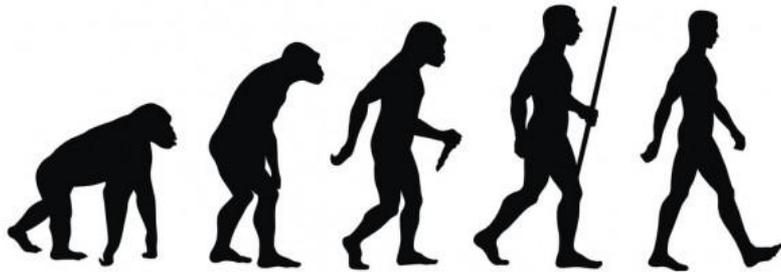


Based upon Crania research Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752–1840) divided the human species into five races in 1779 and called them;

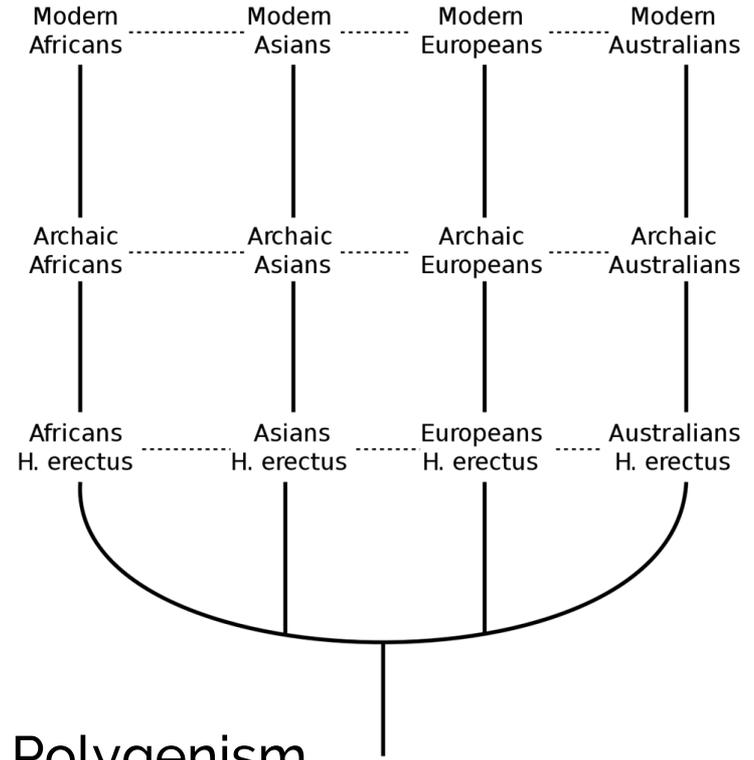
- the Caucasian race (*Europe, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, North Africa and West Asia*)
- the Mongolian race (*East Asia, Central Asia and South Asia*)
- the Aethiopian race (*Sub-Saharan Africa*)
- the American race (*North America and South America*)
- the Malayan race (*Southeast Asia*)

A brief history on “race”

