

## Volume One

### Self Government

**Q1:** Compare Noah Webster's definition of government in his *An American Dictionary of the English Language* with that of modern dictionaries and contemporary usage of the word government in the media (newspapers, magazines, and television). How are they the same? How do they differ?

**Q2:** What does the Bible have in mind when it describes God's government in the singular? (Isaiah 9:6-7; Psalm 2; Daniel 4:34-37; 1 Timothy 6:15-15; Revelation 19:6; Ephesians 5:22-34; Hebrews 12:1-13; Romans 13:4; cf.12:19)

**Q3:** What does the Bible mean by self-government or self-control, and what is the foundation of self-government? (Genesis 39:7-23; 41:38-49; 49:4, 23-24; Proverbs 13:24; 16:9; Galatians 5:16-26)

**Q4:** How does self-government differ from autonomous government, and in what ways is self-government often denied? (Judges 17:6' Genesis 3:1-14; James 1:13-18; 4:7)

**Q5:** What is the relationship between God's *singular* government and the *many* institutional governments like family, church, and civil government, and how does this principle of the "many" governments work itself out in family, church, and State? (Ephesians 6:1; Matthew 16:19, 18:15-18; 1 Corinthians 6:1-11; Hebrews 13:17; 1 Peter 2:13-14; 1 Timothy 3:1-8)

### Family Government

**Q1:** Using the definition of government found in the self-government and family government sections and the Appendix on "What is Government?", describe the biblical nature of family government, comparing it with the model government of the Triune God. (**Sovereignty:** Matthew 6:9; Acts 17:25; Matthew 7:9-11; Matthew 4:4; cf. Deuteronomy 8:3; 6:6-9; Psalm 78:1-8; Acts 17:29; John 8:31-47; Romans 7:15; Acts 16:25-34; Ephesians 6:4; Colossians 3:21; 2 Timothy 3:15. **Representation:** 1 Corinthians 11:3; Ephesians 5:22-33; Matthew 3:17; Mark 9:7; Luke 22:42; Galatians 4:6; Romans 8:12-17. **Law:** Hebrews 3:6; Luke 22:42; Ephesians 6:1. **Jurisdiction:** Proverbs 13:24; 22:15; 23:13; 29:15; Hebrews 12:5-6; see vv. 7-II. **Continuity:** Matthew 28:18; Psalm 2:8; Ephesians 6:1-3; 1 Samuel 2:12-17, 22-26; 4:11)

**Q2:** In what ways is the biblical worldview of the family being redesigned, and what will be the result? (1 Corinthians 11:1-15; Judges 4; Isaiah 3:12-26; 4:1)

**Q3:** How can the biblical family be used to restore the republic? (1 Timothy 5:8; Deuteronomy 21:17; Psalm 78:1-8; Proverbs 13:22; 1 Timothy 3:4-5; Deuteronomy 1:13; cf. Exodus 18:17-26; 1 Samuel 2:12-17, 22-36; 1 Corinthians 6:2; Exodus 20:12; 1 Kings 21)

## **Church Government**

**Q1:** Who is qualified to govern the Church? What are the qualifications for those who are to govern in the Church? (1 Timothy 3:1-7)

**Q2:** From whom did the Church receive its governing authority? What is the role of Church government in settling disputes that arise among its members? (Matthew 16:18-19; 18:15-20)

**Q3:** What is the extent of the Church's authority in the lives of its members? Why is the authority given? (Matthew 18:15-18; 1 Corinthians 5:1-2, 13; Titus 1:10-16; 1 Timothy 1:18-20)

**Q4:** What other governing functions does the Church perform with respect to disputes among members? How would this affect civil government? (1 Corinthians 6:1-11)

**Q5:** Does the Church, through the leadership of the elders and deacons, perform a governing function for the economic welfare of its members? If so, what is the extent of the Church's governing function in this area? (Acts 6:1-6; 1 Timothy 5:4, 8-10; 2 Corinthians 8:1-15)

**Q6:** How does the Church finance its governing responsibilities? Explain. (Matthew 22:21,1; 1 Corinthians 16:1-4; 2 Corinthians 9:6-15; Proverbs 3:9-10; 19:17; 28:27; Malachi 3:10)

## **Local Government Versus Centralism**

**Q1:** What purpose did the leaders of the nations have for building the Tower of Babel? What dangers were inherent in their purpose? (Genesis 10:31-11:4)

**Q2:** What was God's evaluation of this central governing plan? (Genesis 11:5-9)

**Q3:** What was God's purpose in scattering these people? (Genesis 11:8-9)

**Q4:** What is the future of the Babel (centralized government) concept? (Daniel 1:1, 2:31-45; 4:11-37; Revelation 16:19; 18:2, 10, 21)

**Q5:** How did God structure the nation of Israel so that it would avoid the dangers of centralism (Deuteronomy 16:18, Joshua 13:7-33)

**Q6:** How is local government presented in Israel? (Numbers 11:16; Deuteronomy 16:18; 19:12; 21:2; 22:15; Joshua 4:4; Judges 8:14; Ruth 4:2-4; Proverbs 31:23)

**Q7:** How is the concept of local government further expressed and emphasized? (Proverbs 11:14; 24:6; Exodus 18:21-22)

**Q8:** How would this system of decentralization work today? (Exodus 18:21-22)

**Q9:** How does the New Testament summarize the concept of decentralization? (Romans 13:1, 3, 6, 7)

**Q10:** In what ways do you see centralism espoused and localism denied in your own local, county, and state governments?

