

Do Racial Differences Prove Evolution?

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When it comes to different races of mankind, it is very interesting to realize that the Bible does not classify human beings along the “racial” lines that are so common to all of us. The Greek word used in the New Testament which is translated “race” in some versions is “γενος.” It is used to refer to one’s lineage, such as the “**family** of the high priest” in Acts 4:6. It is used to refer to one’s ancestors; such as in “Joseph’s **family** became known to Pharaoh” in Acts 7:13. It is used to refer to a native of a certain place, as in referring to Barnabas as a “Levite of the **country** of Cyprus” in Acts 4:36. It is used to refer to different languages, as in “to another different **kinds** of tongues” in 1 Corinthians 12:10. But it never means the racial distinctions as they are noticed today, especially to the differences in the color of one’s skin. The Bible does however, take notice of different “nations, tribes, peoples and tongues” but these words do not conform to the skin color differences commonly used today to identify races.

The Bible does tell us just how man came into being when God created all things. Paul told the citizens of Athens in Acts 17:26, “And (God) hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.” By this statement, Paul meant that God had made all of mankind from one man. That man was of course, Adam as told in Genesis 1 & 2. The Bible also records for us in Genesis 3:20 that Adam’s wife was called “Eve; because she was the mother of all living.” Therefore, from these two, Adam and Eve, the first humans which God created, came all of humanity. There is no one on earth today, nor has there ever been, who has not come as a descendant of this first man and woman.

However, there is another story from the Bible which bears strongly on the origins of the races of mankind. The story is that of Noah and the great flood. It is found in chapters 6 through 8 of the book of Genesis. Finding that the people of the earth had become exceedingly wicked, God decided to destroy all life from the face of the earth. He found that Noah was a righteous man who “walked with God” and wanted to spare Noah and his family along with representatives of all the land animals on the earth. The Bible states plainly that only “eight souls” were saved from the waters of the flood (1 Peter 3:20). So it became a fact again that all mankind would descend from another couple: Noah and his wife.

But still there is another story recorded in the Bible which bears importantly on the study of the races of mankind. That story is the Tower of Babel in Genesis 11. In the days before the Tower of Babel, all mankind was “of one language, and of one speech (Genesis 11:1). This means that there was only one race, one culture and one marriage group. With the coming of the events concerning the Tower of Babel, all of this was about to change. It was due to man’s refusal to obey

God's command to spread across the face of the earth (Genesis 9:1) that God confounded their languages. This was done in order to scatter mankind across the earth. When the people discovered that they could not all understand one another, they found those whom they could understand and migrated to another land with those individuals. We are not told in the Bible, how long they took to migrate nor how many there were who could speak each language; simply that God accomplished what mankind had failed to do (Mackay).

This brings us to a very important question: *How do these stories explain the racial differences which exist on earth today?*

According to evolutionists, the existence of the various races of humans is evidence of the process of evolution. The Encyclopedia Americana, article on "Anthropology" states, "Today racial variations are recognized as the result of the evolutionary process." It further states that these races "are the result of the relative isolations of our human ancestors during the ice ages" (Henderson 49).

Also Charles Darwin in his book "The Descent of Man" states that, due to "natural selection" those races which have become more "powerful" or more "successful" or more "inventive" have throughout time, "supplanted other races" who were less able to cope (Darwin 497).

Anthropology tells us that a **Species** is a group which can successfully interbreed and produce fertile offspring. *Homo Sapiens* (meaning, intelligent man) is the name given to the species of man. Furthermore we are told that there is one and only one species of humans on the earth. This fact alone says a lot about the improbability of the theory of evolution. We are also told that a **Race** is a group of people with certain genetic features in common which distinguishes them from other groups of people. There are currently three (some say four, others say many) races of humans on the earth. The three most commonly recognized are the Caucasoid or the "white" races, the Mongoloid or the "yellow" races, and the Negroid or the "black" races. Many also mention the Australoid (aboriginal) as a fourth race but it is usually listed with the Caucasoid race due to several other characteristics they have in common.

Some of the common racial markers are the color of the skin, the texture of the hair, certain facial features such as: the shape of the eye, the thickness of the lips, the width of the nose, etc. But there are literally dozens if not hundreds of other, less commonly known racial markers. Some of these are the size of the teeth and brain, blood type or hair color. The list is quite long.

