**The defender**

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**Introduction**

When weakness entered, frailty was introduced, and crime became a symbol of fear. Darkness became a picture of evil and a time of destruction. It signified more than just the absence of light—it became a manifestation of humanity's brokenness, a period when chaos reigned, and trust was shattered. Rebellion, betrayal, oppression, hypocrisy, corruption, and other vices infiltrated society, altering the once harmonious fabric of human existence. What was meant to be a free society—a collection of people with the autonomy to decide and act based on physical, mental, and intellectual liberty—became a battlefield of vice and self-interest.

Society itself became the victim, not by external forces but by its own collective actions. Selfishness, the root of many evils, crept in like a parasite, gnawing at the foundation of relationships and trust. It transformed into a false shield—a defense mechanism to mask humanity’s weaknesses while paradoxically exposing the cracks within. Communities were no longer bastions of mutual respect and understanding. Instead, they became arenas where oppression and self-preservation thrived. Oppression, in turn, gave birth to misplaced desires for happiness and power, leading to endless conflicts and strained relationships.

In this chaos, no one escaped the snare of moral failure. Everyone became a participant in the downward spiral, whether through action or complicity. Even those who refrained from one vice—such as killing—would falter in another, like lying or hypocrisy. The world was judged collectively, for no one could stand unblemished. The magnitude of the conspiracy, the depth of deception, and the entrenchment of evil were overwhelming. Humanity, unable to rise above its own corruption, found itself without a defender, without someone to stand between them and the consequences of their rebellion.

The judge, all-knowing and just, recognized the futility of relying on humanity to save itself. There was no ordinary way to resolve such extraordinary failure. Human solutions could not address the depth of human brokenness. A unique intervention was necessary—one that was beyond the capability of flawed humanity. The judge needed to send a defender, but not one born of human frailty. This defender had to be entirely free of the taint of selfishness, hypocrisy, and corruption. He had to be pure, strong, and incorruptible—a being both human and divine, able to embody the virtues humanity had lost while remaining untainted by its vices.

This defender, unlike any before, would not come to condemn but to save. He would bring light into the darkness and life into the shadows of death. He would embody humanity’s potential while transcending its limitations. He would willingly sacrifice his own life to redeem others, offering not just temporary relief but an eternal solution. He would not be an enforcer but a savior—a defender of truth, justice, and the divine purpose for which humanity was created.

This free defender, without any blemish or imperfection, was sent not as a conqueror but as a servant. He carried within him both the power to overcome evil and the grace to restore what had been lost. He became the ultimate example of humility, love, and sacrifice. His mission was not to erase differences among people but to unite them under a common purpose: reconciliation with their Creator and with one another.

Through this defender, humanity was given a second chance—a pathway to reclaim its original purpose and identity. His life and mission became a beacon of hope, showing that even in the darkest times, there is a way back to light.

1.**Character of life**

In the context of literature, a “character of life” can mean the main character or an important character whose actions and decisions affect the entire story. This character often represents the values, challenges, and changes that occur in everyday life.

For example, in a community of people of the same origin, ethnicity and culture provide guidance on how the people of that community should conduct themselves. Therefore, the characters of life in that tribe are the people who live according to the respective traditions.

Characters of life focus on fulfilling their roles within the community. Character traits can vary from one person to another due to age, status, gender, position in society, and the community’s perception of each individual. Culture serves as the guardian of the community in terms of origin, values, and beliefs. Therefore, all characters live by the customs and traditions of that community to create a unique identity or form for that particular society.

If negative influence from outside the community occurs, and that influence becomes stronger than the caution within the hearts of the community members, the community loses direction and lives a mixed life, leading to severe internal conflict. Some will remain true to their origins, while others will adopt new practices that are contrary to the traditional culture. Often, to protect this situation, it is necessary to create laws by which a person will be judged if they live outside the specified parameters.

***The importance of the core of society and the consequences of it’s loss.***

The Nyarwanda people used a system known as ***Gacaca*** (Gachacha). *Agachacha* is the type of grass called ukoka in Swahili, that is planted in gardens so that people can relax and sit there. The Nyarwanda people resolved their personal conflicts and made decisions about society using the ukoka zones (*Agacaca*)as social courts. This was carried out in each of the community’s villages or neighbourhoods. As a result, those courts were known as ***Gacaca***.

Following World War I, the Germans lose all of East Africa, including Tanganyika, Rwanda, and Burundi.

With the exception of the courts. During its reign, Germany did not deal much with popular culture. They practiced religion, but they did not impose it on others. Therefore, as they reigned over multiple regions, the impacts were more akin to slavery; however, the Belgians and the British had a greater impact on the original cultures, since they imposed their religion and beliefs on the civilisation they encountered by compulsion and force.

Until the western culture of judging killed the indigenous culture of self-judgment, the judicial systems had to be under the control of the coloniser. In society, a new viewpoint emerged. It is simple to lose leadership when culture is lost, and this ultimately results in the breakdown of the relevant society’s justice and equality systems.

Rwandans lost **Gacaca**, an open system that uses witnesses from the whole community to narrate the deeds of a person or people in their community. There was no hiding or fear because when it came to the issue of justice, all people came together to protect their community. This system prevented the power of hypocrisy in their society, but also made trickery and insinuation difficult because the witnesses were numerous. The King of Kinyarwanda, judged at least one case every morning. Surprisingly, in this society, even the king himself could be accused of his mistakes.

***The view of justice was not limited to leadership, rank, or seniority.***

The king had two names: his own name and the royal name. A person with a problem concerning the king could come to the court each morning and accuse the king of mentioning his non-royal name in front of the king’s council. This practice was meant to protect the king’s title and the country’s power. If the panel assessed the gravity of the situation and deemed the king guilty, they could impose a fine commensurate with the severity of his transgression.

Once the king received information about his son’s quarrel with a citizen, his son was beaten so badly that he was in a state of near death. The king went out to take revenge by killing the family of the young man who attacked his son. However, the young prince, who was expected to die, survived and continued to live. The relatives of the murdered family went to sue the king for the crime of taking revenge against the consequences of his actions, which had led to the near death of his son. The panel delivered justice for the brothers of the family, stating that the king’s revenge was greater than warranted. The panel fined the king for marrying his daughter to a relative of the murdered family.

***Gacaca*** was undermined by the laws of white courts; hypocrisy entered, and society became divided. The Belgians created identification cards that distinguished between Tutsis and Hutus. Social classes were introduced, flattery became a part of society, and the protective nature of society was lost. These factors fostered feelings of animosity, even to the point of civil war.

***Products of foreign cultures.***

Previously, within Rwandan society, there was never a feeling of separation; their culture protected the dignity and value of nationality. Social problems were solved with openness and equality to a large extent. However, 1994 saw the full effects of the genocide that cost the lives of approximately one million people. Why should a community reach the stage of civil hatred that lacked tolerance like this? What was missing for them that, if it had been present, would have prevented the loss of children? Who took on the role of the defender of the community, who, if he had been there, could have kept the community safe? How was the defender killed when he was the one expected to protect others and ensure their safety?

Rwandans, under Kagame, fought a war to restore liberation from those who had lost their hearts and lived with a sense of alienation. They persuaded people of their own tribe to kill members of another tribe by distinguishing them based on their physical appearance. There were many murderers, although many from the murderers’ tribe did not support what was done, as they had no power to prevent it and were left with pain in their hearts. The war ended, and the community came back together; the bad actors fled, while many stayed in the country. The new government worked to restore stability and peace for the people by supporting the victims.

One wise approach taken to identify the evil individuals hiding in society was to find the murderers among the good people. If traditional courts had been used to uncover the truth, it would probably have taken a long time and incurred significant costs. Additionally, seeking justice through those courts is difficult because proving something beyond a reasonable doubt requires a long chain of evidence.

Then the government remembered the community defender, ***Gacaca***. These social courts are effective in revealing the observed truth. The community came out in every village and began to recount the events that had occurred, and the wicked were identified easily, quickly, and efficiently. One of the defenders of the Rwandan community that was undermined by European culture is ***Gacaca***. When it was revived, the community came back together, and prosperity was restored. Rwanda is ruled by Tutsi and Hutus, setting aside the accusations that its President is long-term; this is not the problem of Rwandans, as Tutsi and Hutus serve as leaders in the government and in society. ***Gacaca*** is the defender that brought them together and judged the bad intentions through the evidence provided by each other.

***The importance of Gacaca tradition.***

The Gacaca tradition holds significant importance in the Rwandan community, especially in the context of post-genocide reconciliation and justice. Here are some key aspects:

***I. Truth and Reconciliation:*** Gacaca courts were instrumental in uncovering the truth about the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. They provided a platform for victims and perpetrators to share their stories, which helped in understanding the events and fostering reconciliation.

***II. Community Involvement:*** The Gacaca system emphasized community participation. Local community members, known as inyangamugayo (those who detest disgrace), served as judges. This involvement helped to rebuild trust and social cohesion within communities.

***III. Swift Justice:*** Given the sheer number of genocide-related cases, traditional courts would have taken decades to process them all. Gacaca courts significantly sped up the trial process, handling over a million cases and reducing the backlog in the judicial system.

***IV. Restorative Justice:*** Unlike conventional punitive justice systems, Gacaca aimed to restore harmony by focusing on reconciliation and rehabilitation. This approach helped to mend the social fabric torn apart by the genocide.

***V. Cultural Relevance:*** Gacaca is rooted in Rwandan tradition, making it a culturally appropriate method for conflict resolution. It drew on the community’s capacity to solve its own problems, reinforcing a sense of ownership and responsibility.