### **God as the Supreme Governor**

**Q1:** Who is the model for all types of government? Explain. (Psalm 22:28, 47:7-8; 103:19)

**Q2:** Who has the ultimate authority to govern? Why? (Jeremiah 27:5; Proverbs 8:15; 21:1; Matthew 28:18)

**Q3:** Since God is the ultimate authority and Governor, does this mean that all those who rule must do so by acknowledging God's authority and not their own? What happens to those who rule without acknowledging God as the only true sovereign ruler? Explain. (Psalm 99:1-5; Romans 13:1; Daniel 4:31-32)

### **The Origin of Government**

**Q1:** Who was given authority to govern? What were they to govern? (Genesis 1:26-28; 2:15-20)

**Q2:** What was to be their standard for proper government? Explain. (Genesis 1:26; 2:16-17)

**Q3:** How did Adam and Eve fail to exercise self-government? (Genesis 3:1-7, 22)

**Q4:** What happened to the world that Adam and Eve were to have governed? (Genesis 3:17-19)

**Q5:** What governmental systems remained and even developed after man's fall into sin? (Genesis 3:16)

1. Genesis 4:1
2. Genesis 4:3-4
3. Genesis 4:12
4. Genesis 4:17
5. Genesis 4:20
6. Genesis 4:21-22 and Psalm 150:3-6

### **The Development of Civil Government**

**Q1:** In this verse, what necessity do you see for external (civil) government? Why? (Genesis 6:1-2)

**Q2:** What was the attitude of those choosing wives? What does this attitude suggest about the nature of government at this time? (Genesis 6:2)

**Q3:** What authority does man now have to protect life? (Genesis 9:4-6)

**Q4:** What evidence is there that government was a universal concept? (Genesis 10:31-32)

**Q5:** How did the concept of civil government express itself during the patriarchal period of Israel's history? (Genesis 12:10-20; 13:12; 14:1-16)

**Q6:** After Israel's release from Egyptian bondage, what form of governmental (civil) system was instituted? What was the basis for Israel's civil and religious systems? (Exodus 19:4-8; Deuteronomy 29:10-13)

**Q7:** How did self, family, and Church (worship) governments deteriorate during the period of the judges? What was God's response to Israel's lack of self-control? (Judges 17:6; 2:10-23)

**Q8:** What does Israel's choosing a king to rule over them tell you about the people's faith and trust in God as their "Governor" (King)? (1 Samuel 8:5-9; Deuteronomy 17:14-17)

**Q9:** Have God's requirements for proper government changed? If they have not, then what will happen to any society that ignores God's standards for government? (Deuteronomy 31:15-20) Compare what is going on in our nation today with the blessings and the curses of Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28.

### **The Purpose and Function of Civil Government**

**Q1:** what must all rulers and citizens be aware of when they consider the establishment of the purpose and function of governmental systems? (Daniel 5:21; Romans 13:1; Psalm 83:18, Psalm 127:1)

**Q2:** What powers has God given to civil government in order for it to carry out its responsibilities effectively? (Romans 13:4; Genesis 9:5-7)

**Q3:** What title is given to those who govern?

**Q4:** Do all rulers live up to this title of honor, and if they do not, why does Paul, through inspiration from the Holy Spirit, give them the title "minister"? (Luke 13:31-32; Acts 2:22-23; 12:1-4)

**Q5:** What does being a "minister of God" mean? How should the "ministry" of our civil government function? (Luke 22:24-27; Matthew 20:20-28; 1 Peter 4:10-11; Acts 20:34; Philippians 2:25; Hebrews 6:10)

**Q6:** "Rulers are not the cause of fear and good behavior, but for evil [behavior]" (Romans 13:3). How do rulers distinguish what is "good" from what is "evil"? (Romans 7:12; 16:19; 1 Timothy 1:8; Hebrews 5:14; 3 John 11)

**Q7:** Should a ruler establish laws according to his own personal (subjective) standard of good and evil? (Isaiah 5:20; Proverbs 17:15)

**Q8:** What are some additional duties that civil governments should perform and for what purpose? (1 Timothy 2:1-2; 1 Peter 2:13-17)

**Q9:** Compare the above “duties” to those of our present civil governments (federal, state, country, and city). How do present-day rulers compare with the biblical ideal? Cite some examples in the areas of education, religion, courts, etc.

**Q10:** Concerning taxation, how is it determined “what is due” civil governments? (1 Samuel 8)

**Q11:** According to Romans 12:6-7, what is the citizen’s financial responsibility to the civil government? For what purpose is the collected tax to be used?

