

Why Are People Different Colors?

The Bible doesn't tell us what skin color our first parents had, but the “*middle color*” makes a great beginning. Starting with medium-skinned parents (**AaBb**), it would take only one generation to produce all the variation we see in human skin color today. In fact, this is the normal situation in India today. Some Indians are as dark as the darkest Africans, and some—perhaps a brother or sister in the same family—as light as the lightest Europeans. I once knew a family from India that included members with every major skin color you could see anywhere in the world.

But now notice what happens if human groups were isolated after creation. If those with very dark skins (**AABB**) migrate into the same areas and/or marry only those with very dark skins, then all their children will have very dark skins. Similarly, parents with very light skins (**aabb**) can have only very light skinned children, since they don't have any **A** or **B** genes to pass on. Even certain medium-skinned parents (**AAbb** or **aaBB**) can get 'locked-in' to having only medium-skinned children, like the Orientals, Polynesians, and some of my ancestors, the Native Americans.

Where people with different skin colors get together again (as they do in the West Indies, for example), you find the full range of variation again. Clearly, all this is *variation within kind*.

What happened as the descendants of medium-skinned parents produced a variety of descendants? Evolution? Not at all. Except for albinism (a genetic mutation which causes *loss* of skin color), the human gene pool is no bigger and no different now than the gene pool was at Creation. As people multiplied, the genetic variability *built into* the first created human beings came into visible expression. The genetic material for the darkest Nigerian and the lightest Norwegian, the tallest Watusi and the shortest Pygmy, the highest soprano and the lowest bass were present right from the beginning in two quite average- looking people. Great variation in size, color, form, and function would be present in the two *original* created ancestors of all the other kinds of plants and animals as well.

Evolutionists *assume* that all life started from one, or maybe a few, chemically evolved life forms with an extremely small gene pool. For evolutionists, enlargement of the gene pool by selection of random mutations is a slow, tedious process that burdens each type with a “genetic load” of harmful mutations and evolutionary leftovers.

Creationists *assume* that each created kind (each after its own kind) began with a large and perfect gene pool, designed to multiply and fill the earth with all its tremendous variety. (Genesis 1)

References

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