However, the Gacaca courts faced criticism for various reasons, including concerns about the fairness of the trials, the potential for mob justice, and the pressure on victims to forgive their perpetrators. Despite these challenges, Gacaca played a significant role in Rwanda’s post-genocide recovery, contributing to the country’s efforts to move forward and rebuild.

Overall, Gacaca was a unique approach to justice that reflected Rwanda’s specific context and needs after the civil war.

**2.The traditions of the indigenous people protect them from evil enemies.**

The division of the Kingdom of Israel after Solomon’s reign was primarily due to the actions and decisions of his son, Rehoboam. Here are the key reasons:

**I.Political and Social Factors**

***(a).Harsh Policies:*** Rehoboam’s decision to continue and even intensify his father Solomon’s harsh labor and taxation policies led to widespread discontent among the northern tribes. When the people requested relief, Rehoboam, advised by his younger counselors, responded harshly, which alienated the northern tribes.

***(b). Tribal Tensions:*** There were longstanding tensions between the northern tribes and the tribe of Judah in the south. Solomon’s reign had managed to keep these tensions in check, but Rehoboam’s actions exacerbated them, leading to the secession of the northern tribes.

**II.Spiritual and Religious Factors**

***(a).Idolatry:*** Solomon’s later years were marked by idolatry, as he built high places for the gods of his foreign wives. This idolatry continued under Rehoboam and was a significant factor in the spiritual decline of Israel.

**(b).Disobedience to God’s Commands**: The Israelites repeatedly disobeyed God’s commands, turning to other gods and neglecting the covenant. This disobedience led to a loss of divine protection and favor.

**(c). Prophetic Warnings Ignored:** Prophets like Ahijah warned of the consequences of idolatry and disobedience, but these warnings were largely ignored. The division of the kingdom was seen as a fulfillment of these prophetic warnings.

**III.Consequences**

***(a).Loss of Unity:*** The division weakened the once-united kingdom, making both Israel (the northern kingdom) and Judah (the southern kingdom) more vulnerable to external threats.

***(b).Conquest and Exile:*** The northern kingdom of Israel eventually fell to the Assyrians in 722 BCE, and the southern kingdom of Judah fell to the Babylonians in 586 BCE. These conquests were seen as divine judgment for their continued disobedience and idolatry.

These factors collectively led to the division and eventual downfall of the Kingdom of Israel, highlighting the importance of spiritual fidelity and obedience to God’s commands.

The fall of the Kingdom of Israel, also known as the Northern Kingdom, was a significant event in ancient history. Here are the key points:

***(c).Division of the Kingdom:***After the death of King Solomon around 931 BCE, the united monarchy split into two kingdoms: Israel in the north and Judah in the south.

***(d).Assyrian Conquest:***The Kingdom of Israel faced numerous challenges, including internal strife and external threats. In 722 BCE, the Assyrian Empire, under King Shalmaneser V and later Sargon II, conquered Israel. The capital city, Samaria, fell, and many Israelites were deported, leading to the concept of the “Lost Ten Tribes.”

**IV.Where did the Israelis come from?**

The origins of the Israelites trace back to the ancient Near East, specifically the region known as Canaan, which roughly corresponds to modern-day Israel, Palestine, Lebanon, and parts of Jordan and Syria. Here are some key points about their origins:

**#Ancestral Roots**

***(a).Patriarchs:*** According to the Hebrew Bible, the Israelites are descendants of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Abraham, originally from Ur in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), is considered the founding father of the Israelite people.

***(b).Migration to Canaan:*** Abraham migrated to Canaan, where God promised him that his descendants would inherit the land. This promise was reiterated to his son Isaac and grandson Jacob (also known as Israel), whose twelve sons became the progenitors of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Israel is a cultural nation founded by God Himself. God gave them a cultural guide (the Commandments) that was to be used to face their difficulties. Remember, Israel was a foreign nation in the world after they were introduced when they came out of slavery in Egypt. Great nations like Babylon, Egypt, Assyria, and Kush were already strong because of their culture.

The nature of Israel is diverse and complex, encompassing a rich tapestry of cultures, landscapes, and histories. From the Mediterranean coastline to the arid deserts and lush hills, Israel’s geography plays a significant role in shaping its identity. The country is home to various ethnic and religious groups, including Jews, Arabs, Druze, and others, each contributing to the vibrant social fabric.

Even today Israel’s natural beauty is evident in its national parks, nature reserves, and unique ecosystems. The Dead Sea, known for its high salinity and therapeutic properties, attracts visitors from around the world. Additionally, the country’s commitment to environmental conservation is reflected in its innovative approaches to agriculture and water management.

The nature of Israel is characterized by its geographical diversity, cultural richness, and environmental initiatives.

**(V).God, the Defender of the Israelites**

Throughout the history of Israel, God is depicted as a powerful defender and protector. Here are some key examples:

**#God’s Protection and Blessings**

***(a)Exodus from Egypt:*** God delivered the Israelites from slavery in Egypt through a series of miraculous events, including the parting of the Red Sea, which allowed them to escape Pharaoh’s army.

***(b).Conquest of Canaan:*** Under Joshua’s leadership, God helped the Israelites conquer the land of Canaan, providing them with victories over much stronger enemies.

***(c).Divine Guidance:***During their journey through the wilderness, God guided the Israelites with a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, ensuring their safety and direction.

**VI.Consequences of Abandoning God (The defender)**

The Israelites lost their culture of worshiping God, which led to a breakdown in their relationship with Him. This spiritual decline resulted in the complete downfall of their nation and the loss of the strength they once had when they revered God.

***(a).Idolatry and Disobedience****:* When the Israelites turned to idolatry and disobeyed God’s commandments, they faced severe consequences. For instance, during the period of the Judges, their abandonment of God led to oppression by surrounding nations.

***(b).Division of the Kingdom:***After Solomon’s reign, the kingdom split into Israel and Judah due to idolatry and disobedience. This division weakened them and made them vulnerable to external threats.

**(c).Exile and Conquest:** The ultimate consequence of abandoning God was the conquest and exile of both kingdoms. The northern kingdom of Israel fell to the Assyrians in 722 BCE, and the southern kingdom of Judah was conquered by the Babylonians in 586 BCE.

**VII.Spiritual Lessons**

***(a).Covenant Relationship:*** The Israelites’ relationship with God was based on a covenant that required their faithfulness. When they upheld this covenant, they experienced God’s protection and blessings.

***(b).Prophetic Warnings:*** Prophets like Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel warned the Israelites about the consequences of their disobedience and called them to return to God. Ignoring these warnings led to their downfall.

These examples illustrate how God’s protection was contingent on the Israelites’ faithfulness to Him. When they followed His commandments, they thrived; when they abandoned Him, they faced dire consequence**.**

**3.The fall of the Black man**

In the vast expanse of history, the ancient Egyptians have long been a subject of fascination and debate. One of the most contentious topics is the racial identity of these early inhabitants. Were they black Africans or lighter-skinned people? This narrative explores the arguments and evidence presented by those who believe that the ancient Egyptians were indeed black.

The debate over the racial identity of the ancient Egyptians is not new. It has been fueled by various historical, archaeological, and anthropological findings. Proponents of the theory that ancient Egyptians were black often cite the works of scholars like Cheikh Anta Diop and Ivan Van Sertima. These scholars argue that the civilization of ancient Egypt was fundamentally African in its origins and development.

**Historical Evidence:**

One of the primary pieces of evidence cited by proponents is the writings of ancient historians. Herodotus, a Greek historian who visited Egypt in the 5th century BCE, described the Egyptians as having “black skin and woolly hair”. This description aligns with the physical characteristics commonly associated with black Africans.

Additionally, the term “Kemet,” which the ancient Egyptians used to refer to their land, translates to “the black land.” While some argue this refers to the fertile soil of the Nile Valley, others believe it signifies the skin color of the people.

Archaeological evidence also supports the theory. Statues and carvings from ancient Egypt often depict people with dark skin. The famous bust of Queen Nefertiti, for example, shows her with distinctly African features. Similarly, the Great Sphinx of Giza, with its broad nose and full lips, is often cited as evidence of African ancestry.

**Genetic Studies;**

Recent genetic studies have added another layer to the debate. DNA analysis of mummies has revealed a complex genetic heritage, with significant African ancestry. A study published in “Nature Communications” in 2017 found that ancient Egyptians had a closer genetic relationship to populations in the Near East and sub-Saharan Africa than to modern Egyptians.

Cultural connections between ancient Egypt and other African civilizations further support the theory. The similarities in religious practices, art, and architecture between ancient Egypt and Nubia, for example, suggest a shared cultural heritage. The Nubians, who lived to the south of Egypt, were undeniably black Africans, and their influence on Egyptian culture is well-documented.

The debate over the racial identity of the ancient Egyptians is complex and multifaceted. While there is evidence to support both sides, the arguments presented by those who believe the ancient Egyptians were black are compelling. From historical descriptions and archaeological findings to genetic studies and cultural connections, there is a wealth of evidence suggesting that the people who built one of the world’s greatest civilizations were indeed black Africans.

**The mark of Black men.**

In the grand tapestry of human history, the ancient Egyptians stand out as pioneers of scientific and technological advancements. If we accept the premise that the ancient Egyptians were black, then it follows that black people were among the first to bring about significant scientific and technological progress. This narrative delves into the remarkable achievements of ancient Egypt, showcasing how their innovations continue to astonish us today.

**The Dawn of Scientific Thought:**

Ancient Egypt, often referred to as the cradle of civilization, was a beacon of knowledge and innovation. The Egyptians were among the first to develop a writing system, known as hieroglyphics, which allowed them to record their history, culture, and scientific knowledge. This system of writing was not only a tool for communication but also a means to document their extensive understanding of the natural world.