### **Forms of Civil Government**

**Q1:** Anarchy: Judges 17:6; Deuteronomy 12:8

**Q2:** Autocracy: 1 Samuel 8; 1 Kings 12:1-15; 9:15; Matthew 2:16; Exodus 1:8-22; Daniel 3:8-18

**Q3:** Communism: Exodus 20:15; Deuteronomy 19:14; 27:17; 1 Kings 21:1-16

**Q4:** Democracy: Exodus 32:2; Numbers 13; 14:1-10; 1 Samuel 8:19-22; Luke 23:13-25; Revelation 13:3-8

**Q5:** Bureaucracy: 1 Kings 12:1-15

**Q6:** Constitutional Monarchy: Deuteronomy 17:14-20; 31:9-13

**Q7:** Constitutional Republic: Proverbs 11:14; 24:6; Romans 13:1; Proverbs 15:22

### **The Biblical form of Civil Government**

**Q1:** What difficulty did Moses and the people have in handling judicial matters? (Exodus 18:13)

**Q2:** What is the extent of the judgments Moses made on behalf of the people? (Exodus 18:16)

**Q3:** What standard did Moses use to make sound judgments between those who had disputes? (Exodus 18:16)

**Q4:** What was Jethro’s counsel to Moses? (Exodus 18:17-18)

**Q5:** Was it proper for Moses to follow the advice of Jethro? Why, or why not? Was Jethro a wise, godly counselor whose word was to be respected? Explain why, or why not. (Exodus 18:12)

**Q6:** What procedures did Jethro recommend? There are at least six. (Exodus 18:19-21)

**Q7:** What qualifications were required of those who ruled? What implications do these requirements have for those who rule today? (Exodus 18:21)

**Q8:** In reference to the citizens, what does Exodus 18:21 assume?

**Q9:** According to biblical standards, what characteristics should a contemporary civil government display? Formulate your answer by evaluating your own local, state, and national governments.

### **Jesus and Civil Government**

**Q1:** Evaluate the comprehensiveness of God's government by referring to the verses below.

1. Nahum 1:3; Amos 4:7
2. Matthew 6:26; Daniel 6:22
3. Daniel 4:17; Judges 6:1
4. Proverbs 21:1; Isaiah 44:28
5. Acts 2:22-24; John 19:11
6. Proverbs 16:33; 1 Kings 22:28, 34
7. Philippians 2:13
8. Ephesians 1:11
9. Isaiah 9:6

**Q2:** What was Jesus' response to the law and His attitude toward those who administered it? How would this apply today? (Matthew 23:2-4)

**Q3:** What was Jesus' attitude toward those who functioned in the realm of civil government? (Luke 3:12-14)

**Q4:** What did Jesus say about the proper use of the sword? (Luke 22:47-53; Matthew 26:47-56)

**Q5:** Is it proper for Christians to resist tyrannical governing powers? If it is proper, under what circumstances? Also, what method should be followed? (Matthew 24:15-20)

**Q6:** What was Jesus' attitude toward the legal system set forth in Scripture and the way it was administered during His trial? (John 18:19-24 [especially v. 23]; cf. Psalm 82)

**Q7:** What status of authority did Jesus give to those who administer justice? What are the implications of such a status? (John 10:31-39 [especially vv. 34-36]; cf. Psalm 82)

**Q8:** What was Jesus' impression of the rulers of His day? How did the rulers see themselves? Does this mean that Jesus was against civil government? (Mark 10:42-44; Luke 22:24-25)

**Q9:** What did Jesus mean when He said, “Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar’s, and to God the things that are God’s”? (Mark 12:1-17; Matthew 22:15-22; Luke 20:20-26)

1. First, what do Jesus’ words say about the legitimacy of civil government?
2. Second, why must citizens render (“pay back”) to Caesar money in the form of taxes? (Romans 13:7)
3. Third, in what way is authority of Caesar limited? How does one determine when not to render to Caesar? (Exodus 1:15-22; Joshua 2: Daniel 1, 3, 6; Acts 4-6)
4. Fourth, what is Caesar’s obligation? What must he render? (Psalm 2:10-12)
5. Fifth, what brings about high taxes? (1 Samuel 8, Malachi 3:8-9)
6. Sixth, how should Christians work to overturn heavy taxation? (Malachi 3:10-12; 1 Corinthians 16:1-4; 1 Timothy 5:1-16)

**Q10:** What power legitimately was given to Pontius Pilate? In what way was Pilate’s power illegitimately exercised? (John 19:10, 4)

**Q11:** Of what did Jesus remind Pilate? (John 19:11)

**Q12:** What duty do citizens have when injustice is done? (Proverbs 17:15, 24:11-12; cf. John 19:12-15)

### **Questions for Discussion**

**Q1:** What was Columbus’ purpose in sailing for the Indies? (See Documentation)

**Q2:** William Bradford’s intention was to lay “some good foundation.” What was his ultimate purpose in doing so? (See Documentation)

**Q3:** The Mayflower Compact was the first governing document to be applied in the New World. Why did the signers of this document undertake a voyage to unknown lands “to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia?” (See Documentation)

**Q4:** The first Charter of Virginia was a document for a new colony of Virginia. What desire did they have for the continued prosperity of the colony? (See Documentation)

**Q5:** during the development of the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 Benjamin Franklin called the delegates to order imploring them to seek “the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on” all their deliberations. He also reminded them that “God governs in the affairs of men” and that no “empire can rise without His aid.” The delegates heeded Franklin’s exhortation, and to this day Congress is always opened with prayer. Is it possible that the delegates who were involved in the development of this nation’s governing document would exclude the God who “governs in the affairs of men” from their deliberations, realizing that no “empire can rise without His aid?” How would you respond to those who say our founding fathers were religiously “neutral”?

