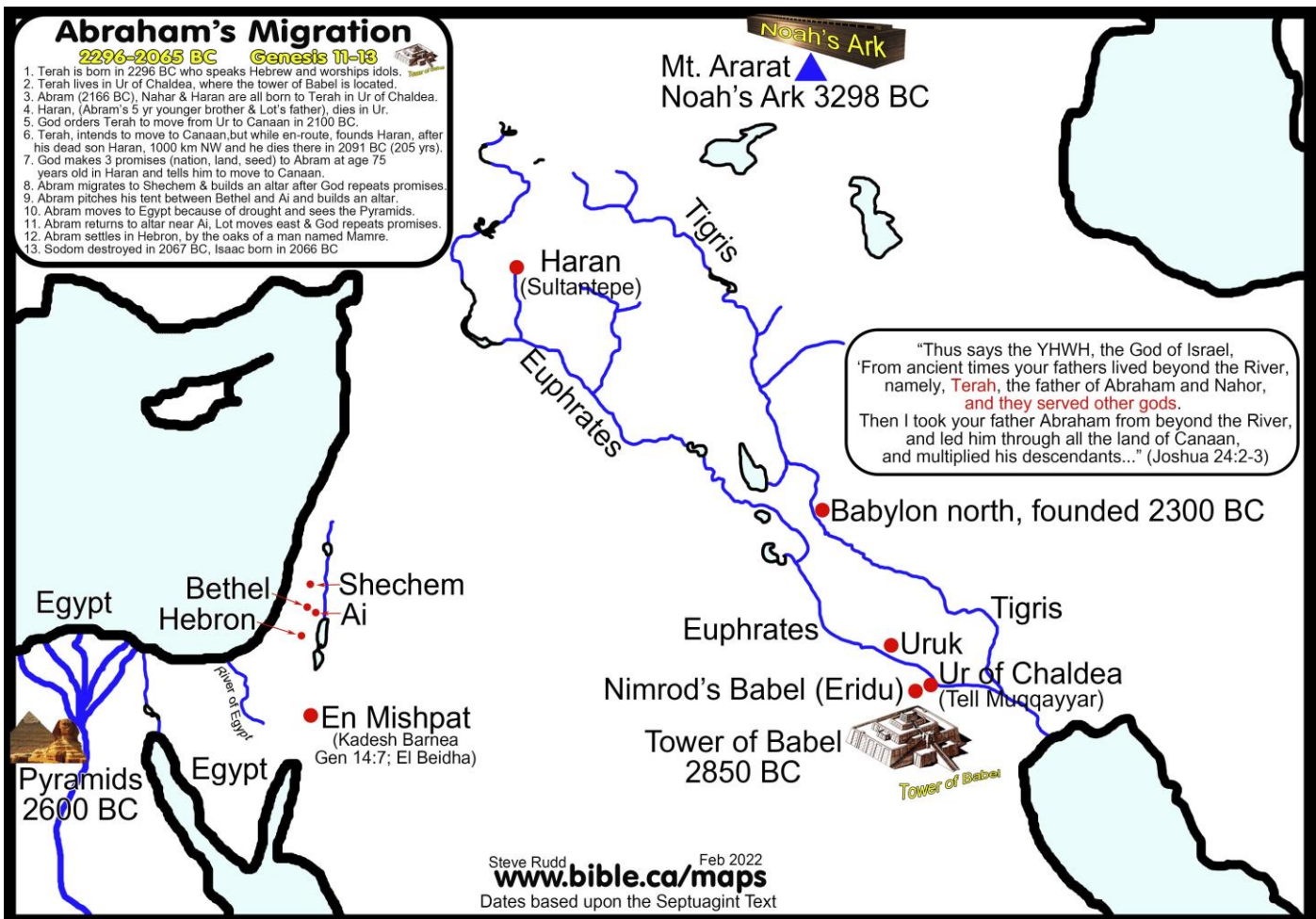


CHRONOLOGY CHART FROM ADAM TO ABRAHAM

Lifespan of the Biblical Patriarchs

	YEARS FROM CREATION	LIFESPAN	YEARS FROM CREATION
FIRST 20 PATRIARCHS	ADAM	0 - 930	930
	SETH	130 - 912	1042
	ENOS	235 - 905	1140
	CAINAN	325 - 910	1235
	MAHALALEEL	395 - 895	1290
	JARED	460 - 962	1422
	ENOCH	622 - 365	987
	METHUSELAH	687 - 969	1656
	LAMECH	874 - 777	1651
	NOAH	1056 - 950	2006
	SHEM	1558 - 600	2158
	ARPHAXAD	1658 - 438	2096
	SALAH	1693 - 433	2126
	EBER	1723 - 464	2187
	PELEG	1757 - 239	1996
	REU	1787 - 239	2026
	SERUG	1819 - 230	2049
	NAHOR	1849 - 148	1997
	TERAH	1878 - 205	2083
	ABRAHAM	2008 - 175	2183

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Race: Definition and Factor's behind the Formation of Racial Groups

Article shared by : Jitendu Sarkar

Definition of Race:

The concept of race is nothing but a device of classification where different groups or populations are to be arranged systematically..

The race is a term, which has been used to denote a group of persons living in a territory for several generations. In many cases a culturally homogeneous people has been called a race.

According to him Primary races were “differentiated by early geographical and genetic isolation by loss of some genes and fixation of others, by mutations, by inbreeding, and by selection” while Secondary races were formed by the “re-stabilization of blends of two or more primary races”. But M.F. Ashley-Montagu in 1960 had provided the genetical clarification of a race as “a population which differs in the frequency of some gene or genes, which is actually exchanging or capable of exchanging genes across whatever boundaries separate it from other populations of the species”.

In a simple way it may be stated that the race, being the groups or populations, remain more or less reproductively isolated from one another and differ amongst themselves in the relative commonness of certain hereditary traits.

It is now established that all living human beings belong to a single genus and species. Homo sapiens, which includes different populations or groups differing in physical features. Though these groups differ from each other in certain traits, they also exhibit a relative commonness of certain hereditary traits. Each of these groups or population constituting the species Homo sapiens may be regarded as a race. In fact, the race is a concept, which can be used in various senses.