**Architectural Marvels:**

One of the most iconic symbols of ancient Egyptian ingenuity is the Great Pyramid of Giza. Constructed around 2580–2560 BCE, this architectural marvel remains one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The precision with which the pyramid was built, using massive limestone blocks, continues to baffle modern engineers. The alignment of the pyramid with the cardinal points and its astronomical significance demonstrate the Egyptians’ advanced understanding of geometry and astronomy.

**Medical Pioneers:**

The ancient Egyptians were also pioneers in the field of medicine. They practiced surgery, dentistry, and had a profound understanding of anatomy. The Edwin Smith Papyrus, dating back to around 1600 BCE, is one of the oldest known medical texts. It details various surgical procedures and treatments, showcasing the Egyptians’ advanced medical knowledge. They used natural remedies and performed complex surgeries, such as trepanation, which involved drilling holes into the skull to treat head injuries.

**Innovations in Agriculture:**

Agriculture was the backbone of ancient Egyptian society, and their innovations in this field were groundbreaking. They developed an intricate irrigation system to harness the waters of the Nile River, ensuring a stable food supply. The shaduf, a hand-operated device for lifting water, and the construction of canals and basins for irrigation are testaments to their ingenuity. These advancements allowed them to cultivate crops such as wheat, barley, and flax, which were essential for their economy and daily life.

**Mathematical Achievements**

The ancient Egyptians made significant contributions to mathematics. They developed a decimal system and used fractions extensively. Their understanding of geometry was crucial for land surveying, especially after the annual flooding of the Nile. The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus, dating back to around 1650 BCE, contains numerous mathematical problems and solutions, illustrating their sophisticated mathematical knowledge.

**Astronomical Insights:**

Astronomy played a vital role in ancient Egyptian culture. They meticulously observed the stars and planets, developing a calendar based on the lunar and solar cycles. This calendar, which included 365 days divided into 12 months, was remarkably accurate and influenced the development of the modern calendar. Their astronomical observations were also crucial for agricultural planning and religious ceremonies.

**The Legacy of Black Innovators:**

If we embrace the idea that the ancient Egyptians were black, it underscores the profound impact that black innovators have had on the world. The achievements of ancient Egypt laid the foundation for many aspects of modern science and technology. From their architectural feats and medical advancements to their agricultural innovations and mathematical prowess, the contributions of these early black scientists and engineers continue to resonate through the ages.

The narrative of ancient Egypt is a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of black people. Their scientific and technological achievements were not only ahead of their time but also laid the groundwork for future advancements. By recognizing the contributions of ancient Egyptians, we honor the legacy of black innovators who have shaped the course of human history. Their story is a powerful reminder that the roots of scientific discovery and technological progress run deep in the rich soil of African civilization.

This narrative, while not exhaustive, provides a glimpse into the arguments and evidence that fuel this ongoing debate. It is a testament to the rich and diverse history of Africa and its people.

The indigenous Black Egyptians experienced a significant loss of their nation, culture, and many of the great achievements they had worked on for centuries. Here are some key points:

**Historical Context**

***(a).Foreign Invasions:*** Over the centuries, Egypt faced numerous invasions by foreign powers, including the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Each of these invasions brought changes to the political and cultural landscape of Egypt.

***(b).Hellenization:*** The conquest by Alexander the Great in 332 BCE and the subsequent rule of the Ptolemaic dynasty led to the Hellenization of Egypt. Greek culture and language became dominant, overshadowing native Egyptian traditions.

***(c).Roman Rule:***When Egypt became a province of the Roman Empire in 30 BCE, further cultural assimilation occurred. Roman customs and governance structures were imposed, further eroding the indigenous culture.

***(d).Loss of Language:*** The widespread use of Greek and later Latin led to the decline of the Egyptian language. Hieroglyphics, once the script of the elite, fell out of use, and much of the ancient knowledge encoded in it was lost.

***(e). Religious Changes:*** The introduction of new religions, including Christianity and later Islam, transformed the religious landscape of Egypt. Many of the traditional Egyptian religious practices and beliefs were abandoned.

***(f).Economic Exploitation:*** The foreign rulers often exploited Egypt’s resources for their own benefit, leading to economic decline and hardship for the native population.

**Legacy and Resilience**

Despite these challenges, the legacy of ancient Egypt’s contributions to civilization.

**4.The poison of religions in society.**

Religion is the worst thing among the things introduced into the life of society. The truth is that religion is a political system that humbles people’s souls with the fear of judgment and torture, which is not true, and neither did God mean it that way. It was God who created people and their origins and let them spread over the earth with the plan to fill the whole earth.

People should know God and worship Him according to the good traditions they have. Unfortunately, religions only carry the cultures of certain communities and force others to follow those cultures under the pretext that doing so is piety. For example, religious clothing, religious languages, and foods are some of the bad things used by religion to destroy the culture of the place.

**5.Religious fights each other and destroy culture.**

Throughout history, the intersection of religion and culture has often led to the destruction of cultural heritage. This narrative explores how religious motivations have led to the erasure of cultural identities, providing specific examples to illustrate this phenomenon.

The Impact of Religious Zeal on Cultural Heritage:

Religious fervor has, at times, driven groups to destroy cultural artifacts and sites that they deem heretical or contrary to their beliefs. This destruction is not merely physical but also an assault on the cultural identity and history of the affected communities.

**The Destruction of the Buddhas of Bamiyan:**

One of the most infamous examples of religiously motivated cultural destruction is the demolition of the Buddhas of Bamiyan in Afghanistan. These monumental statues, carved into the cliffs of the Bamiyan Valley, stood for over 1,500 years as symbols of the region’s Buddhist heritage. In 2001, the Taliban, driven by their interpretation of Islamic teachings, used explosives to obliterate these statues. The Taliban viewed the Buddhas as idols, which they believed were forbidden by Islam. This act of iconoclasm was not only a loss of invaluable art but also a blow to the cultural history of Afghanistan.

**The Ruins of Palmyra**

Another stark example is the destruction of Palmyra, an ancient city in Syria. Palmyra was a UNESCO World Heritage site, renowned for its Greco-Roman architecture and historical significance. In 2015, the Islamic State (ISIS) captured Palmyra and systematically destroyed many of its ancient structures, including the Temple of Bel and the Arch of Triumph. ISIS justified their actions by claiming that these monuments were symbols of paganism and idolatry, which they sought to eradicate. The loss of Palmyra’s heritage was a devastating blow to global cultural history and a tragic example of how religious extremism can lead to cultural genocide.

**The Spanish Conquest of the Americas.**

The Spanish conquest of the Americas in the 16th century also saw the widespread destruction of indigenous cultures. Driven by a desire to spread Christianity, Spanish conquistadors demolished temples, idols, and other cultural artifacts of the native civilizations. The Aztec and Inca empires, among others, saw their rich cultural heritage systematically dismantled. The Spanish replaced indigenous religious symbols with Christian ones, often building churches on the ruins of temples. This cultural erasure was part of a broader strategy to convert the native populations to Christianity and suppress their traditional beliefs.

**The Destruction of Sufi Shrines in Libya**

In more recent times, the destruction of Sufi shrines in Libya highlights the ongoing conflict between different interpretations of Islam. Sufism, a mystical branch of Islam, has long been targeted by more orthodox Islamic groups. In 2012, several Sufi shrines in Libya, including the revered Sidi Abdul-Salam al-Asmar al-Fituri shrine, were destroyed by Salafist militants. These militants viewed the veneration of saints and the practices associated with Sufism as heretical. The destruction of these shrines was not only an attack on physical structures but also an attempt to erase the cultural and religious practices of the Sufi community.

**The Cultural Revolution in China:**

The Cultural Revolution in China (1966-1976) was a period of intense social and political upheaval, during which the Chinese Communist Party sought to eradicate traditional cultural elements. Led by Mao Zedong, the movement aimed to enforce communist ideology by destroying the “Four Olds”: old customs, old culture, old habits, and old ideas. Religious sites, artifacts, and practices were particularly targeted. Temples, monasteries, and churches were destroyed or repurposed, and religious practices were banned. This campaign led to the loss of countless cultural treasures and significantly altered the cultural landscape of China.

The destruction of cultural heritage due to religious motivations is a tragic and recurring theme in human history. From the Buddhas of Bamiyan to the ruins of Palmyra, the Spanish conquest of the Americas, the destruction of Sufi shrines in Libya, and the Cultural Revolution in China, these acts of cultural vandalism have left indelible scars on the affected communities. They serve as stark reminders of the need to protect and preserve cultural heritage, not only for its historical and artistic value but also for its role in maintaining the cultural identity and continuity of societies.

Absolutely, we can delve into the history of various groups and tribes around the world, highlighting their strengths and downfalls and examining the factors that led to their decline. This exploration can also touch on how some groups blamed others for their downfall. However, the key point is understanding how the fragmentation caused by each group seeing itself as unique led to widespread insecurity globally. Here’s a detailed discussion in English, expanded into more than three paragraphs:

Throughout history, the rise and fall of various groups and tribes have shaped the world we live in today. These groups, each with their unique strengths and cultural identities, have often experienced periods of great power followed by significant decline. Understanding the reasons behind these shifts can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of human societies.

One of the primary factors contributing to the downfall of many powerful groups has been internal division. When a group begins to see itself as superior or fundamentally different from others, it can lead to fragmentation. This sense of exceptionalism often breeds conflict within the group, weakening its unity and making it vulnerable to external threats. For example, the Roman Empire, once a formidable force, eventually crumbled under the weight of internal strife and division. The fall of the Aztec Empire, for instance, was hastened by internal dissent and the exploitation of these divisions by Spanish conquerors.

