

A BIBLICAL VIEW OF BORDERS & IMMIGRATION

1. According to a biblical worldview, God instituted _____ at Babel in order to _____ the progression of evil and centralized Satanic power and control of humanity. (Gen. 11:1-9; Deut. 32:8; Rev. 13, 17)
 - *What agenda do globalists have with immigration as it pertains to national sovereignty and regionalism?*
 - *Does this mean immigration is inherently bad or wrong? (Gen. 3:22-24; 4:12-16; 11:9; 11:31–12:9)*

2. God in His wisdom and sovereignty determined the _____ and _____ of each nation's existence. (Deut. 32:8; Acts 17:26)
 - *Was this true with Egypt? (1 Kings 4:21; 2 Chron. 9:26; 26:8)*
 - *Was this true of Canaan? (Exod. 16:35; 34:24)*
 - *Was this true with Moab? (Num. 21:11-13)*
 - *Was this true with Ammon? (Num. 21:24)*
 - *Was this true with Israel? (Gen. 13:14-17; 15:18-21; 1 Sam. 27:1)*
 - *Was this true of the 12 tribes within Israel? (Num. 35:1-5; Josh. 13–21)*
 - *How does this relate to removing landmarks? (Deut. 19:14; 27:17; Job 24:2; Hos. 5:10)*
 - *How does this relate to walls around cities or countries? (Deut. 3:5; 28:52; Josh. 6; Rev. 21:12)*

3. According to a biblical worldview, the borders of each nation should be _____ and immigrants should seek _____ to enter and _____ among the citizens of those nations, as demonstrated by the positive examples of _____ in Canaan (Gen. 23:1-20), _____ with the Philistines (Gen. 26:17-32), _____ before Pharaoh in Egypt (Gen. 47:1-11), and _____ with Edom (Num. 20:16-21; Judges 11:16-17), Moab, and Ammon/Amorites (Num. 21; Judges 11:12-13, 17-20).
 - *Is there really such a thing as “illegal immigration” in God's eyes?*

4. In the Hebrew Old Testament, there is a distinction in terms between the _____ Israelite (*ezrach*), the _____ immigrant / resident alien / naturalized citizen (*ger*), and the _____ or stranger (*nekhar/nokriy & zar*, Exod. 30:33; Isa. 1:7; Lam. 5:2).

Treatment of the *Ger* in Israel

- Love the *ger* (Lev 19:34; Deut. 10:18-19); Israel should remember its own hardship in Egypt and sympathetically and compassionately love the *ger* among them.
- Treat the *ger* with equal justice under the law (Lev. 24:22; Num. 35:15; Deut. 1:16); they are to have the same laws, obligations, and remedies at court; the same standard of justice and jurisprudence; not a double standard.
- Israel was not to oppress the *ger* (Exod. 22:21; 23:9; Lev. 19:33; Deut. 24:13, 17, 19).
- The *gerim* were eligible for welfare from Israel's triennial tithe (Deut. 10:18; 24:19-22; 26:12-13; Jer. 7:6; 22:3; Mal. 3:5).

Expectations of the *Ger* in Israel

- They were to rest on the Sabbath & Day of Atonement (Exod. 20:10; 23:12; Lev. 16:29; Deut. 5:14).
- They were to celebrate the annual Feasts of Weeks, Tabernacles, and Unleavened Bread (Deut. 16:11, 14; 26:11; 2 Chron. 30:21-27).
- They could participate in Passover if all the males in a household were circumcised (Exod. 12:19, 48-49; Num. 9:14).
- They were to follow the Law regarding: offerings and forgiveness (Lev. 17:8; 22:18; Num. 15:14-16, 26); cleanness (Lev. 17:15; Num. 19:10); eating blood (Lev. 17:10-13; cf. Gen. 9:4; Acts 15:20); and idolatry & blasphemy (Lev. 20:2; 24:16; Num. 15:30).

- *What should we conclude about the gerim in Israel & how does this relate to immigrants assimilating today? (Deut. 23:3-4; Ruth 1:16)*

5. The example of Joseph, Mary, and Jesus' flight into _____ is often wrongly assumed to be an example of support for _____. (Matt. 2:13-23)

- *Why did they likely immigrate legally? (Matt. 1:19; Luke 2:1-7, 21-24)*

- *Is there a valid place for refugees and asylum seekers and even sanctuary cities? (Exod. 21:12-14; Num. 35:6-34; Josh. 20)*

6. Our response toward illegal immigrants as a _____ should be to _____ them (Matt. 5:44; 1 Cor. 16:14) as precious souls made in the image of God (Gen. 1:26-27), for whom Christ died (John 3:16; 1 John 2:2), while encouraging them to _____ the laws of the _____ (Rom. 13:1-7; 1 Peter 2:13-17).