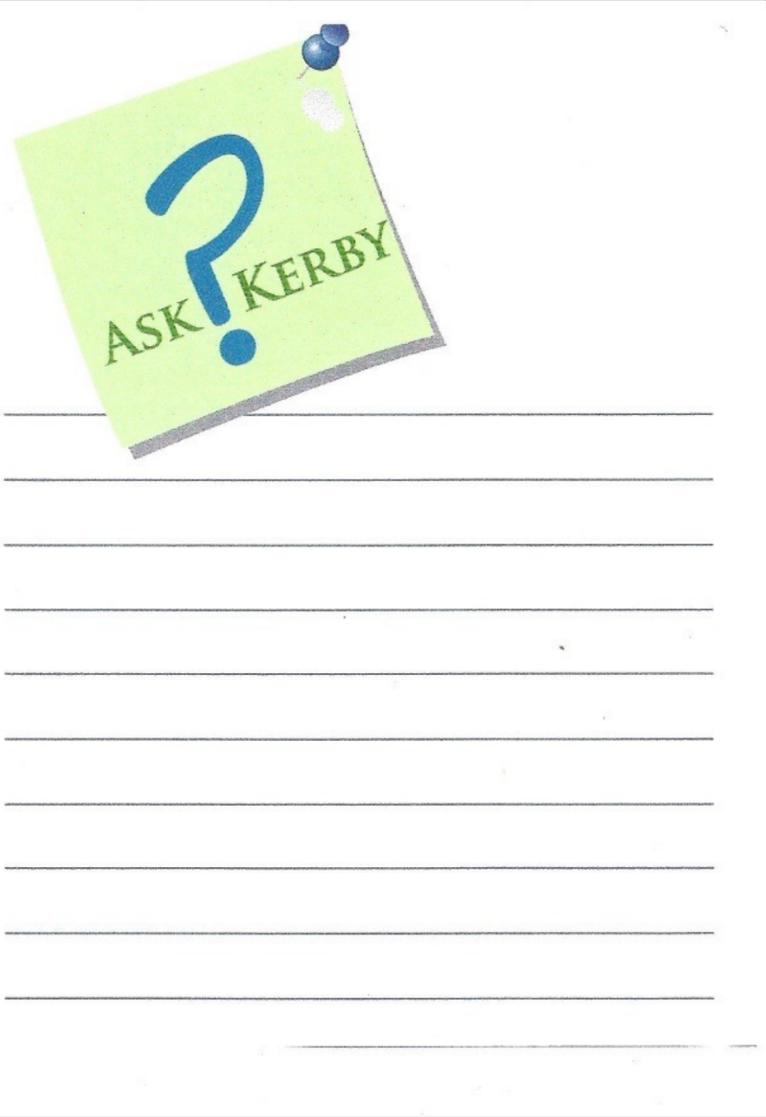


Biblical Questions

Ask Kerby



A graphic of a yellow sticky note with a blue question mark and the text "ASK KERBY" pinned to a white sheet of lined paper. The sticky note is tilted and has two blue pushpins at the top right corner. The lined paper has ten horizontal lines.

Is there any difference between the Lord's Supper and Communion?

Why are both used to describe what we practice?

Communion

- The terms can be used interchangeably but are treated differently due to different church traditions about the “Lord’s Supper.”
- In the Catholic church, Holy Communion is also called the Eucharist. Catholics teach that Christ is present as the elements are taken.
- Protestant churches usually teach that communion is symbolic and therefore don’t want to connect their view with the Catholic teaching.
- Baptist churches and other Protestant church follow the practice of “closed communion” - restricted for baptized believers (1 Corinthians 11:27-29).