The broader implication of these historical patterns is the pervasive sense of insecurity that arises when groups fail to recognize their interconnectedness. When each group views itself as the sole possessor of truth or superiority, it creates an environment of distrust and competition. This lack of mutual respect and understanding can lead to conflicts that destabilize entire regions. The ongoing conflicts in various parts of the world today can often be traced back to such deep-seated divisions and the failure to embrace a more inclusive and cooperative approach.

In conclusion, the history of human societies is a testament to the dangers of division and the importance of unity. By learning from the past, we can strive to build a more secure and harmonious world where differences are celebrated rather than feared and where cooperation replaces conflict.

**6.The essence of human nature:**

The defender of humanity should not be something external, but rather an internal state and understanding of the surrounding environment, the ability to use resources for mutual benefit, and an inner intention aimed at human unity. The problem is that humans lack the first two qualities, which leads them to seek external things for protection. Unfortunately, instead of having an external enemy, humans became enemies of their own selves first, and then enemies of each other.

This internal conflict manifests in various ways, from personal struggles with self-worth and purpose to larger societal issues such as greed, corruption, and violence. When individuals fail to recognize their intrinsic value and the interconnectedness of all people, they often resort to actions that harm themselves and others. This cycle of self-destruction and mutual antagonism perpetuates a world where fear and mistrust dominate.

To break this cycle, it is essential for individuals to cultivate self-awareness and empathy. By understanding their own emotions and motivations, people can begin to address their internal conflicts and develop healthier relationships with themselves and others. This process involves not only introspection but also a commitment to personal growth and the well-being of the community. Furthermore, fostering a sense of unity and cooperation is crucial. When people work together toward common goals, they can create a more just and equitable society.

This requires a shift in perspective from seeing others as competitors or threats to viewing them as partners in the journey of life. By embracing diversity and recognizing the unique contributions of each individual, humanity can build a foundation of mutual respect and support. Ultimately, the true defender of humanity lies within each person. It is the collective effort of individuals striving for self-improvement and harmonious coexistence that will lead to a more peaceful and prosperous world. By nurturing the qualities of understanding, compassion, and collaboration, we can overcome the challenges that divide us and create a future where all people can thrive.

**7.The True Defender of Any Society: Its Authentic Culture**

The foundation of any society’s identity and strength lies in its authentic culture. Culture serves as the natural defender of a community, offering values, customs, and practices that protect the dignity, cohesion, and uniqueness of its people. When culture thrives authentically—rooted in mutual respect, inclusivity, and moral values—it fosters harmony and earns the admiration and reliance of other societies. However, when culture is corrupted by oppressive elements, it ceases to be a defender and becomes a tool for division and exploitation.

Authentic culture nurtures a sense of belonging, teaching communities to value their heritage and respect their role in the world. It inspires innovation, creativity, and cooperation, allowing communities to thrive while preserving their unique identities. For example, many indigenous societies developed cultural practices that emphasized environmental stewardship, community sharing, and peaceful coexistence, making their traditions essential for societal stability. Such cultures are naturally respected and often sought out as sources of wisdom and inspiration.

On the other hand, oppressive or forced cultures undermine the very essence of societal defense. When culture becomes a tool for domination or control, it fails to inspire loyalty or pride. Cultures that perpetuate hatred, violence, or exclusion erode the trust and solidarity necessary for a community to thrive. Such cultures often arise from the agendas of greedy leaders or rulers who manipulate traditions to maintain power. These leaders enforce harmful norms as a means of silencing dissent and protecting their own interests, rather than serving the well-being of the people.

A strong culture is one that persuades by its inherent beauty, wisdom, and practicality—not one that coerces obedience through fear or violence. Cultures that rely on force to gain adherence reveal their inherent weakness and lack of authenticity. As history has shown, such systems ultimately collapse under the weight of their own contradictions. For instance, colonial powers often imposed foreign cultures on indigenous populations, leading to resistance, rebellion, and the eventual rejection of those imposed norms. A culture that does not inspire love and respect cannot endure as a true defender of society.

Communities with oppressive cultural practices often find themselves seeking new defenders to replace the failed systems. This need arises when the cultural foundation no longer aligns with the values and aspirations of the people. For example, societies that cling to traditions of exclusion or inequality hinder progress and risk alienating their members. In such cases, individuals and communities look for alternative sources of guidance, whether through reforming their traditions or adopting new frameworks that prioritize justice, freedom, and respect.

In conclusion, authentic culture is the most important defender of any society, safeguarding its integrity and promoting mutual respect and cooperation. However, cultures that oppress, divide, or fail to inspire are not true defenders but tools of exploitation. Communities must remain vigilant, ensuring their traditions uphold justice, equality, and dignity, and rejecting any cultural practices that serve as shields for tyranny or oppression. True cultural defense comes from the strength of values that unite and uplift, rather than from coercion or manipulation.

**8.The Role of Religion in Historical and Modern Conflicts**

Throughout history, religion has been a significant factor in some of the most devastating conflicts and societal divisions. While it is often intended to guide people toward morality, peace, and understanding, religion has also been misused to justify violence, oppression, and intolerance. The competing claims of religious groups to possess the ultimate truth about God have fueled wars, massacres, and deep societal rifts, often under the guise of defending faith or promoting divine will.

One of the earliest examples of religious conflict is the Crusades (1096–1291), a series of wars between Christians and Muslims over control of the Holy Land. These wars led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people and left lasting animosity between the two religions. Similarly, the Thirty Years’ War (1618–1648) in Europe, primarily between Catholic and Protestant states, caused widespread devastation, with millions of lives lost in the name of defending religious orthodoxy.

In modern times, religious differences continue to spark conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, deeply rooted in religious claims to land and identity, remains a volatile issue with significant loss of life and displacement. In India, religious tensions between Hindus and Muslims have led to riots, killings, and ongoing political strife. Events such as the partition of India in 1947 highlight how religious division can result in mass violence and displacement, with millions killed or forced to migrate based on their faith.

Religious extremism has further intensified violence in contemporary society. Groups like ISIS have carried out brutal acts of terrorism under the banner of Islam, targeting not only non-Muslims but also Muslims who do not align with their ideology. Similarly, other religious extremists, such as those involved in anti-abortion violence in the United States, justify their actions as being divinely mandated, showing how religion can distort moral reasoning and lead to destructive behavior.

The belief in the superiority of one religion over others often dehumanizes those who follow different faiths. This dehumanization has led to genocides, such as the Armenian Genocide (1915–1917), where Christian Armenians were targeted by the Ottoman Empire, or the Holocaust (1941–1945), in which six million Jews were murdered under Nazi ideology that intertwined religious prejudice with political power. Such atrocities highlight how religion, when weaponized, becomes a tool for justifying inhumane acts.

Religious conflict also undermines societal harmony by eroding mutual respect and the value of human dignity. When one group views others as inferior or as enemies of their faith, it creates an environment ripe for discrimination, segregation, and violence. Even today, accusations of blasphemy in some countries have led to mob violence and extrajudicial killings, further emphasizing how religion can be manipulated to suppress dissent and silence minority voices.

Ultimately, the misuse of religion to justify violence and division exposes the dangers of conflating faith with power and control. When religion becomes a tool for asserting dominance rather than promoting understanding and coexistence, it loses its essence and becomes a source of destruction rather than peace. True spirituality, as exemplified by figures like Jesus Christ, seeks to unite people in love and respect, transcending the divisions that religion often perpetuates.

**9.Why Religion Can Be a Cause of Societal Destruction**

Religion, while often intended as a path to connect humanity with God, has historically been a source of division, oppression, and destruction in societies. At its core, religion is a system of beliefs, rules, and rituals created by humans as a way to relate to the divine. However, these systems, when misused, become tools of control, manipulation, and exclusion, leading to significant harm within communities.

One of the main reasons religion can cause societal destruction is its tendency to prioritize rules over relationships. Many religious systems impose rigid structures and traditions that often ignore the spiritual well-being of individuals. These rules can become oppressive, marginalizing those who fail to conform and creating an atmosphere of judgment rather than love and understanding. Jesus addressed this issue directly, opposing the Pharisees and religious leaders of His time, who placed heavy burdens on people without offering them true freedom. “They tie up heavy, cumbersome loads and put them on other people’s shoulders, but they themselves are not willing to lift a finger to move them.” (Matthew 23:4).

Another destructive aspect of religion is its potential to fuel divisions and conflicts. Throughout history, religious differences have been at the heart of wars, persecutions, and societal unrest. Instead of uniting people under the shared purpose of worshiping God, religion often divides them into opposing groups, each claiming to possess the ultimate truth. This competition for dominance has led to countless acts of violence and injustice, perpetuating cycles of hatred and mistrust.

Religion can also stifle individual and communal growth when it becomes a barrier to freedom. By focusing on external rituals and practices, it can prevent people from experiencing the transformative power of a personal relationship with God. Jesus Himself came to set people free from such limitations, offering a new way of living that was not bound by religious law. “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed.” (John 8:36). His message was not about abolishing cultural identities but about removing the chains of religious oppression and leading people to true spiritual freedom.

Lastly, religion becomes destructive when it seeks to replace God rather than lead people to Him. Many religious leaders and institutions have misused their authority to control populations, using fear and guilt as tools of manipulation. Jesus condemned such practices, calling out leaders who exploited their positions for personal gain while neglecting the people they were meant to serve. “Woe to you, teachers of the law and Pharisees, you hypocrites! You shut the door of the kingdom of heaven in people’s faces. You yourselves do not enter, nor will you let those enter who are trying to.” (Matthew 23:13).