19th - 20th Century



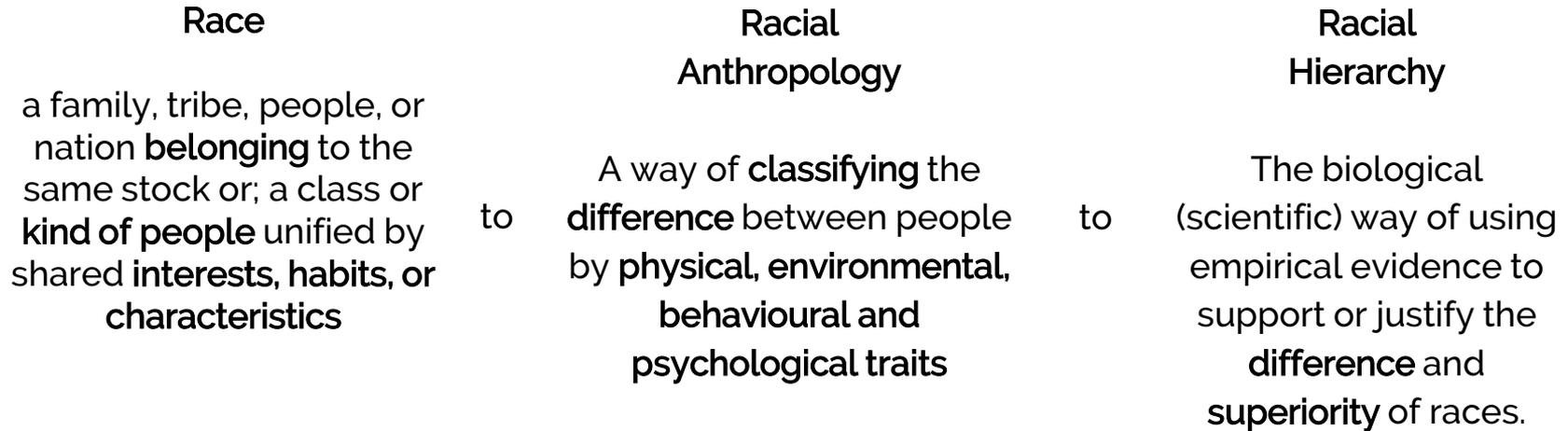
Monogenism



Polygenism

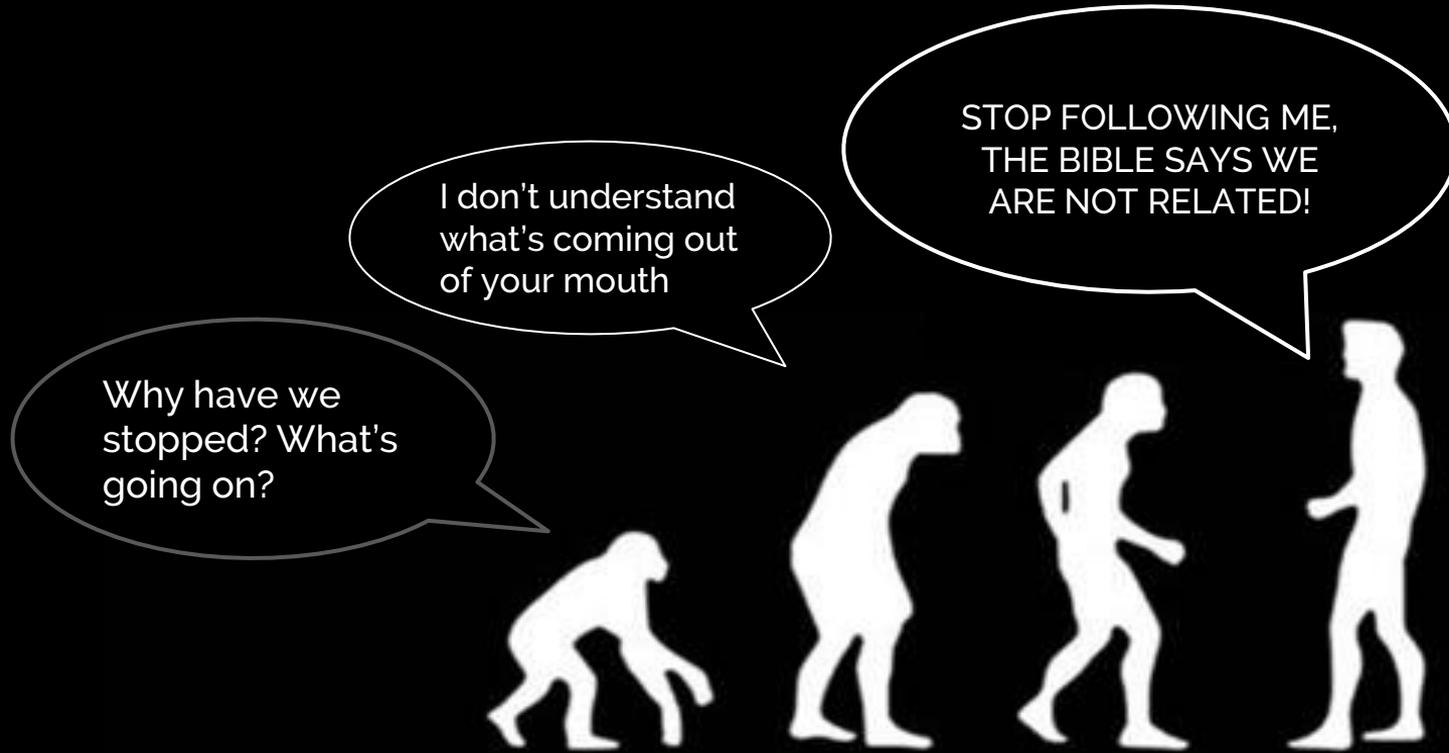
A brief history on “race”

