

**30 reasons for segregation of races**  
(Acts 17:26)

1 God wills all races to be as He made them. Any violation of God's original purpose makes them insubordination to Him (17:26; Rom. 9:19-24).

2 God made everything to reproduce "after his own kind" (Gen. 1:11-12, 21-25; 6:20; 7:14). Kind means type and color or He would have kept them all alike to begin with.

3 God originally determined the bounds of the habitations of nations (17:26; Gen. 10:5, 32; 11:8; Dt. 32:8).

4 Miscegenation means the mixture of races, especially the black and white races, or those of outstanding type or color. The Bible even goes farther than opposing this. It is against different branches of the same stock intermarrying such as Jews marrying other descendants of Abraham (Ezra 9-10; Neh. 9:13; Jer. 50:37; Ezek. 30:5).

5 Abraham forbade Eliezer to take a wife for Isaac of Canaanites (Gen. 24:1-4). God was so pleased with this that He directed whom to get (Gen. 24:7, 12-67).

6 Isaac forbade Jacob to take a wife of the Canaanites (Gen. 27:46-28:7).

7 Abraham sent all his sons of the concubines, and even of his second wife, far away from Isaac so their descendants would not mix (Gen. 25:1-6).

8 Esau disobeying this law brought the final break between him and his father after a lifelong companionship with him (Gen. 25:28; 26:34-35; 27:46; 28:8-9).

9 The two branches of Isaac remained segregated forever (Gen. 36; 46:8-26).

10 Ishmael and Isaac's descendants remained segregated forever (Gen. 25:12-23; 1 Chr. 1:29).

11 Jacob's sons destroyed a whole city to maintain segregation (Gen. 34).

12 God forbade intermarriage between Israel and all other nations (Ex. 34:12-16; Dt. 7:3-4).

13 Joshua forbade the same thing on sentence of death (Josh. 23:12-13).

14 God cursed angels for leaving their own "first estate" and "their own habitation" to marry the daughters of men (Gen. 6:1-4; 2 Pet. 2:4; Jude 6-7).

15 Miscegenation caused Israel to be cursed (Judg. 3:6-7; Num. 25:1-8).

16 This was Solomon's sin (1 Ki. 11).

17 This was the sin of Jews returning from Babylon (Ezra 9:1-10:2, 10-18, 44; 13:1-30).

18 God commanded Israel to be segregated (Lev. 20:24; Num. 23:9; 1 Ki. 8:53).

19 Jews recognized as a separate people in all ages because of God's choice and command (Mt. 10:6; Jn. 1:11). Equal rights in the gospel gives no right to break this eternal law.

20 Segregation between Jews and all other nations to remain in all eternity (Isa. 2:2-4; Ezek. 37; 47:13-48:35; Zech. 14:16-21; Mt. 19:28; Lk. 1:32-33; Rev. 7:1-8; 14:1-5).

21 All nations will remain segregated from one another in their own parts of the earth forever (17:26; Gen. 10:5, 32; 11:8-9; Dt. 32:8; Dan. 7:13-14; Zech. 14; Rev. 11:15; 21:24).

22 Certain people in Israel were not even to worship with others (Dt. 23:1-3; Ezra 10:8; Neh. 9:2; 10:28; 13:3).

23 Even in heaven certain groups will not be allowed to worship together (Rev. 7:7-17; 14:1-5; 15:2-5).

24 Segregation was so strong in the O. T. that an ox and an ass could not be worked together (Dt. 22:10).

25 Miscegenation caused disunity among God's people (Num. 12).

26 Stock was forbidden to be bred with other kinds (Lev. 19:19).

27 Sowing mixed seed in the same field was unlawful (Lev. 19:19).

28 Different seeds were forbidden to be planted in vineyards (Dt. 22:9).

29 Wearing garments of mixed fabrics forbidden (Dt. 22:11; Lev. 19:19).

30 Christians and certain other people of a like race are to be segregated (Mt. 18:15-17; 1 Cor. 5:9-13; 6:15; 2 Cor. 6:14-18; Eph. 5:11; 2 Th. 3:6-16; 1 Tim. 6:5; 2 Tim. 3:5).

**10 reasons 4th commandment left out**  
(Acts 15:24)

1 Neither God nor Christ made it a part of the new covenant. If they had it would be somewhere in the N. T. as the other 9 are.

2 Of all the words of Jesus on earth only 4 references are made of the sabbath (Mt. 12:8; 24:20; Mk. 2:27-28; Lk. 6:5). He merely taught that it was lawful to do good on this day and that no day is lord of man. He did not once command any particular observance of any definite day.