In conclusion, religion often becomes destructive when it is misused to control, divide, or oppress rather than guide people to the truth of God. Jesus Christ provides an alternative to religion—a way of living that is rooted in love, freedom, and relationship with God. His teachings remind us that true worship is not about following rituals but about knowing and serving the Creator with sincerity and truth.

**10. The Rise of a Righteous Leader: Reclaiming Humanity through Compassionate Systems**

Culture has long been regarded as the bedrock of society, a guiding force meant to protect, nurture, and shape human communities. However, in recent times, culture has fallen short of its protective role, unable to shield people from the destructive forces of greed, hatred, and internal strife. The failure of culture to maintain societal harmony has called for a new and robust approach—a visionary leader who can restore humanity’s lost values and establish systems grounded in love, integrity, and mutual respect.

**The Role of Culture in Protecting Society**

Culture was designed to serve as the moral compass of society, creating a sense of identity and belonging. It provided traditions, norms, and practices that safeguarded the well-being of individuals and communities. Yet, over time, the essence of culture has been diluted. Negative emotions such as envy, anger, and selfishness have corrupted its core, leading to the degradation of its once noble ideals. For instance, practices that once symbolized unity now foster division, and what was meant to heal wounds has, in some cases, deepened them.

This shift has rendered many cultural practices obsolete or even harmful, leaving societies vulnerable to chaos and moral decay. The protective shield that culture was meant to provide has been compromised, exposing people to the harsh realities of modern challenges. The inability of culture to adapt and address these issues underscores the urgent need for an alternative solution.

**11.The Failure of Culture to Sustain Harmony**

One of the key reasons culture has failed is its susceptibility to human flaws. When individuals prioritize personal gain over collective well-being, even the most well-intentioned traditions can be manipulated to serve selfish agendas. This has led to the exploitation of cultural practices, turning them into tools of oppression, discrimination, and division. Furthermore, the rapid pace of globalization and technological advancement has further eroded cultural values, leaving a vacuum that breeds moral disorientation.

As a result, the trust in culture as a unifying and protective force has waned. Many communities now view cultural practices as outdated or irrelevant, further deepening societal fragmentation. This loss of faith in culture has created an urgent need for a transformative solution—one that goes beyond preserving traditions and focuses on healing and restoring the human spirit.

**12.The Need for a Righteous Leader**

In the wake of culture’s failure, the emergence of a righteous leader is imperative. This leader must possess the ability to transcend cultural limitations and address the root causes of societal issues. Such a leader would be guided by principles of integrity, compassion, and empathy. They would prioritize the well-being of the people, working to mend broken systems and restore a sense of humanity.

A righteous leader would focus on healing hearts, recognizing that true change begins within individuals. By fostering a culture of forgiveness, understanding, and love, they would inspire communities to rebuild trust and unity. Moreover, this leader would work to establish systems that promote fairness, justice, and inclusivity, ensuring that everyone has a place in the societal framework.

**Reclaiming Humanity through Compassionate Systems**

To achieve lasting change, it is essential to create systems rooted in love and respect for human dignity. These systems must prioritize the needs of the people over rigid adherence to outdated traditions. Education, healthcare, and governance should be reimagined to reflect values of empathy and collaboration. For example, education systems could emphasize emotional intelligence and moral development alongside academic achievement. Governance structures could focus on participatory decision-making, allowing communities to have a voice in shaping their future.

The restoration of humanity requires a shift in mindset—from competition to cooperation, from division to unity. A righteous leader would spearhead this transformation, guiding society toward a future where cultural practices align with universal values of kindness, justice, and mutual respect.

The failure of culture to protect society has highlighted the need for a new approach. A righteous leader, equipped with the power to heal hearts and restore humanity’s core values, can pave the way for a brighter future. By creating systems that emphasize love and integrity, such a leader would not only defend the lives of the people but also inspire a cultural renaissance. In this new era, humanity would thrive, united by compassion and a shared commitment to the greater good.

**13.The Divine Purpose of Diversity Among Humanity**

*God distinguished human beings by tribes, cultures, and perspectives for a profound reason:*

**I.To create the beauty of life’s diversity**

People with unique abilities and traits could thrive in harmony with their environments. The natural conditions shaped their external appearances and expressions, reflecting their internal strengths, while their surroundings narrated stories of ancestral wealth and the richness of their inherited resources to outsiders. “So God created mankind in His own image, in the image of God He created them; male and female He created them.” (Genesis 1:27)

**II.To inspire collaboration and unity through differences**

By designing humanity with varying cultures, traditions, and viewpoints, God encouraged individuals to learn from one another, share wisdom, and build stronger communities through mutual understanding. “There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.” (Galatians 3:28)

**III.To promote resilience and adaptation**

Different environments required different strengths and solutions, fostering innovation and creativity among humanity. This ensured that human beings would not only survive but also flourish in diverse settings. “Each of you should use whatever gift you have received to serve others, as faithful stewards of God’s grace in its various forms.” (1 Peter 4:10)

**IV.To emphasize the interconnectedness of creation**

Despite differences in appearance, culture, or perspective, all humans share the same fundamental origin and purpose. This interconnectedness reminds us of the need for respect, empathy, and stewardship of the earth and its resources. “From one man He made all the nations, that they should inhabit the whole earth; and He marked out their appointed times in history and the boundaries of their lands.” (Acts 17:26)

**V.To encourage interdependence and mutual respect**

God designed humanity to rely on one another, recognizing that each group or individual possesses unique abilities. Every group should see others as important and capable of providing support in solving specific problems. Challenges or situations that may seem impossible for one community can be solved when others contribute their strengths. “The eye cannot say to the hand, ‘I don’t need you!’ And the head cannot say to the feet, ‘I don’t need you!’ On the contrary, those parts of the body that seem to be weaker are indispensable.” (1 Corinthians 12:21-22)

**VI.To reveal the grandeur of His creation**

The diversity among humans is a reflection of God’s infinite creativity and power, allowing humanity to witness His glory through the uniqueness found in every individual and culture. “How good and pleasant it is when God’s people live together in unity!” (Psalm 133:1)

These points show that God’s intention behind human diversity is to foster collaboration, respect, interdependence, and to highlight the beauty of His creation in the way we are interconnected despite our differences.

**14.The Defender: Christ’s Call for True Freedom Beyond Religion**

In the course of human history, religions and foreign ideologies often interfere with the natural flow of life and stability in various cultures. They introduce structures and systems that can sometimes disrupt the security and unity of societies. But, when we consider Jesus Christ’s mission on earth, we find a different approach: He did not come to enforce or propagate a particular religion, nor did He aim to destroy or change the natural way of life for the people He encountered. Instead, He came as a defender—a defender of truth, a defender of human dignity, and a defender of people’s spiritual freedom.

**Christ as the Defender of True Worship**

Jesus did not seek to establish new religious systems or impose a new way of worship on people. He understood that religious practices were part of the cultural expression of people’s faith, but He also saw the limitations and distortions within them. The religious systems of His time had become burdened with traditions and rules that obscured the true essence of God’s will for humanity. For Jesus, the issue was not religion itself, but the true understanding of God. He did not want religion to dominate people’s lives as a way of leading them to God, but rather, He desired for people to know the truth about God, the Father, and to come to Him freely.

Jesus was distinctly different from the religious leaders of His time. While they were focused on external rituals and rules, Jesus emphasized the internal transformation of the heart. His call was not for people to join a new religious group but to follow Him, the true way to the Father. *“I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” (John 14:6). In these words, Jesus declared that He was the only path to God—not a religious system, but a relationship with Him that transcended all boundaries and religious practices.*

**15. Freedom from the Shackles of Religious Systems**

Jesus’ role as the defender is seen in His challenge to the prevailing religious norms that burdened the people. He did not come to destroy culture or to impose a new system of worship but to free people from the oppressive religious systems that had long dominated their lives. Jesus, by His life and teachings, sought to replace rigid religious rituals with a deeper, personal relationship with God. *“Come to me, all you who are weary and burdened, and I will give you rest.” (Matthew 11:28).* This call was an invitation to freedom—a freedom from the chains of religious law and the burdens of man-made rules.

Jesus’ defense of people lay not in changing their cultural practices or traditions, but in releasing them from the chains of legalistic religion. He knew that many had become slaves to religious customs and societal norms that did not lead them closer to God. His role was to offer them the truth of who God is, and by doing so, to set them free to worship Him in spirit and in truth.

**The Call to Follow Him, Not Religion**

Another key aspect of Jesus’ role as a defender is His mission to spread the message of discipleship. He did not send His followers to preach religion; rather, He sent them to make disciples. He instructed His followers to go into all the world, teaching people not to follow a set of religious practices but to follow Him. *“Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.” (Matthew 28:19).* This clarifies that the ultimate goal of Jesus was not the spread of a religion, but the expansion of a relationship with Him as the way to eternal life.

Jesus’ invitation to follow Him was revolutionary because it was not tied to any particular religious system, ethnic group, or cultural practice. He came to offer a personal relationship with God that was open to everyone, regardless of their background or culture. He was a defender of true freedom, offering a way to know God directly and intimately, without the constraints of religious traditions that often distorted the truth.

**16.Jesus: The Defender of Human Dignity**

One of the most profound aspects of Jesus’ life was His defense of human dignity. He saw the potential in each person, regardless of their social, cultural, or religious background. Jesus never sought to change people’s cultural identities, but rather, He sought to restore the dignity and worth that had been lost through sin and societal oppression. He did not require people to abandon their heritage or traditions to follow Him. Instead, He invited them to embrace the truth and live in freedom.