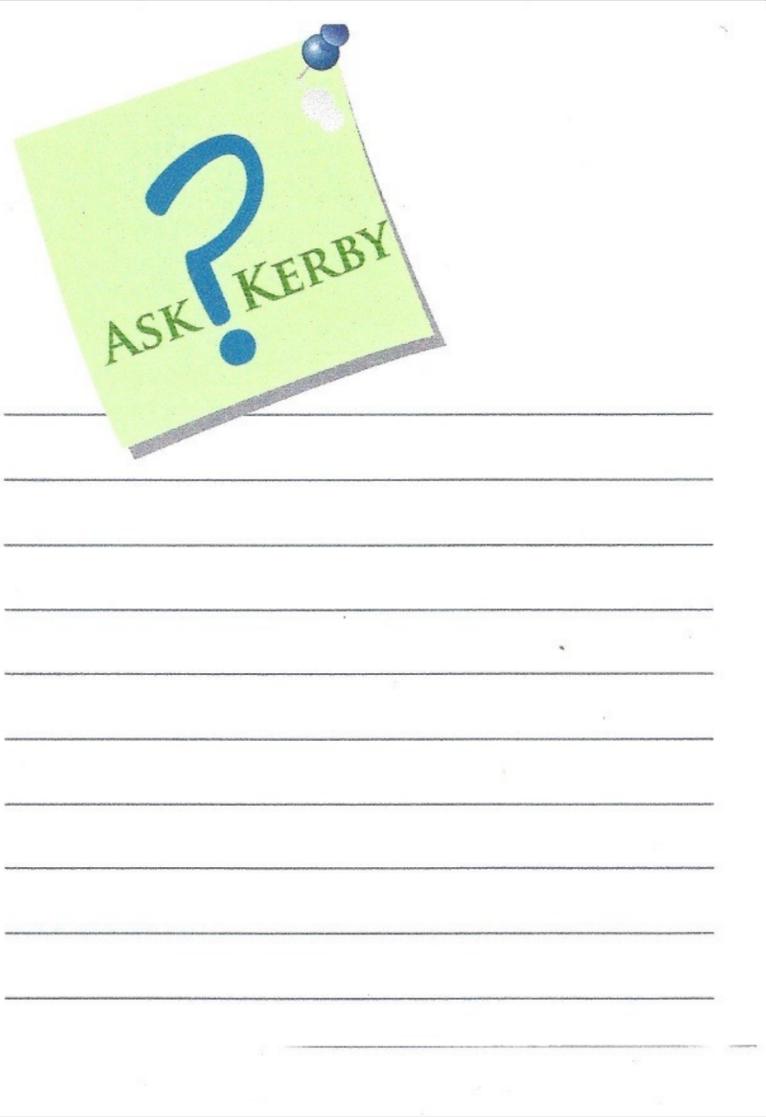
Lord's Supper

- The “Last Supper” took place the night before the crucifixion of Jesus, and is recorded in four books:
- Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:17-20; 1 Corinthians 11:23-25.
- Jesus gave them the bread with the words, “This is my body” and then the wine with the words, “This is my blood” both with the phrase, “Do this in remembrance of me.”
- Remembering the “Lord's Supper” is intended as both a symbol and a means of fostering unity within the body of Christ.

Lord's Supper

- What is the purpose of the "Lord's Supper?"
 - To commemorate the death of Christ: "Do this in remembrance of me."
 - To signify the new covenant to all believers.
 - To identify believers who are committed to Christ.
 - To promote the communion of believers with Christ.
 - To represent the mutual communion of believers with each other.

Ask Kerby



A graphic of a yellow sticky note with a blue question mark and the text "ASK KERBY" pinned to a white sheet of lined paper. The sticky note is tilted and has two blue pushpins at the top right corner. The lined paper has ten horizontal lines.

What does the phrase
“white privilege” mean?

White Privilege

- Peggy McIntosh at Wellesley college, first coined the term in a 1988 paper.:
- “White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to See Correspondences Through Work in Women’s Studies.”
- She argued men don’t recognize male privilege, and that same phenomenon occurs in whites who don’t recognize white privilege.



White Privilege

- Twenty-six different examples of privilege:
- No. 5: "I can turn on the television or open to the front page of the paper and see people of my race widely represented."
- No. 8: "If I want to, I can be pretty sure of finding a publisher for this piece on white privilege."
- No. 15: "I am never asked to speak for all the people of my racial group."
- No. 18: "I can be pretty sure that if I ask to talk to "the person in charge," I will be facing a person of my race."

White Privilege

- No. 19: “If a traffic cop pulls me over or if the IRS audits my tax return, I can be sure I haven’t been singled out because of my race.”
- No. 22: “I can take a job with an affirmative action employer without having co-workers on the job suspect that I got it because of race.”
- No. 24: “I can be sure that if I need legal or medical help, my race will not work against me.”
- No 26: “I can choose blemish cover or bandages in “flesh” color and have them more or less match my skin.”