3 The old Jewish sabbath was part of the contract between God and Israel and a token and sign of that covenant (Ex. 20:8-11; 31:13-18; Ezek. 20:12-20). The contract was not made with men before Moses (Dt. 5:2-3), or with Gentiles and the church (2:14; Dt. 4:7-10). The sabbath was not for them.

4 The 4th commandment was the only one of the ten that was a ceremonial, not a moral law. Its sole purpose was to commemorate the deliverance from Egyptian bondage when Israel had no rest (Dt. 5:15). It was only a type of future and eternal rest (Col. 2:14-17; Heb. 4:1-11; 10:1). It was natural for them to be left out of the new contract when the reality of rest came of which it was a shadow (Mt. 11:28-29; Col. 2:14-17). The physical and spiritual benefits of a rest day can be realized on any other day as well as on Saturday.

5 The 4th commandment was the only one that could degenerate into a mere form without affecting the morals of men. All others concern moral obligations of men. It is the only one of the ten that could be done away with and still leave a moral law for men.

6 God foretold and promised He would do away with the old Jewish sabbath (Hos. 2:11; Isa. 1:10-15).

7 The prophets predicted that God would abolish the old and make a new covenant (Isa. 42:6; 49:8; 59:21; Jer. 31:31-40; 32:37-44; Ezek. 36:24-38). That this referred to the N. T. is clear in Rom. 11:25-29; Heb. 8:8-12; 10:16-18; Mt. 26:28.

8 In no passage is it stated that men should keep the Jewish sabbath to commemorate the old creation rest. It was to commemorate deliverance from Egypt (Dt. 5:15). This was what they were to "remember" (Ex. 20:8).

9 It is the only commandment that

could be and has been broken without breaking a moral law. Israel marched on that day (Num. 33:3; Lev. 23:5-11; Josh. 6:12-16); set up the tabernacle (Ex. 40:1, 17 with Lev. 23:5-11); searched Canaan (Num. 13:25); and made war (1 Ki. 20:29; 2 Ki. 3:9; Josh. 6:12-16). David and others broke it and were blameless (Mt. 12:2-5).

10 The N. T. permits Christians to keep any day as the sabbath, it being one of the doubtful things not covered by commandment in the new covenant (Rom. 14:1-13; Gal. 4:9-11; Col. 2:14-17). The day early Christians observed, not by commandment but by choice, was the first day, Sunday (Jn. 20:1, 19; 20:7; 1 Cor. 16:2). See note, Acts 20:7.

35 things we are exhorted to do to:  
(Acts 2:40; 11:23)

1 Save ourselves by meeting the terms of the gospel (Acts 2:38-40).

2 Be of good cheer in trouble (27:22).

3 Manifest good works (2 Cor. 9:5).

4 Please God in our walk (1 Th. 4:1).

5 Warn the unruly (1 Th. 5:14).

6 Comfort the feeble minded (1 Th. 5:14).

7 Support the weak (1 Th. 5:14).

8 Be patient toward all men (1 Th. 5:14).

9 See that no evils is repaid (1 Th. 5:15).

10 Ever follow the good (1 Th. 5:15).

11 Continually rejoice (1 Th. 5:16).

12 Pray without ceasing (1 Th. 5:17).

13 Be always thankful (1 Th. 5:18).

14 Quench not the Spirit (1 Th. 5:19).

15 Despise not prophesying (1 Th. 5:20).

16 Prove all things (1 Th. 5:21).

17 Hold fast to the good (1 Th. 5:21).

18 Abstain from all appearance of evil as well as evil itself (1 Th. 5:22).

19 Work quietly and make one living, not living off others (2 Th. 3:12).

20 Be not weary in well doing (2 Th. 3:13).

21 Not fellowship rebels (2 Th. 3:14).

22 Pray for all men (1 Tim. 2:1).

23 Maintain proper labor relations (1 Tim. 6:1-2; Tit. 2:9-10).

24 Exhort with all long suffering by proper teaching (2 Tim. 4:2).

25 Convince gainsayers (Tit. 1:9).

26 Be sober minded (Tit. 2:6).

27 Exhort daily (Heb. 3:13; 10:25).

28 Be a faithful minister (1 Pet. 5).

29 Submit to elders (1 Pet. 5:5).

30 Submit to each other (1 Pet. 5).

31 Put on humility (1 Pet. 5:5-6).

32 Cast all care upon God (1 Pet. 5:7).

33 Be sober and alert and resist Satan by faith (1 Pet. 5:8-10).

34 Continue in the faith (Acts 11:23; 14:22; 15:32).

35 Contend for the faith (Jude 3).

**Conversion** (Acts 15:3)

1 What it is: A wheeling about to the charge; to go in the opposite direction to what one was going; a return to God.

2 Possibility: human nature is so constituted that it is capable of a complete change at once to hate the things of sin and the world (2 Cor. 5:17-18).