In His interactions, Jesus never sought to undermine the cultural practices of the people He encountered. He understood that culture, for many, was a significant part of their identity. However, He called people to a higher understanding, inviting them to see the kingdom of God as something that transcended their cultural differences and religious practices. Jesus defended the idea that every person, regardless of their identity or background, had a place in God’s kingdom.

**Christ’s Impact Beyond Religion**

Jesus’ message was clear: He did not come to establish a new religion, nor did He want religion to be the dominating force in people’s lives. Instead, He came to offer a relationship with God that was grounded in truth, love, and freedom. This message was in stark contrast to the religious leaders of His time, who had created systems of worship and laws that were more about control and power than about genuine spiritual growth. Jesus’ defense was for the freedom of the individual—freedom to know God, freedom to live in truth, and freedom to experience the love and grace of God without the constraints of religious oppression.

Jesus defended people not by upholding or promoting religion but by offering them the truth that would set them free from religious bondage. His teachings continue to challenge religious systems that prioritize rules over relationships and control over spiritual freedom. Through His life, death, and resurrection, Jesus has proven to be the ultimate defender—a defender who sought to liberate humanity from the destructive power of religion, offering instead the gift of eternal life through a relationship with God.

**17.Jesus: A Lifelong Defender of True Freedom**

Jesus Christ continues to be the ultimate defender of humanity, offering a path to freedom that transcends the boundaries of culture, religion, and tradition. His life demonstrated that true worship and spiritual growth do not require adherence to rigid systems but a heart aligned with God’s truth. His mission was not to enforce conformity but to provide clarity about the nature of God and the relationship He desires with all humanity.

By freeing people from the constraints of religious oppression, Jesus opened the way for individuals to live with dignity, purpose, and authenticity. His call to follow Him was not a demand for cultural abandonment but an invitation to discover the fullness of life in God’s kingdom. In Jesus, we see the perfect defender—one who seeks not to dominate but to liberate, one who does not destroy but restores, and one who transforms without erasing identity.

The message of Jesus remains timeless: freedom is found not in religion or systems but in truth. As He said, *“Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.” (John 8:32). This truth continues to challenge, inspire, and defend humanity across generations.*

**18.The Myth of Modern Civilization: Rediscovering True Values Through Christ**

Today, the world prides itself on the advancement of modern civilization, celebrating technological progress, globalization, and increased connectivity. However, a deeper examination reveals that what is often referred to as "civilization" lacks the depth of authenticity and values that once defined human societies. In truth, modernity has eroded much of the cultural and moral foundations that allowed communities to thrive with purpose and identity. The result is a world where people are disconnected not only from their roots but also from themselves, longing for a sense of meaning that material progress alone cannot provide.

**The Disappearance of Authentic Cultures**

In the past, societies around the world were deeply rooted in their unique traditions, values, and way of life. Communities flourished within their cultural frameworks, governed by customs that reflected their environment, history, and spirituality. For example, African societies were characterized by communal living, respect for elders, and an intrinsic connection to nature. Similarly, European cultures carried distinct traditions rooted in craftsmanship, family values, and localized governance. These were not merely practices but identities that shaped how people viewed themselves and their purpose in the world.

However, the rise of colonialism, industrialization, and globalization disrupted these authentic ways of life. Colonial powers imposed foreign systems on indigenous peoples, dismissing their traditions as primitive and replacing them with imported cultures that often served the interests of the colonizers. Over time, many communities abandoned their customs, not by choice but under pressure to conform to external standards. Today, the effects of these disruptions are evident in the loss of native languages, traditional practices, and the diminishing sense of identity among many groups worldwide.

Even in regions like Europe, where industrialization originated, the pursuit of progress has led to a loss of local traditions and communal values. The global standardization of lifestyles—driven by consumerism and technological dependence—has created a homogenized world where diversity is reduced to surface-level aesthetics, rather than deeply held values.

**Civilization Without Values: A Hollow Existence**

Despite the technological marvels and economic progress of today’s world, society faces unprecedented levels of discontent, anxiety, and purposelessness. The reason lies in the abandonment of values that once guided human life. In traditional societies, values such as respect, humility, honesty, and accountability formed the foundation of relationships and decision-making. People understood their place in the community and their role in contributing to the greater good.

Modern civilization, however, often prioritizes individualism, material success, and instant gratification over communal well-being and moral integrity. As a result, people are left searching for meaning in fleeting achievements or superficial pleasures, which cannot satisfy the deeper longing for purpose. This hollowness is evident in rising mental health issues, broken families, and increasing societal polarization.

**Jesus as the Restorer of Purpose and Identity**

Amid this loss of authenticity and values, Jesus Christ stands as the ultimate restorer of what has been lost. Unlike human systems that impose conformity or destroy cultural diversity, Jesus invites individuals to discover their true identity and purpose through a personal relationship with Him. His message transcends cultural and historical boundaries, offering a universal truth that brings freedom, not oppression.

Jesus provides a foundation for living that restores the dignity and uniqueness of each individual. By knowing who they are in Christ, people gain the confidence to live authentically, free from the need to conform to external pressures. As Jesus Himself declared, “Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free” (John 8:32). This freedom enables individuals to reclaim their sense of purpose and align their lives with the unique calling God has placed on them.

**Living in Alignment with God’s Purpose**

The purpose of life is deeply connected to an individual’s sense of identity and fulfillment. To truly thrive, a person must understand who they are and why they were created. Jesus offers this clarity, teaching that every individual is fearfully and wonderfully made, with a specific purpose that reflects God’s glory. When people embrace this truth, they find a joy and peace that no external success can provide.

Furthermore, Jesus does not call for the erasure of cultural identities but rather their redemption. In Christ, cultures can rediscover their original values—those that promote love, justice, and mutual respect—while shedding practices that harm or oppress. For example, traditional African values of community and hospitality can flourish when rooted in the teachings of Christ, while harmful practices such as tribalism and gender inequality are transformed by His message of equality and unity.

**A Return to True Civilization**

True civilization is not measured by technological advancements or economic power but by the values that govern human relationships and the sense of purpose that drives individuals and communities. Jesus invites humanity to return to this understanding, offering a path that restores both individual identity and collective harmony. His message is not about rejecting progress but about ensuring that progress is guided by principles that honor God and uplift humanity.

In conclusion, the so-called civilization of today falls short because it has abandoned the values and purpose that give life meaning. Authentic living begins with understanding one’s identity in Christ, which leads to true freedom and fulfillment. Through Jesus, humanity can reclaim the values and purpose that were lost, creating a world where cultures thrive in their uniqueness while reflecting the love and truth of their Creator.

**19. Christ Within Believers: The Defender of Divine Purpose**

At the heart of human existence lies the fundamental question: Why are we here? For believers, the answer is rooted in Jesus Christ, who not only redeems humanity but also resides within those who trust in Him. Jesus becomes the Defender of their divine purpose, the One who ensures that their lives align with God’s intention for them. His presence within His followers guarantees their joy and fulfillment as they live out their ultimate purpose, serving not only themselves but also others.

**Christ as the Source of Purpose**

Every individual was created with a divine purpose—a unique calling that reflects God’s wisdom and glory. The Bible reminds us of this truth in Jeremiah 29:11, where God declares, “For I know the plans I have for you, declares the Lord, plans for welfare and not for evil, to give you a future and a hope.” However, in a world clouded by distractions, sin, and conflicting expectations, it is easy to lose sight of this purpose.

Jesus enters the lives of believers as both Savior and Guide, restoring clarity to their existence. When He said, “I am the way, the truth, and the life” (John 14:6), He affirmed that true purpose can only be discovered through Him. By abiding in Him, believers gain the assurance that their lives have meaning, rooted not in worldly achievements but in their relationship with God.

**Living with Christ as Defender**

Jesus is not only the giver of purpose but also its Defender. His presence within believers safeguards them from the forces that seek to derail their lives—be it fear, doubt, or societal pressures. As the Apostle Paul wrote, “I have been crucified with Christ and I no longer live, but Christ lives in me. The life I now live in the body, I live by faith in the Son of God” (Galatians 2:20).

With Christ living in them, believers are empowered to overcome the challenges that threaten their purpose. His Spirit provides guidance, strength, and conviction, ensuring they remain steadfast in their calling. Even in the face of adversity, they are reminded that “greater is He who is in you than he who is in the world” (1 John 4:4). This assurance allows them to persevere, knowing that their purpose is divinely protected.

**Joy in Fulfilling God’s Purpose**

A key aspect of living out one’s purpose is experiencing joy in fulfilling God’s will. Jesus Himself emphasized this in John 15:11: “I have told you this so that my joy may be in you and that your joy may be complete.” The joy Jesus provides is not dependent on external circumstances but flows from the confidence of knowing one’s life is aligned with God’s plan.

When believers understand their purpose, they approach life with a sense of fulfillment and peace. They find joy in serving others, knowing that their actions reflect God’s love. Whether it is caring for a family, contributing to a community, or sharing the Gospel, their purpose becomes a source of deep satisfaction. This joy also enables them to face life’s difficulties with hope, trusting that God is working through every situation for their good and His glory (Romans 8:28).

**20.Purpose Beyond the Individual**

While personal fulfillment is a significant aspect of purpose, it is not its sole focus. Jesus teaches that purpose is also about serving others and glorifying God. He demonstrated this through His life, saying, “For even the Son of Man came not to be served but to serve, and to give His life as a ransom for many” (Mark 10:45).