**Q6:** George Washington’s inaugural speech acknowledged that the development of the United States seemed “to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency.” What, in the words of Washington, is expected of a nation if it is to be preserved? (See Documentation)

**Q7:** what is the origin of “the central rules of order and right?”

**Q8:** What is the implication of having eternal rules of order and right?

**Q9:** What conflicts do you see between Washington’s words and those of our day who say Christianity should not be mixed with civil affairs?

**Q10:** What duties did Abraham Lincoln espouse for individuals and nations? (See Documentation)

### **The Constitution**

**Q1:** When you study any historical document, such as the Constitution, what things should you always keep in mind?

**Q2:** What is the Constitution of the United States?

**Q3:** According to the definition given in question two, what is the source of values and laws for a nation? What role does the Constitution play in the implementation of these values and laws?

**Q4:** The framers of the Constitution understood the excess of unlimited power: therefore, they divided federal power into three branches, the judicial branch, the legislative branch, and the executive branch. What biblical principles are implied in such a division of powers? (Jeremiah 17:9; Mark 7:21-23)

### **The Preamble**

**Q1:** *We the People of the United States* (Exodus 15:26; 18:17-23; 19:5; Deuteronomy 1:13; 2 Samuel 16:18; 2 Kings 14:21)

**Q2:** *In order to form a more perfect union* (Exodus 23:32; 34:12; Deuteronomy 7:2; Deuteronomy 9:3-7; 2 Chronicles 16:3-9; Psalm 133:1)

**Q3:** *Establish justice* (Exodus 23:2, 6; Deuteronomy 16:19-20; 24:17-19; 1 Samuel 8:3; 2 Samuel 8:15; 15:4; 1 Kings 3:28; 10:9; Isaiah 1:17; Micah 6:8)

**Q4:** *Insure domestic tranquility* (Romans 13:3-4; 1 Timothy 2:2)

**Q5:** *Provide for the common defense* (Numbers 1:2-3; Deuteronomy 20; 2 Chronicles 26:1-15; Nehemiah 1:5-10; 2:13-20; 4:8-23; 6:16; 7:1-4; Romans 13:1-6)

**Q6:** *Promote the General Welfare* (Romans 13:3-4; 2 Peter 2:13-17)

**Q7:** *Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity* (Deuteronomy 6:24; 26:16-19; Psalm 78:5-8; John 8:36; 1 Corinthians 7:23; 2 Corinthians 3:17; Galatians 5:1; James 1:25)



**Q8:** Is the Constitution a Christian document? (2 Timothy 3:16-17; 2 Peter 1:20; Deuteronomy 10:20)

### **The Relationship of Church and State in the Bible**

**Q1:** what distinctions are there between the work of Moses and the work of Aaron? (Exodus 18:13-27; 29:1f.)

**Q2:** In what way was there not a separation between the Work of Moses (state or civil function) and the work of Aaron (church or ecclesiastical function)? (Exodus 18:20-21; Leviticus 10:8, 11; Deuteronomy 1:9-18; 17:18-20; 27:19; 31:9-13; 33:8, 10; Ezekiel 44:24)

**Q3:** When the time of reformation came in the kingdom of Judah, how was this separation and unity expressed? (2 Chronicles 19 [see v. 11])

**Q4:** During the time of restoration (post-exilic period), a separation was maintained but never exclusively. There was always a binding together on the basis of God's Word. How is this demonstrated during the time of Ezra and Nehemiah? (Nehemiah 7:1-7; 8:1-8)

**Q5:** There were times in the bible when the function separation between church and State was denied. How did the following men who held political offices break the wall of functional separation? (1 Samuel 13:8-14; 15:9f., 21-23; 1 Kings 12:25-31; 2 Chronicles 26:16-21)

**Q6:** Are Church and State to cooperate in both civil and religious affairs? Explain. (2 chronicles 17: 19:1-11; 23:16-19)

**Q7:** Is it proper for the State to be involved in promoting godly (biblical) reform among the people? Explain. (2 Kings 22, 23)

**Q8:** Should the State involve itself in the abolition of certain vicious practices, which go under the name of "religion"? (Leviticus 18:21; 20:1-5; 2 Kings 23:10)

**Q9:** What role should the Church take in relation to the State in offering advice and exhortation? (2 Samuel 12:1-15; Matthew 14:1-4; Acts 4:5-12; 26 [especially vv. 27-29])

### **The Two Swords**

**Q10:** What is the function of the "sword" that the church wields? (2 Corinthians 10:4; Ephesians 6:17; Hebrews 4:12)

**Q11:** What is the function of the "sword" that the state wields? (Romans 13:3-4)

**Q12:** How do the "keys" that Jesus makes available to the Church differ from the "sword" given to the State? (Matthew 16:19; Romans 13:3-4)

**Q13:** Both the Church and State have limitations defined by the word of God. What limits the functions of both Church and State? (Isaiah 33:22)

**Q14:** Are there circumstances in which the Christian is to disobey the laws of the State? (Exodus 1:15-22; Daniel 3, 6; Acts 4 [especially vv. 13-22]; 5:17-32 [especially vv. 28-32])

### **The First Amendment**

**Q1:** “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof....” What two prohibitions are listed?

**Q2:** To whom are the prohibitions listed?

**Q3:** Why was a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution in 1791?

**Q4:** What is the history behind the “establishment of religion” clause? Why was the clergy so insistent that this clause be included?