BRANDON TATUM

FORMER POLICE OFFICER; @THEOFFICERTATUM

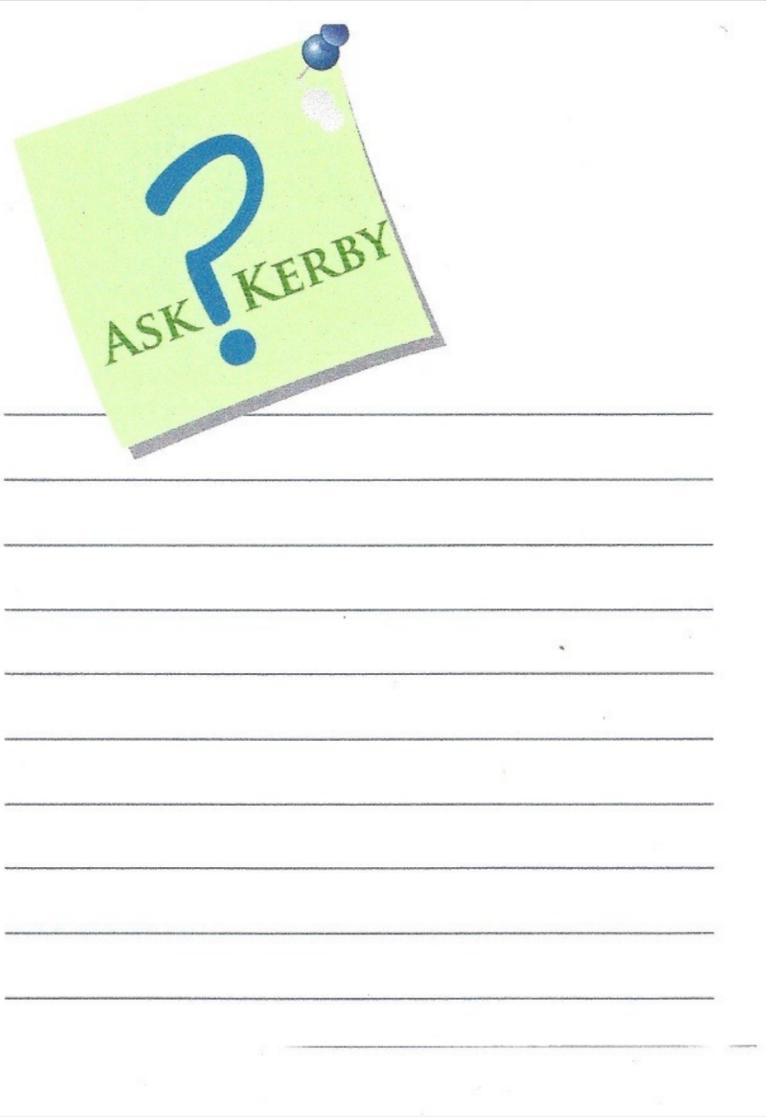
PragerU

How To End White Privilege



Brandon Tatum | Jan 20, 2020 | 2.4m

Ask Kerby



A graphic of a lined notepad with a green sticky note pinned to it. The sticky note has a large blue question mark and the text "ASK KERBY". The notepad has ten horizontal lines for writing.

What does the Bible say about racism and race relations?

Racism and Racist

- A Google search on the term “racist” generates hundreds of millions of hits demonstrating how prevalent the term has become.
- Those numbers also illustrate the problem with the overuse of the word. It has unfortunately become quite common for people to label a person or a comment as racist as a means of stopping discussion and debate.
- We devalue the term “racist” when we use it as a slanderous epithet.
- When everything is called racist, then the term racist loses its meaning.

Definition of Racism

- A proper dictionary definition for racism would be any prejudice or discrimination against a person of a different race based on the belief that your race is superior or that person's race is inferior.
- Often it surfaces with assumptions that “all [fill in the race] are [fill in the negative stereotype].”
- It would include racial slurs and could include attempt to prevent individuals of a particular race from having access to resources.