Similarly, believers are called to live beyond themselves, using their gifts and resources to uplift those around them. This outward focus ensures that their purpose has a lasting impact, contributing to the betterment of society and the fulfillment of God’s kingdom on earth. By living this way, they reflect Christ’s love and embody His role as the Defender of all humanity.

**Jesus as the Defender of Freedom and Identity**

At the core of Jesus’ defense of purpose is His commitment to human freedom and identity. He does not impose His will but invites individuals to embrace their true selves in Him. As He proclaimed, “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed” (John 8:36). This freedom allows believers to shed the burdens of guilt, fear, and worldly expectations, enabling them to live authentically in accordance with God’s design.

Moreover, Jesus restores identity by affirming the worth and uniqueness of every individual. In a world that often defines people by their achievements, possessions, or status, Jesus reminds His followers that they are valued simply because they are God’s creation. This understanding empowers them to pursue their purpose with confidence, free from the need for validation from others.

**Living in Alignment with God’s Design**

To live with Christ as the Defender of one’s purpose is to live in harmony with God’s design. It means embracing a life of faith, service, and joy, trusting that every moment has meaning in the grander scheme of God’s plan. It also means recognizing that purpose is not static but evolves as one grows in their relationship with Christ.

Believers are called to continuously seek God’s guidance, trusting that He will lead them to fulfill their calling. As Proverbs 3:5-6 reminds us, “Trust in the Lord with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways submit to Him, and He will make your paths straight.”

**21.The Defender of Divine Purpose: A Call to Fulfill Our True Identity in Christ**

As we conclude this exploration of Jesus Christ as the Defender of divine purpose, it becomes clear that His role transcends that of a mere Savior. He is the ultimate Defender—not only of our salvation but of the very essence of who we are and why we were created. Through His life, teachings, and sacrifice, Jesus redefines what it means to live with purpose. He remains the answer to the questions that arise from a world confused by fleeting ideologies, destructive religions, and distorted values.

In the beginning, God created humanity with a clear purpose: to love Him and one another, to live in harmony with creation, and to reflect His image in the world (Genesis 1:26–28). Yet over time, these divine purposes were clouded by sin, oppression, and the misleading ideologies of human systems. Through His work, Jesus has restored the true meaning of life, offering humanity the opportunity to rediscover and fulfill its God-given purpose.

Christ, as the Defender of Purpose, shows us that our identity is rooted in Him. He frees us from the chains of sin and religious burdens that hinder our understanding of God’s call on our lives. Through His teachings and actions, He brings clarity and restoration, calling us to live out our true purpose: to love, to serve, and to become the people God intended us to be. His purpose for us is not bound by the fleeting expectations of the world but anchored in His eternal plan. As Jesus declared, “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed” (John 8:36).

This freedom is not merely liberation from sin, but also from the limitations and distortions imposed by external forces. It is a freedom that empowers us to live boldly, knowing that we are children of God, made for a divine purpose.

The role of believers in defending divine purpose is essential. As followers of Christ, we are not only recipients of His love and grace but also agents of transformation in the world. We are called to defend the purpose of God in every aspect of our lives—reflecting His love, His justice, and His truth. The Holy Spirit equips us for this mission, strengthening us to fulfill our calling even in the face of adversity (Acts 1:8).

In this journey of living with purpose, we are constantly reminded that Jesus walks with us, empowering us to serve others, to reflect His image, and to bring His kingdom to the world. He remains our Defender, guiding us to live in alignment with God’s eternal plan and enabling us to fulfill our highest calling: to love God with all our heart, soul, and mind, and to love our neighbors as ourselves (Matthew 22:37–39).

As we move forward, let us remember: our purpose is not just a personal endeavor but a collective mission. Together, as the body of Christ, we are called to defend and uphold the divine purpose for which we were created—bringing light to a darkened world and pointing others to the true source of meaning, freedom, and fulfillment found only in Jesus Christ.

May we all embrace the calling to live out our divine purpose, with Christ as our Defender, now and always.

**The Inherent Greatness of Humanity and the Transformative Power of Christ**

Human beings are inherently valuable, with their greatness residing deep within their nature. However, due to the frailty of human existence, this inherent greatness often lacks consistency and stability. This imperfection leads to a fluctuating environment, marked by moments of progress, decline, and, at times, severe setbacks. Such variability reflects the innate human struggle to maintain excellence amidst life’s challenges and imperfections.

Yet, humanity has the potential to rise above these inconsistencies through a unique, transformative process that aligns individuals with a higher purpose. This transformation is possible through embracing Jesus Christ as the central figure and leader in one’s life. Jesus is not only a source of divine power but also a catalyst for reshaping negative perspectives, fostering personal growth, and elevating individuals to become exemplary among their peers. This essay explores how accepting Christ as Lord initiates a profound journey of personal refinement, reshaping individuals and, ultimately, entire societies.

**I.Humanity’s Struggle for Stability**

The journey of life is marked by humanity’s quest for consistency and excellence. As humans, we are prone to weaknesses and failures, often falling short of achieving and maintaining our inherent potential. The Apostle Paul addresses this human frailty in Romans 7:15, where he confesses, “I do not understand what I do. For what I want to do, I do not do, but what I hate, I do.” This internal struggle highlights the gap between human aspiration and human reality. Without intervention, this gap leads to unstable outcomes, not only for individuals but also for their environments and societies.

**II.The Unique Solution: Jesus Christ**

While human efforts often fall short, the unique solution lies in Jesus Christ. Jesus does not depend on the flawed excellence that humanity can offer. Instead, He provides a divine standard that elevates individuals to levels of greatness that they cannot achieve on their own. As 2 Corinthians 5:17 states, “Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, the new creation has come: The old has gone, the new is here!” This transformation is not merely a superficial change but a profound renewal that begins from within, empowering individuals to live with purpose, integrity, and strength.

**III.The Process of Transformation**

The transformative power of Christ begins when an individual places their faith in Him. This decision marks the start of a lifelong process of growth and refinement. Unlike worldly solutions that often demand a high price, Christ’s transformative work is a gift, offered freely to all who believe. As Ephesians 2:8-9 explains, “For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith—and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God—not by works, so that no one can boast.”

Through this grace, believers experience a change in perspective. They begin to see challenges not as insurmountable obstacles but as opportunities for growth and reliance on God’s strength. This shift is critical for navigating life’s ups and downs with stability and hope.

**IV.Building Stronger Communities Through Personal Transformation**

When individuals are transformed by Christ, the impact extends beyond personal improvement. The renewed character and values of a believer influence their immediate environment, fostering healthier relationships and stronger communities. Jesus Himself emphasized this ripple effect in Matthew 5:14-16, where He declared, “You are the light of the world. A town built on a hill cannot be hidden. Neither do people light a lamp and put it under a bowl. Instead, they put it on its stand, and it gives light to everyone in the house. In the same way, let your light shine before others, that they may see your good deeds and glorify your Father in heaven.”

By embodying Christ-like qualities such as love, humility, and forgiveness, individuals inspire those around them to pursue similar virtues, creating a society rooted in compassion and mutual respect.

**V.The Eternal Perspective of Excellence**

One of the most significant aspects of Christ’s transformative power is the eternal perspective it provides. While human endeavors often focus on temporary success, Jesus offers a vision of excellence that transcends earthly life. As Colossians 3:1-2 urges, “Setyour minds on things above, not on earthly things. For you died, and your life is now hidden with Christ in God.” This eternal perspective empowers believers to prioritize what truly matters, fostering a life of purpose that aligns with God’s greater plan.

**VI.The Call to Embrace Christ’s Leadership**

To experience the fullness of life’s potential, humanity must embrace Jesus Christ as the ultimate leader and source of greatness. This call is not limited to specific individuals or groups but is extended to all. Jesus Himself declares in John 14:6, “I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.” By surrendering to His leadership, individuals unlock their true potential, enabling them to navigate life’s uncertainties with confidence and grace.

The greatness of humanity lies within, yet it remains untapped and unstable without divine intervention. Jesus Christ offers a transformative solution, turning weakness into strength and potential into reality. By accepting Him as Lord and Savior, individuals embark on a journey of personal growth and societal impact, creating a legacy of excellence that endures for generations.

In a world filled with instability and imperfection, the invitation to follow Christ stands as a beacon of hope. It is not merely an option but a necessity for those seeking to live lives of purpose, integrity, and eternal significance. Through His leadership, humanity can achieve not only individual greatness but also the collective strength to build a better future for all.

**22. MY CALL TO YOU, THE LEADER.**

This is your moment to respond to a unique calling that lies before you. Jesus Christ comes to us, calling us out of the struggles of daily life and showing us the way to true joy and meaning. This is a call to live a life of purpose, a life where you can rely not on your own strength, but on the power of Christ who empowers and guides you every step of the way.

In a world filled with challenges and chaos, many people search for meaning, joy, and peace. But when they look for these in worldly things—money, fame, or social success—they miss what truly matters. True joy doesn’t come from owning things; it comes from knowing who you really are and what you were created for. This purpose is to love, to serve, and to help others find joy too.

**Jesus Christ Alone is the True Way**

Jesus Christ is the only true way to know God and fulfill your life’s purpose. He came to the earth to show us true love, to save us from sin, and to restore our direct relationship with our Heavenly Father. Through faith in Christ, we are freed to live out our lives in reverence to God and understand that we are made for something greater than ourselves. His purpose for us is not bound by the expectations of the world but is rooted in the eternal plan He set before us.