**Q5:** Does the First Amendment require the federal government to be secularized, devoid of any religious considerations that are Christian?

**Q6:** Since the First Amendment does not mention the Christian religion specifically, can we then assume that this amendment was hostile to Christianity? Explain. Does the Constitution mention the Christian religion indirectly? Where?

**Q7:** Where did the concept of “the separation of Church and State” originate? What was the purpose of stating that there was a separation between Church and State?

**Q8:** Is Jefferson’s concept of separation implies in the First Amendment?

**Q9:** How did Jefferson clarify his 1802 declaration?

**Q10:** What does the First Amendment mean for us today?

**Q11:** Since the time of drafting of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, what has happened to the application of the Bill of Rights in reference to the states?

**Q12:** How did the Fourteenth Amendment reverse the application of the Bill of Rights, especially the First Amendment, so that it now applies to the states?

**Q13:** What was the prayer that was said in public schools that brought about the prayer ban of 1962? How have the courts been able to make their misrepresentation of the First Amendment apply to education?

## **Volume 2**

### Developing a Biblical Worldview

**Q1:** What is a worldview? (Proverbs 23:7a; Matthew 6:22-24)

**Q2:** What first principle governs your worldview? (Romans 1:18-32; Genesis 1:1; Hebrews 11:6)

**Q3:** How does the doctrine of salvation affect the development of your biblical worldview? (John 1:29; 4:42; 8:12; 2 Corinthians 5:19; Revelation 11:15; Psalm 36:9; 1 Corinthians 2:12-16; Colossians 2:8)

**Q4:** What often distorts an individual's worldview?

1. Job 38:41; Psalm 146:3-4; Isaiah 2:22; 55:8, 9; Jeremiah 17:5; cf. Job 7:16; Psalm 147:5; Isaiah 43:13; 1 John 3:20
2. Matthew 15:14; Romans 1:21; 1 Corinthians 2:8
3. Jeremiah 8:9; 17:9; Matthew 7:17, 18; Mark 7:20-23; Romans 1:18-32; 8:7; Ephesians 4:17, 18

**Q5:** How is a biblical worldview developed?

1. Ezekiel 36:26; John 3:3, 5; cf. Jeremiah 17:9 and Ephesians 2:1
2. Romans 12:2; 1 Corinthians 2:14; 2 Corinthians 5:17; Ephesians 4:17-24
3. Psalm 19:7, 8; Proverbs 30:6; Isaiah 55:8-11; Jeremiah 23:29; 2 Timothy 3:16, 17; Hebrews 4:12, 13

**Q6:** How comprehensive should your worldview be? (Acts 20:27)

**Q7:** Can Christians hope to implement a biblical worldview even though we live in a hostile world? (Romans 8:26-29; 2 Corinthians 2:14; 2 Timothy 3:8, 9; cf. Acts 4:1-22; 5:17-42; 7:54-60; 12:1, 2)

### Worldviews in Conflict

**Q1:** Compare and contrast the biblical worldview with the humanistic worldview.

Romans 11:36	Daniel 4:30
Romans 1:17	Genesis 11:4
Exodus 20:1-17	Judges 17:6
John 8:36; Psalm 119:97-106	Psalm 2:1-3
Romans 13:1-4	1 Samuel 8 and 12
Genesis 1:26-28	Jeremiah 2:26-28
Ephesians 1:11	Revelation 13:11-18
Philippians 2:10	Isaiah 44:9-17
Psalm 36:9	1 Corinthians 1:22
Romans 3:23	Genesis 3:8-13

**Q2:** Why do people claiming the same worldview often differ over similar issues? (1 Corinthians 13:12) Why can the individual who does not have a biblical worldview still function in the world and add to the betterment of mankind with his discoveries? (Genesis 1:26, 27; Romans 2:15)

**Q3:** What is the history of humanism and how does it express itself today? (This question can be answered by studying some of the books listed under “Humanism” in the section *Books For Further Reading and Study*)

**Q4:** What is a “synthetic” worldview? (Genesis 4:2-8; Exodus 32:1-10; Judges 8:33; 1 Kings 13:28-31; Revelation 3:16)

**Q5:** What happens when Christians fail to develop a consistently Christian and comprehensive worldview? (Hebrews 5:11-14)

**Q6:** Is neutrality an option for the Christian in developing and implementing a biblical worldview? (Matthew 12:20; cf. Joshua 24:15; 1 Kings 18:21)

**Q7:** Who defines what is moral? Should law be *legislated* or *administered*? Explain (Isaiah 5:20; Romans 13:1-7)

### **Sovereignty and Dominion**

**Q1:** What is the nature of God’s sovereignty and how does it express itself in the area of dominion?

1. 1 Chronicles 29:10-15; Psalm 103:19; 115:3
2. Matthew 20:15; Romans 11:36
3. Psalm 103:19; Isaiah 45:12; Genesis 7-8; Exodus 7:14-11:8; 14:13-31; Numbers 11:21; 22:22-30; Jonah 1:17; 2:10; Matthew 17:27

**Q2:** What is man’s dominion task? (Genesis 1:24-30; 9:7; Psalm 8; Matthew 28:18-20; 2 Corinthians 10:4-6)

**Q3:** In what ways can the mandate for dominion be abused? (Leviticus 25:4; 2 Chronicles 36:21; Jeremiah 50:34; 1 John 3:4)

**Q4:** What is the relationship between evangelism and dominion? (Genesis 1:26-28 and Matthew 28:18-20)

**Q5:** How does the division of labor principle, as it is taught in Romans 12:3-8, 1 Corinthians 12, and Ephesians 4:11-16, affect the Christian’s dominion task?