Biblical Definition of Race

- First, the Bible only talks of one race: the human race.
- Superficial differences in skin color, hair color, hair texture, or eye shape may provide physiological differences between people groups, but the Bible does not provide any justification for treating people differently simply because of these physical differences.
- The Bible teaches that God has made “from one blood every nation of men” (Acts 17:26). Here Paul taught the Athenians that they came from the same source in the creation as everyone else.

Genetics and Race

- Research on the human genome project show us that such racial characteristics (such a skin color) are insignificant genetically.
- People of every race can interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
- One study of human genetic material of different races concluded that the DNA of any two people in the world would differ by just 2 / 10ths of one percent. And of this, only six percent can be linked to racial categories.
- These “racial differences” are trivial when you consider there are 3 billion base pairs of human DNA.

Racial Issues in America

- A recent Pew Research Center poll found wide differences between black and white adults on key questions.
- More than seven in ten (71%) of blacks believe that race relations in the US are generally bad, while only 56 percent of whites agree with that statement.
- More than three fourths (78%) of blacks believe the country hasn't gone far enough in giving blacks equal rights with whites compared with about a third (37%) of whites. And half of all blacks are convinced that black people will never have equal rights.

Racial Issues in America

- Barna Research finds similar disparities.
- For example, more than eight in ten (84%) of blacks believe that “people of color are often put at a social disadvantage because of their race” while a bare majority of evangelicals (56%) agree with that statement.
- A similar difference can also be found with regard to reverse racism (providing advantages to blacks). Large majorities (71%) of whites complain about reverse racism, but less than a majority (46%) of blacks see it.

Racial Issues in America

- Racial stereotypes still exist for many Americans.
- The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago used a sophisticated questionnaire with a range of possible answers to evaluate different characteristics about a variety of groups.
- They discovered that more than half (57%) of whites rated African Americans as less intelligent than whites. They also found that three in ten (30%) of African Americans themselves rated African Americans as less intelligent than whites.

Racial Issues in America

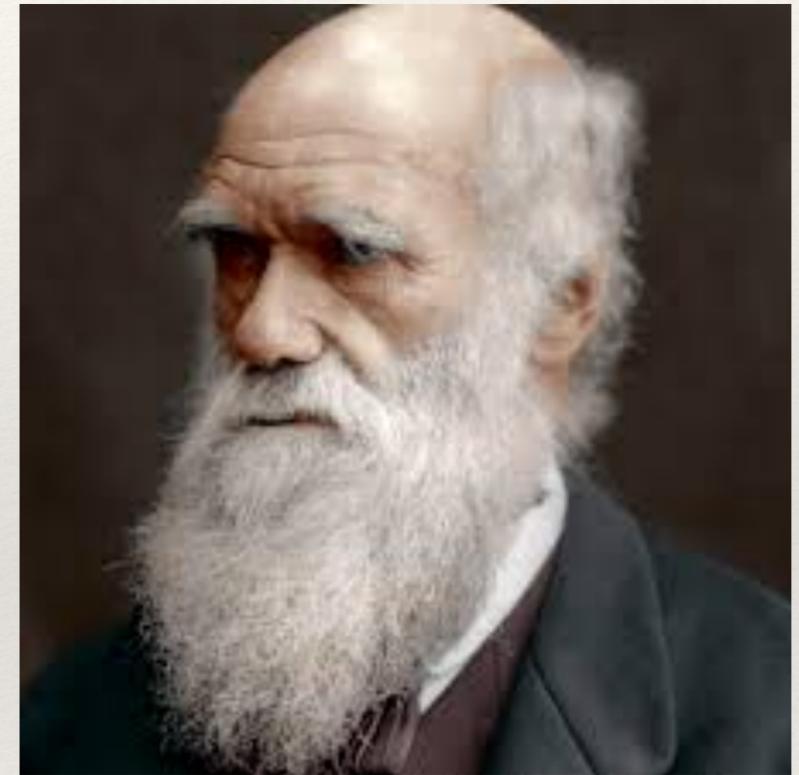
- Racial stereotypes also surface in the workplace.
- One study found that people with “black-sounding names” had to send out 50 percent more job applications than people with “white-sounding names” just to get a return call.
- Black college graduates are twice as likely as whites to be unemployed.