3 How effected:

(1) Not by eloquence, argument or reasoning, but by the Holy Spirit (Jn. 16:7-11).

(2) By the Word of God (Jn. 15:3; Jas. 1:18; 1 Pet. 1:23; Heb. 4:12).

3 Self (2 Cor. 4:5).

4 Any other gospel (Gal. 1:8-9).

5 Any other Jesus (2 Cor. 11:4).

**30 things to preach:**

1 Good tidings (Isa. 61:1; Lk. 4:18).

2 The kingdom of heaven (Mt. 4:17; 9:35; 10:7; 24:14; Mk. 1:14).

3 The kingdom of God (Lk. 4:43; 9:2; 10:16; Acts 8:12; 20:25; 28:31).

4 Repentance (Mt. 3:1-2; Lk. 24:47).

5 Water baptism (Mk. 1:4; Lk. 3:3).

6 Spirit baptism (Mk. 1:7-8; Lk. 3:16; Jn. 1:33; 7:37-39; Acts 1:4-8; 2:38; 38-39; 5:32; Gal. 3:13-14).

7 The gospel (Mt. 11:5; Lk. 4:18; 20:1; Acts 8:25; 14:7, 21; 16:10; Rom. 1:15-16; 15:20; 1 Cor. 1:17; 15:1; 2 Cor. 10:16; Gal. 2:2; 3:8; 4:13; Heb. 4:2; 1 Pet. 1:12, 25; 4:6).

8 The gospel of peace (Rom. 10:15).

9 The gospel of Christ (Rom. 15:19).

10 The gospel of God (Rom. 1:1; 2 Cor. 11:7; 1 Th. 2:9).

11 The everlasting gospel (Rev. 14:6).

12 The Word (Mk. 2:2; Acts 8:4, 25;

(3) By repentance (Lk. 13:1-5; 2 Cor. 7:10; 1 Jn. 1:9; Lk. 18:13; Acts 3:19).

(4) By faith in the name of Jesus and His atonement (Mt. 1:21; Acts 4:12; 4:13).

(1) Self-love, unwillingness to acknowledge lost condition.

(2) Halfheartedness, unwillingness to make a clean surrender to God of sin.

(3) Procrastination, putting it off.

(4) Various excuses of unbelief.

Failure to be open to God and truth.

5 Evidences:

(1) Changed person; made a new creature (2 Cor. 5:17-18).

(2) Witness of the Spirit (Rom. 8:16).

(3) No condemnation (Rom. 8:1-4).

(4) Cleansing from sin (1 Jn. 1:7-9).

(5) Victory over sin (Jn. 8:31-36; 1 Jn. 2:29; 3:5-10; 5:1-4, 18; Rom. 6).

(6) Sonship (Jn. 1:12; 2 Tim. 1:7).

(7) Crucifixion of flesh (Gal. 5:24).

(8) Salvation (1 Cor. 6:11).

6 Not to be delayed:

(1) Perilous: to day is the day of salvation (2 Cor. 6:2).

(2) Delay multiplies difficulties and late conversions are rare.

7 Only the beginning of a Christian life (Col. 2:6-7; 2 Pet. 3:18).

Scourgings of God's people (Acts 5:40).

1 O. T. saints (Heb. 11:36).

2 Jesus Christ (Mt. 27:26; Jn. 19:1).

3 Twelve apostles (Acts 5:40).

4 Many Christians (Acts 22:19).

5 Paul and Silas (Acts 16:22-23, 37).

6 Paul (Acts 21:32; 2 Cor. 11:25).

Examples of God-fighters (Acts 5:39).

1 Lucifer (Isa. 14:12-14; Lk. 10:18).

2 Angels (2 Pet. 2:4; Jude 6-7).

3 Nimrod and the race (Gen. 11:1-9).

4 Pharaoh (Ex. 5:1-14; 31; Rom. 9).

5 Haman (Esther 3:1-7; 10: 15-24).

6 Rulers of Israel (Acts 4:1-8; 1).

7 Antichrist (Rev. 13:1-18; 19-21).

Timothy (Acts 16:1).

Called Timothy (2 Cor. 1:1; 1 Tim. 1:2, 18; 6:20; 2 Tim. 1:2; Phm 1; Heb. 13:23).