**Q6:** How will the Christian’s dominion task be met with opposition? (Jeremiah 23:11; Ezekiel 22:26; 2 Corinthians 10:3-5; Ephesians 6:10-20)

**Q7:** How does absolute governmental sovereignty manifest itself when God is not recognized as the true Sovereign, either by citizens or by rulers? What happens to the Christian’s task of dominion when the nation is under judgment? (1 Samuel 8:14; 1 Kings 21:1-16; Jeremiah 25:1-12; 29:10; Daniel 1:1; 9:1, 2)

### **Sovereignty and Ownership**

**Q1:** Over what does our sovereign God claim ownership? What right does God have in claiming ownership?

1. Genesis 1:1; 14:19, 22; Leviticus 25:23; Psalm 24:1; 50:10; 89:11

2. Colossians 1:16; Job 1 and 2; 1 Kings 22:19-23
3. Genesis 2:16, 17; Deuteronomy 4:20
4. Jeremiah 25:1-12; Romans 13:1; Colossians 1:16

**Q2:** How does God manifest His absolute and unlimited sovereign ownership of all aspects of creation? (Exodus 5:1, 2; Ezekiel 46:18; cf. Matthew 21:43; 23:37-24:3; 26:24; John 18:33-37)

**Q3:** In what way is man's ownership a *stewardship*? How is this stewardship to manifest itself in the ownership of property? (Genesis 1:26-28; 2:15; Matthew 21:33-46; Luke 19:11-27)

**Q4:** How did Adam and Eve's denial of God's ownership of all creation affect the property of their posterity who continues to be stewards of God's creation? (Genesis 4:1-8, 23, 24; 6:1, 2; 14:10, 12; 26:12-15)

**Q5:** What instruction regarding ownership has God given to compensate people and institutions from theft? (Exodus 22:1-9; Deuteronomy 19:14; 27:9; Luke 19:1-10; Ephesians 4:28)

**Q6:** How many one legitimately acquire property?

1. Genesis 41:57; 42:2-10; Jeremiah 32:6-15; Proverbs 31:16; 1 Timothy 5:18; Deuteronomy 25:4; 1 Corinthians 9:9-11
2. Proverbs 19:14; 2 Corinthians 12:14

**Q7:** Can people claim "common" ownership in the name of "social justice"? Do poor people have the *right* to the property of the wealthy? (Exodus 20:15; Acts 4:32-5:6)

**Q8:** What did Jesus teach us concerning property? (Matthew 4:21; 20:1-16; Mark 1:19, 20; 19:16-26; Mark 10:17-31; Luke 6:19-31; 12:16-34; 18:18-30)

### **Financing the Work of God's Kingdom**

**Q1:** What is the tithe's origin and significance? (Genesis 14:17-24 [Hebrews 7:1-4]; Leviticus 27:30-33)

**Q2:** What is the purpose of the tithe? (Deuteronomy 26:1-11; Matthew 23:18-20; Deuteronomy 14:28, 29)

**Q3:** Why is the local nature of the tithe so important in caring for those in need? (Deuteronomy 14:28, 29; Acts 6:1-6; 2 Thessalonians 3:10)

**Q4:** How does the tithe restore authority and power to the church? (Acts 2:43-47; 4:32-35; 6:1-6)

**Q5:** Are the people of God obligated to pay the tithe today? (Malachi 3:8-12; Matthew 22:21; 23:23; Deuteronomy 15:10; 16:17 and 2 Corinthians 8:12; 9:6-8, 15)

**Q6:** What happens to a nation if God's people fail to honor Him through payment of the tithe? (Deuteronomy 28:1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 43, 44; 1 Samuel 8; Malachi 3:7-12)

**Q7:** Who was the authority to enforce the tithe? Explain. (Proverbs 3:9, 10; Malachi 3:8-10)

### **Financing the Responsibilities of the State**

**Q1:** Are certain forms of taxation by civil governments biblical? For what purpose can legitimate taxes be collected and used? Explain. Familiarity with Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution will help in answering these questions. (Matthew 22:15-22; Romans 13:1-8)

**Q2:** What circumstances bring about the excessive tyranny and oppression through taxation? (1 Samuel 8; 1 Kings 12; 2 Kings 15:17-20; Ezra 4:12, 13, 18-22)

**Q3:** How does excessive taxation by the state affect other governing institutions (e.g., the family) and society as a whole? (1 Samuel 8)