With all the differences that are thought to be racial markers and with the differences of opinion concerning these among anthropologists, it is certainly very difficult to know just what are the races and how are they to be identified. Taking just one of the common markers, the color of skin, we will try to determine what is the true origin of the racial differences of mankind.

Skin color is perhaps the most obvious of all the racial markers. It is the one most relied on by people today. This is why some speak of "people of color" referring usually to those with darker skins than others. But how did the differences in skin colors originate?

We know today that the various colors of our skin are caused by the presence of a brown pigment in the skin known as melanin. The more melanin a person has, the darker his skin will be as an adult. Also the less melanin in the skin, the lighter his skin will be as an adult. A person with no melanin is called an albino and cannot produce any skin color. The claim that there are many different colors in the skins of various races is not totally accurate. The apparent differences in color are due to differences in the amount of melanin found in the skin. There is only one coloring agent for the human race; the shade of the color simply depends upon how much melanin a person possesses.

Melanin also protects the body by absorbing ultra violet radiation from sunlight. Ultra violet radiation can damage one's skin and even cause skin cancer if not filtered out by melanin. Thus, darker skinned people are highly resistant to skin cancer. Lighter skinned people are very sensitive to any sunlight. But where did these color differences come from? The answer is found in genetics.

Two pair of genes control melanin in its production. We call them "**Aa**" and "**Bb**" where the capital letters represent dominant genes and the small letters represent recessive genes. "**A**" and "**B**" being dominant, produce melanin very well. Being recessive, "**a**" and "**b**" produce melanin to a lesser degree. Each parent contributes one pair of genes to their offspring. The trait which the child possesses depends on the combination of gene pairs received from the two parents.

If Adam and Eve were both "**AABB**", they, having dominant genes for producing melanin, would have possessed the darkest Negroid skin. And all of their children could only have been the same "**AABB**" and also Negroid skin colored. In all likelihood, that would have produced an entire world of Negroid people. But since the world is only 10% Negroid race, this possibility is ruled out by elimination.

If Adam and Eve were both "**aabb**," they would have been the lightest skin color possible and they could have had only children who were "**aabb**" and which were the lightest Caucasoid possible. Then, the world today would have only light skinned people. This too is ruled out by elimination as the world is only 55% Caucasoid today. Actually, the question is: Is there a way by which the racial color variations which we see today could originate with only one human couple and in just a few thousand years of history? The answer is YES! If Adam and Eve had been what is called "heterozygous" ("**AaBb**;" two dominant and two recessive genes), they would have been middle brown in color. And from them, in just ONE generation, all the variations of color, as well as all other racial differences, could easily have occurred.

	AB	Ab	aB	ab
AB	AA BB	AA Bb	Aa BB	Aa Bb
Ab	AA Bb	AA bb	Aa Bb	Aa bb
aB	Aa BB	Aa Bb	aa BB	aa Bb
ab	Aa Bb	Aa bb	aa Bb	aa bb

A person born "**AABB**" carries genes for the darkest Negroid color possible and since all genes are dominant, has no genes for lightness. If that person married another person who also possessed only dominant genes for dark color and they moved to an area where no intermarriage with people of different colors was possible then all their children would also be the darkest Negroid color. They would have lost the ability to be light skinned. Conversely, suppose a person who is "**aabb**," and therefore is the lightest Caucasoid possible, marries another person who also has only the recessive genes for color. If they move to an area where they cannot marry anyone who has any dominant genes for color, then all of their children will be only light colored. They would have lost their ability to be dark skinned. Thus, starting with two parents who are heterozygous (i.e., middle brown in color), all the variations of skin color can be created. And this can be done in just one generation. But this whole process is "put into reverse" whenever people from different colored races intermarry. Different combinations of genes will occur and the offspring will begin to show many variations of colors from "white" to "black."

It is therefore, reasonable to believe that Noah and his family possessed genes for both dark and light colored skin. It is also reasonable to believe that they possessed both dominant and recessive genes for all the other racial characteristics we see in the world population today. All God would have had to do is give those with similar racial characteristics the same language. They would have migrated off together and the races would be sustained until intermarriages occurred. We know that people do not obtain their skin colors from their environments as evolution suggests. All the basic factors of skin colors were present in Adam and Eve and later in Noah and his wife. In all probably they were all middle brown in the color of their skin. We can know for certain that the races were produced in a very short time span and that the variations we see today are merely an expression of the original genetic make up of Adam and Eve and remained present in the family of Noah (Thompson).

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