Converted by Paul on his first trip (14:6-7 with 1 Tim. 1:2). Part Jew and Greek, uncircumcised, but a good Christian (Acts 16:1-3). A miracle worker like Paul (1 Cor. 16:10). Paul's companion from here on (16:1-3; 17:14-15; 18:5; 19:22; 20:4; Rom. 16:21; 1 Cor. 4:17; Phil. 2:19). Freed from prison (Heb. 13:23). Ordained first bishop of Ephesus (see 2 Tim. postscript). It is believed by some that he was Paul's scribe in writing Hebrews and Galatians. Had gifts of the Spirit (1 Tim. 4:14; 2 Tim. 1:6). He was a great student of Scripture (2 Tim. 1:5; 2:15; 3:15).

Offspring (Acts 17:29).

Gr. genos, offspring (v 28-29; Rev. 22:16); generation (1 Pet. 2:9); stock (Acts 13:26; Phil. 3:5); kindred (Acts 4:6; 7:13, 19); countrymen (2 Cor. 11:26); nation (Mk. 7:26; Gal. 1:14); kind (Mt. 13:47; 17:21; Mk. 9:29; 1 Cor. 12:10; 14:10); diversity (1 Cor. 12:28); birth (Acts 4:36; 13:2, 24). All descended from Adam who was created by God to reproduce his kind (Gen. 1:26-28). In this sense only are we the offspring of God.

**N. T. program** (Mk. 16:15; Acts 1:1)

1 Preach the gospel. The word preach is used 50 times; preached 61 times; preaching 27 times; preacheth 3 times; preaches 1 time; and preacher 11 times.

2 Confirm the gospel. Not one Scripture, but many teach the confirmation of what is preached (Mt. 4:23-24; 9:35; notes; 10:1-8; 11:4-5; 28:20; Mk. 1:39; 3:14-15; 16:15-20; Lk. 4:18; 9:6; Acts 1:1-8; 6:1-8; Heb. 2:3-4; etc.).

7 classes to preach to:

1 The poor (Lk. 4:18; 7:22).

2 Captives to Satan (Lk. 4:18).

3 Jews (Acts 11:19-20).

4 Gentiles (Gal. 2:2; Eph. 3:8).

5 Heathen (Gal. 1:16).

6 Earth dwellers (Rev. 14:6).

7 Every creature (Mk. 16:15).

7 places to preach:

1 All the world (Mt. 24:14; Mk. 16).

2 Everywhere (Acts 8:4).

3 In cities (Mt. 11:1; Acts 8:40).

4 In towns (Mk. 1:38).

5 In synagogues (Mk. 1:39; Lk. 4:44).

6 Upon house-tops (Mt. 10:27).

7 Regions beyond (2 Cor. 10:16).

7 contrasting ways to preach:

1 Not in envy and strife, but in love and good will (Phil. 1:15-17).

2 Not in hypocrisy and fallacy, but in sincerity and truth (Phil. 1:18).

3 Not with enticing words of man's wisdom but in power (1 Cor. 2:1-5).

4 Not in a compromising, man pleasing spirit, but in all boldness and zeal for truth (Phil. 1:14; Acts 9:27).

5 Not in doubt and unbelief, but in sobriety and faith (1 Tim. 4:6-16; 1 Pet. 5:1-10).

6 Not with respect of persons as men pleasers but as servants of God (Mt. 22:16; Eph. 6:6; Gal. 1:10).

7 Not partially, but fully preach the gospel (Rom. 15:19, 29).

5 things not to preach:

1 Circumcision (Gal. 5:11).

2 The law of Moses (Acts 15:21).

3 Self (2 Cor. 4:5).

4 Any other gospel (Gal. 1:8-9).

5 Any other Jesus (2 Cor. 11:4).

30 things to preach:

1 Good tidings (Isa. 61:1; Lk. 4:18).

2 The kingdom of heaven (Mt. 4:17; 9:35; 10:7; 24:14; Mk. 1:14).

3 The kingdom of God (Lk. 4:43; 9:2; 10:16; Acts 8:12; 20:25; 28:31).

4 Repentance (Mt. 3:1-2; Lk. 24:47).

5 Water baptism (Mk. 1:4; Lk. 3:3).

6 Spirit baptism (Mk. 1:7-8; Lk. 3:16; Jn. 1:33; 7:37-39; Acts 1:4-8; 2:38; 38-39; 5:32; Gal. 3:13-14).

7 The gospel (Mt. 11:5; Lk. 4:18; 20:1; Acts 8:25; 14:7, 21; 16:10; Rom. 1:15-16; 15:20; 1 Cor. 1:17; 15:1; 2 Cor.