In summary we can see that the meaning of the word race changed from;



In short the challenges we face today arose out of a process whereby the differences in humanity were disconnected from specific historical timeline and engrafted into a evolutionary historical timeline.

What does the bible say?



What does the bible say?

Deuteronomy 32:7-8

Remember the days of old; consider the generations long past. Ask your father and he will tell you, your elders, and they will explain to you. When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, when he divided all mankind, he set up boundaries for the peoples according to the number of the sons of Israel.

What does the bible say?



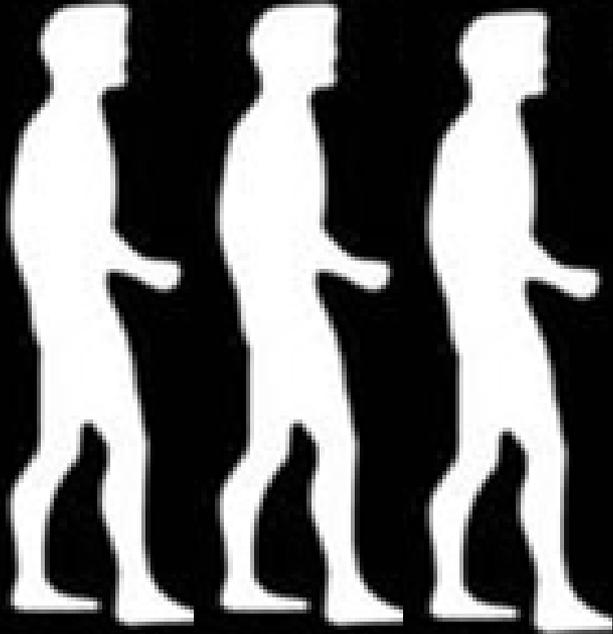
Adam

Genesis 1:27 "So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them"

Acts 17:26: And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;



What does the bible say?



Genesis 10:1 - 32: Now this is the genealogy of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. And sons were born to them after the flood.

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.

1st Chronicles 1: Adam to Abraham



Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth and Moses

What does the bible say?



Genesis 11:1-4: Now the whole earth had **one language and one speech**. 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.

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."



Noah, Shem, Ham, Japheth and Moses

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What does the bible say?



Moses

Table of nations helps us to understand:

1. The origins of man.
2. The sovereignty of God over the nations
3. The classification of peoples by nations not characteristics.
4. The reason why men were separated.
5. God's desired purpose for the nations.



What does the bible say?

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.

What does the bible say?

Acts 17:26

And hath made of **one blood all nations of men** for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath **determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation;**

That they should **seek the Lord**, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every one of us:

What does the bible say?

Revelation 5-8-10

And they sung a new song, saying, Thou art worthy to take the book, and to open the seals thereof: for thou wast slain, and hast **redeemed us to God by thy blood out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation;**

And hast made us unto our God kings and priests: and we shall reign on the earth.

What does the bible say

In summary

Race outside of the biblical narrative	Race according to the biblical narrative
<i>RACE (Common definition)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Evolutionary origins (Mankind)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Biblical origins (Godkind)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Racial anthropology <i>(physical, environmental, behavioural and psychological traits)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ethnology <i>(social structures, language, religion and technology)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Racial hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Sovereignty of God over nations

Notices



Notices

Month of August

Session 2: Identity crisis (race, fatherhood)

Pelumi explores the complexity of identity.

Session 3: Evolution and the science of eugenics

Speaker or resource tbc.

Session 4: Colourism

Esther & Mameyaa explore the impact of colorism on racism..

Session 5: Why nobodies lives matter..

Ade explores how the state values life.

Strategies for generating Income

Course overview

With Nicola McKenzie

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