**Q4:** What was the political situation in Israel's history that led to this question: "Tell us [Jesus], what do you think? Is it lawful to give a poll-tax to Caesar, or not?" (Genesis 47:13-19; Judges 3:15-23 [especially vv. 15 and 17]; 1 Samuel 8:10-18; 2 Kings 23:31-35; Matthew 22:1)

**Q5:** Why doesn't the Bible establish regulations for governmental agencies to institute a property tax? (Deuteronomy 10:14; Psalm 50:10-12)

**Q6:** Are any property (land) taxes legitimate? Explain. (2 Kings 23:31-33)

**Q7:** Should churches be tax-exempt? Explain. (Ezra 7:24; Ephesians 5:23)

### **Biblical Economics**

**Q1:** What is wealth and who supplies it? (Genesis 13:2, 6, 6; Deuteronomy 8:18a; 1 Kings 3:1-15 [especially verses 6-9]; Job 28:12-28; 42; Psalm 50:10-12; 112:1-3; Proverbs 2 and 3; Matthew 6:19-21, 33; Matthew 16:26; 1 Peter 1:7; Psalm 19:9, 10)

**Q2:** How is wealth preserved? (Deuteronomy 8 [especially vv. 11-20]; Psalm 49; 112:1-3; Proverbs 11:28; 13:11, 22, 15:16; 18:11; Matthew 6:24)

**Q3:** What is the purpose of wealth? (Matthew 25:14-30; Luke 12:35-48 [especially v. 48])

**Q4:** What dangers are attached with the accumulation of wealth? Is the accumulation of wealth always a sign of God's blessings? (Deuteronomy 8; Psalm 52 [especially v. 7]; Proverbs 11:4; Luke 12:16-21; 16:19-31; Revelation 3:14-22)

**Q5:** How do the curse, man's nature, and the scarcity of resources affect economics? (Genesis 3:17-19; Isaiah 56:9-12; Luke 12:13-21)

**Q6:** What is money? Why are gold and silver looked upon as money? (Genesis 2:12; 24:22; 1 Kings 15:18-22; 20:3; 2 Kings 5:5; 12 [especially v. 13])

**Q7:** Why are gold, silver and precious stones not money? (Genesis 47:13-19)

### **The Enemies of Biblical Economics**

**Q1:** What is inflation? How does the condition of the heart manifest itself in a debased (inflated) currency? (Isaiah 1:22; Jeremiah 9:7; Ezekiel 22:13-31; Proverbs 25:4, 5)

**Q2:** How does a commodity like gold restrain civil governments from inflating the currency of a nation?

**Q3:** How does the Constitution of the United States prohibit the debasement of our nation's currency and therefore the evils of inflation? (See Article III, Section 8 and Article I, Section 10)

**Q4:** What authority should civil governments have in an area of monetary control? (Leviticus 19:35-37; Deuteronomy 25:13-15; Proverbs 11:1; 20:10, 23; Amos 8:5, 6; Micah 6:10-12)

**Q5:** Who is usually affected by inflation before other groups of people? (Isaiah 1:21-26; Amos 8:4-6)

**Q6:** Why should the Christian avoid debt? (Exodus 22:25-27; Deuteronomy 28:43, 44, [cf. vv. 12, 13]; Proverbs 22:7; Romans 13:8; 1 Corinthians 7:23)

**Q7:** Should Christians plan to save for the future, or is the state responsible for our future needs? (Proverbs 13:22; 21:20; 27:23-27; Luke 14:28-30; 1 Timothy 5:8)

**Q8:** Why do the ungodly often prosper? (Deuteronomy 6:10, 11; 8; Psalm 69:22; Proverbs 13:22; Ecclesiastes 2:26)

**Q8:** How is covetousness an enemy to biblical economics (Luke 12:13-21)

### **The Causes of Poverty**

**Q1:** Why are some cultures poverty-stricken while others seem to reap the blessing of God? (Genesis 3:17-19; Leviticus 18:24-28; Deuteronomy 28; Isaiah 24)

**Q2:** What factors contribute to the condition of poverty?

1. Proverbs 10:2-4; 12:11, 24; 13:4, 11
2. Deuteronomy 23:12, 13; Mark 5:25-34
3. Luke 14:28-32; 15:11-32 [especially vv. 13, 14]
4. Genesis 12:10, 11; 47:13-26; 2 Kings 6:24-31; Acts 11:27-30

5. Judges 3:1-8, 17; 6:1-6, 11
6. 1 Samuel 8; 1 Kings 21
7. Leviticus 19:13; Deuteronomy 24:14, 15; Amos 8:4-6

**Q3:** How can poverty stricken nations be relieved of their poverty? (Leviticus 26; Deuteronomy 8: 28; Proverbs 12:11; 14:1, 23; Matthew 28:18-20)

**Q4:** Does the Bible teach the goal of economic equality? Should civil government enforce economic equality? (Proverbs 25:21; 2 Corinthians 8:13-15)

**Q5:** Are there times in the Bible where the sharing of goods does not happen? Are these examples the norm for all Christians to follow? (John 12:6; 13:29; Acts 2:44-46; 4:32-37)

**Q6:** What place should the state play in caring for the poor? (Proverbs 11:1; Amos 8:4-6; Leviticus 19:15; cf. 2 Timothy 5:8; Luke 10:30-37; 1 Timothy 5:8)