In *John 8:36, Jesus says, “So if the Son sets you free, you will be free indeed.”* This freedom isn’t just freedom from sin only; it’s freedom from the constraints and distortions of external forces. It’s the freedom to live boldly, knowing that we are children of God, made for divine purpose.

**Meeting the Family of God**

**When you trust in Jesus, you are not alone.**  
"…And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age." (Matthew 28:20, NIV)

**Jesus brings you into a large family of believers, His Church, which is made up of people from different cultures, races, and backgrounds.  
"**For we were all baptized by one Spirit so as to form one body—whether Jews or Gentiles, slave or free—and we were all given the one Spirit to drink." (1 Corinthians 12:13, NIV)

**This family has one great mission: to fulfill God’s divine purpose on earth—bringing true success and maintaining peace through loving God and serving others.**"Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your strength and with all your mind; and, Love your neighbor as yourself." (Luke 10:27, NIV)

**God wants us to work together, as a body of believers, to bring joy and hope to a world in desperate need of the light of Christ.**"You are the light of the world. A town built on a hill cannot be hidden." (Matthew 5:14, NIV)

**We do not live for ourselves alone; we are meant to live for others—just as Jesus served in love, regardless of the cost or personal pain.**"Each of you should use whatever gift you have received to serve others, as faithful stewards of God's grace in its various forms." (1 Peter 4:10, NIV)

**This is a call to give, to help others experience peace, joy, and transformation that they need to live in a way that values their dignity.**"Carry each other's burdens, and in this way you will fulfill the law of Christ." (Galatians 6:2, NIV)

**A Call to Live for a Greater Purpose**

**I invite you into this unique calling.**  
"He has saved us and called us to a holy life—not because of anything we have done but because of His own purpose and grace." (2 Timothy 1:9, NIV)

**Do not let your life pass by without recognizing how you can bring about great change for others by serving God and His people.**"Each of you should use whatever gift you have received to serve others, as faithful stewards of God's grace in its various forms." (1 Peter 4:10, NIV)

**God knows what is inside you, and He intended for you to be part of His grand plan to bring Jesus Christ to the world to save and transform it.**"For we are God’s handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do." (Ephesians 2:10, NIV)

**If you’ve ever asked the big questions of life, if you’ve ever wondered how your life can truly have meaning, the answer is clear: Jesus Christ.**"Jesus answered, 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.'" (John 14:6, NIV)

**In Him alone will you find the strength to fulfill your purpose, and in Him you will experience true joy—joy that exceeds anything you can know or imagine.**"You make known to me the path of life; you will fill me with joy in your presence, with eternal pleasures at your right hand." (Psalm 16:11, NIV)

**So today, I ask you to hear this call: Choose to follow Christ and be part of His family, so that together we can fulfill God’s divine purpose on earth—to help others live in joy, peace, and true love.**"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." (Matthew 28:19, NIV)

**23.Conclusion: Embracing the Defender of Our Purpose**

As we conclude this journey, one truth remains abundantly clear: Jesus Christ is the ultimate Defender of our divine purpose. Through His life, teachings, and sacrifice, He has shown us the way to live with true meaning and fulfillment. In Him, we find freedom, purpose, and the joy that comes from knowing our true identity as children of God.

In a world that often seeks meaning in transient things, Christ offers something deeper, something eternal. He calls us to live not for ourselves, but for others—to love, to serve, and to bring His light to a world that desperately needs it. His divine purpose for us is not bound by the limitations of society or culture but is rooted in the eternal plan of God, a plan that invites us to be part of something much bigger than ourselves.

As you reflect on the truths shared throughout this book, I encourage you to embrace the calling that God has placed on your life. Trust in Jesus as your Defender, who will guide you to live in alignment with your true purpose. Know that you are not alone in this journey—He walks with you, empowering you to fulfill your calling and impact the world around you.

May you find peace, joy, and purpose in Christ, and may your life be a testimony to the power of His love and His ability to transform every aspect of who you are. The journey of purpose begins with a single step: trusting Jesus, the Defender of divine purpose, and allowing Him to lead you into the fullness of life He has prepared for you.

**Unity Beyond Boundaries: Embracing Our Diversity through Christ**

There is no community superior to another, nor is there a beauty greater than another’s, for every limitation found in one community is strengthened by the power of another. The concept of family unity enhances societal unity, ultimately allowing the world to thrive without destroying the diversity of customs and traditions that make each group unique. It is a profound weakness to believe that one group of people is more important than another. Such thinking is a dangerous illness, far more hazardous than the worst outbreaks of destructive diseases.

Galatians 3:28 (NIV): “There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.”

This scripture affirms the truth that in Christ, there is no division based on ethnicity, social status, or gender. We are all equal before Him.

Through Jesus, we find the unity of our souls, first within ourselves, then in our families, and ultimately in our shared humanity. He is the Defender who leads us into a world where even animals can live in peace, and all creation is able to exist freely, unburdened by the divisions that we, as humans, often place between ourselves. John 17:21 (NIV): “That all of them may be one, Father, just as you are in me and I am in you. May they also be in us so that the world may believe that you have sent me.”

Jesus prayed for the unity of His followers, showing that His desire is for us to be united, just as He is united with the Father.

Jesus teaches us to embrace our differences, understanding that we are all created by the same Creator, and in Him, we find our common purpose. 1 Corinthians 12:12-14 (NIV): “Just as a body, though one, has many parts, but all its many parts form one body, so it is with Christ. For we were all baptized by one Spirit so as to form one body—whether Jews or Gentiles, slave or free—and we were all given the one Spirit to drink. Even so the body is not made up of one part but of many.”

This passage reminds us that while we are many, we are one in Christ, with our differences contributing to the strength and unity of the body.

The unity that Christ brings is not based on uniformity or sameness, but on mutual respect and the recognition of the inherent worth in every individual. Philippians 2:2 (NIV): “Then make my joy complete by being like-minded, having the same love, being one in spirit and of one mind. Do nothing out of selfish ambition or vain conceit. Rather, in humility value others above yourselves.”

Paul encourages believers to live in unity, not through selfishness or pride, but in humility, recognizing the value in others.

The very essence of His message is that we are all equally valuable in His eyes. Our differences—whether cultural, social, or personal—are not meant to divide us, but to complement one another, strengthening our communities, families, and the world at large.

In this unity, we are called to reflect the love and peace of Christ, recognizing that no one is superior or inferior, but all are united in purpose and dignity. Romans 15:7 (NIV): “Accept one another, then, just as Christ accepted you, in order to bring praise to God.”

We are to accept one another as Christ has accepted us, embracing each other’s uniqueness while celebrating the bond we share as children of God.

Through Jesus, we are empowered to look beyond our differences, building relationships that honor one another’s uniqueness while celebrating the bond we share as children of God. Ephesians 4:3 (NIV): “Make every effort to keep the unity of the Spirit through the bond of peace.”

This calls us to actively pursue and maintain unity through the peace that Christ offers.

May we all strive to embody this unity, embracing each other in love and support, recognizing that through Christ, we are one—whole, complete, and set free from the divisions that threaten our peace.

**The Power of Unity: Embracing Our Shared Humanity**

In today’s world, it is crucial to move beyond the tendency to define people based on the painful chapters of history. While history is important, it should not serve as a constant source of division or bitterness. The tragedies of the past, such as the era of slavery, have left deep scars on many communities, but it is essential to understand that all societies have experienced some form of suffering throughout time. If we focus only on the negative aspects of history, we risk perpetuating a cycle of anger and resentment, rather than using it as an opportunity for healing and progress.

It is a grave mistake to allow the painful past to become a permanent fixture in the narrative of our present. Some have chosen to hold on to the hurt and hatred from past injustices, using them to divide rather than unite. By clinging to this anger, they inadvertently trap themselves in a cycle that prevents growth and reconciliation. The more we dwell on the suffering of our forebears, the more we make it difficult to break free and build a future that embraces peace, understanding, and love.

More harmful is the tendency to define ourselves solely by race, ethnicity, or religion. In today’s world, people often identify too strongly with their own groups, seeing those outside their group as "others." This mindset breeds division, misunderstanding, and distrust. It is a trap that holds us back from experiencing the true power of unity. When we focus too heavily on these differences, we lose sight of our shared humanity, and the inherent dignity that we all possess as human beings.

The essence of our human experience is not defined by our skin color, our religious beliefs, or the communities we come from, but by our shared values—values of love, respect, and kindness. It is these qualities that should form the foundation of our relationships. True unity comes from recognizing the worth and humanity in every person, regardless of background or belief. When we begin to see beyond the superficial differences, we start to build a world that is more compassionate, more inclusive, and more peaceful.

Our differences—whether in culture, religion, or tradition—are not things that should divide us. Instead, they are the elements that make the human experience rich and vibrant. Unity does not mean uniformity; it means embracing diversity while recognizing the inherent value in each individual. A truly united world is one where we celebrate our differences and come together with a shared understanding of our common purpose.

As we navigate this world filled with diverse cultures, faiths, and identities, let us remember that the ultimate goal is not to cling to what separates us but to find what connects us: our shared humanity. When we come together, recognizing each person’s dignity and worth, we can build a society that is truly just and inclusive.

True unity is not merely the absence of conflict; it is the active pursuit of peace, understanding, and respect. We must strive to be individuals who see the value in others, who work toward a common good, and who lift each other up. This is the path to a world where everyone can thrive, and where our collective strength is greater than the sum of our differences.

In the end, our greatest strength lies in our ability to unite in the face of our diversity, to celebrate our differences while pursuing the same goal of love, peace, and respect. When we learn to embrace our shared humanity, we begin to unlock the potential for true harmony and progress in the world.

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