Racial Issues in America

- On the street, a black man is three times more likely to be searched at a traffic stop and six times more likely to go to jail than a white man.
- The Sentencing Project argues that blacks aren't pulled over or jailed just because of criminal behavior but because of the "implicit racial association of black Americans with dangerous or aggressive behavior."

Favored Races

- Although racism has existed for millennia, it gained an unexpected ally during the nineteenth century.
- In 1859, Charles Darwin published his famous work *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection of the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life*. The last part of this title undoubtedly furthered some of the ideas of racial superiority that flourished during Darwin's time. He expanded on this in his later book: *The Descent of Man*.



Charles Darwin

Favored Races

- This is the interesting irony. Darwin was a gentleman, a loving father, and a strong opponent of slavery. On the other hand, his writings unleashed a theory that justified racism and eugenics.
- Darwin's half-cousin, Francis Galton formed the first "Eugenics Society." Darwin's son, Leonard, succeeded Galton as head of Eugenics Society.
- You can trace these ideas all the way to Margaret Sanger, founder of Planned Parenthood, and desire to use abortion, birth control, and sterilization to prevent "the unfit" from reproducing.

Biblical Perspective on Race

- The Bible teaches that God has made us “of one blood all nations of men” (Acts 17:26).
- The Bible teaches that we are all created in God’s image (Genesis 1:27). That means that each person is valuable because God placed His own divine image in each one of us. Each person is sacred and equally valuable.
- This theological truth vividly illustrates why racism is sinful and evil.
- Racial attitudes and prejudice diminish the intrinsic value of each human being.

Biblical Perspective on Race

- The Bible also teaches that Christians should not feel superior to anyone.
- In Philippians 2, Paul admonished the Christians to live in harmony with one another. They were to have a gentle spirit toward one another, and to let this gentle spirit be known to others.
- In James 2:1–13, believers are told not to make class distinctions between various people. They are not to show partiality within the church. Showing favoritism is called sin, and the one showing favoritism is convicted by the law. Surely these commands would also apply to holding views of racial superiority and inferiority.

Biblical Perspective on Race

- Paul taught the spiritual equality of all people in Christ. He abolished all racial and social discrimination in his various letters to the early churches.
- For example, he taught in Colossians 3:11 that “there is no Greek or Jew, circumcised or uncircumcised, barbarian, Scythian, slave or free, but Christ is all, and is in all.”
- This passage is significant because it shows that Christ has removed four kinds of distinctions: national distinctions (Greek or Jew), religious distinctions (circumcised or uncircumcised), cultural distinctions (barbarian or Scythian), and economic distinctions (slave or free).

Biblical Perspective on Race

- Galatians 3:28: “There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.”
- In Christ, our human distinctions lose their significance.
- No one is superior to another.
 - A believing Jew is not superior to a believing Greek.
 - A believing slave is of no higher rank than a believing free person.

Practical Suggestions

- If we are to become more sensitive to racial tensions, we need to search our hearts and take an accurate assessment of our values.
- What about your views about other people who are different from you?
- Each of us perceive the world differently and find it easier to accept people who are like us and harder to understand people who are different from us.
- An important first step in becoming more racial and culturally sensitive is to evaluate ourselves.

Practical Suggestions

- Second, learn to empathize with others.
- We should look at life and our circumstances from the viewpoint of others.
- Instead of trying to make others think like us, we should strive to begin to begin to think like them.
- We don't always have to agree with another person's viewpoint.
- Becoming empathetic will help in bridging racial and cultural barriers.

Practical Suggestions

- Third, watch for pride and a feeling of superiority.
- One of the root causes of racism is a belief in racial superiority.
- Paul wrote in Romans 12:3 that you should “not think of yourself more highly than you ought.”
- Differences in race and culture should never be used to justify feelings of racial superiority which can lead to racist attitudes.

Practical Suggestions

- Finally, take a stand.
- We should speak out against racism and racial attitudes.
- We should not allow others to tell racial and ethnic jokes.
- Instead, we should be God's instrument in bringing about racial reconciliation.
- We should seek to build bridges and close the racial and cultural divide between people groups and reach out with the love of Jesus Christ.