### **The Conquest of Poverty**

**Q1:** What laws has God established to care for the poor?

1. Numbers 18:24; Deuteronomy 14:28, 29
2. Luke 10:30-37; Acts 4:32-37; 11:29
3. Leviticus 19:9, 10; 23:22; Deuteronomy 23:24, 25; 24:19-21 and Exodus 23:10, 11; Matthew
4. Exodus 22:25; Leviticus 25:35-37; Deuteronomy 15:1, 2, 9

**Q2:** In addition to the general poor, who else is eligible to benefit from the poor laws? Explain.

1. Exodus 22:21-24; Numbers 9:14; Leviticus 24:22; Deuteronomy 10:18, 19; Jeremiah 7:3-7, Zechariah 7:9-14)
2. Exodus 22:22-24; Deuteronomy 27:19; Isaiah 1:17; Matthew 15:4-6; 1 Timothy 5:3-16; James 1:27

**Q3:** How does envy affect the poor? (Genesis 26:12-15; Esther 5:11-13; Proverbs 14:30; 27:4)

**Q4:** What is the remedy for envy and how can the poor prosper? (Deuteronomy 8:18; Proverbs 24:30-34; Isaiah 48:17-19; Philippians 4:4-12, 19; 1 Thessalonians 4:11; 1 Timothy 6:6-8)

### **The Jubilee Principle**

**Q5:** What is the significance of the Jubilee? (Leviticus 25)

**Q6:** Is the Jubilee a way of redistributing wealth from one class of people to another? (Leviticus 25)

## **Volume Three** **The Biblical View of Authority**



**Q1:** What is the biblical definition of authority, and how does its comprehensiveness relate to the Three Persons of the Trinity in their governmental activity? (Isaiah 40:13; Genesis 1:1; 2:15-17; 3:14; Matthew 24:36; Luke 12:5; 10:17-20; 1 John 3:8; Mark 2:10-12; Matthew 7:29; John 2:13-22; Luke 8:24f.; Matthew 17:27; John 19:11; Matthew 28:18; Ephesians 5:23; Matthew 16:19; Revelation 1:5; 2:5; 1 Timothy 6:15; Romans 13:1; Genesis 1:2; Numbers 11:26, 29; Isaiah 61:1; Luke 1:35; Matthew 3:16; Acts 2:1-42; 16:6-10; 1 Corinthians 12:4-31; John 3:5)

**Q2:** What is the relationship between authority and power? (Luke 9:1; Matthew 12:22-29; 17:14-18; Acts 19:11-20; Daniel 3; 6; Matthew 2:13-18)

**Q3:** Where did the battle over authority originate? Explain. (Genesis 2:15, 15; 3:5)

**Q4:** Why is it crucial that we understand the importance of authority when discussing what is true or false, right or wrong, good or bad? (Judges 17:6; Ephesians 4:14; Isaiah 6:3; Luke 18:19; John 17:6; 10:35; Romans 7:12; James 1:25)

**Q5:** How and why has God established such multiple, delegated authorities as the family, the church, the state, and contractual jurisdiction like employer-employee relationships? (Proverbs 6:20, 21; 15:5; 30:17; Ephesians 6:1-3; Colossians 3:20; Matthew 16:19; 18:15-20; 1 Thessalonians 5:12, 13; 1 Timothy 5:17, 18; Hebrews 13:17; 1 Peter 5:1-3; Matthew 22:21; Romans 13:1-7; Peter 2:13, 14; Leviticus 19:13; Deuteronomy 25:4; 1 Timothy 5:18; cf. Matthew 10:10; Luke 10:7)

**Q6:** Explain the limited jurisdiction of the biblical authority; i.e., show how family, church, and state exercise their jurisdiction authority without usurping the authority of each other's jurisdiction. (Proverbs 13:24; Matthew 16:19; 1 Corinthians 11:3; Ephesians 5:23)

**Q7:** What is the relationship between authority and culture? (Genesis 1:28; 2:10-15; 9:7; Psalm 8; Hebrews 2; 3:17, 18; Romans 8:20-22; Proverbs 21:4; Romans 14:23; Isaiah 64:6)

### **The Enemies of Biblical Authority**

**Q1:** What relationship exists between *reason* and authority? (Romans 10:2; 1:18-32; 1 Peter 1:13; Ephesians 2:1; 2 Corinthians 4:4; Romans 3:11; 8:7; 1 Corinthians 2:14; Psalm 32:9; 73:21, 22; Romans 12:1, 2; Ephesians 4:17, 18; Colossians 2:8; Isaiah 1:18)

**Q2:** In what ways can *conscience* be an enemy of biblical authority? (1 Samuel 24:5; 2 Samuel 24:10; Job 27:6; Jeremiah 17:9; 1 Corinthians 4:4; Romans 2:14, 15; Acts 23:1; 1 Timothy 1:5, 19; 3:9; Hebrews 13:18; 1 Peter 3:16, 21; John 8:9; Romans 2:15; Titus 1:15; Hebrews 10:22; 1 Timothy 4:2; Matthew 23:4)

**Q3:** In what way can *emotions* or *feelings* be an enemy of biblical authority? (John 10:25; Ephesians 4:30; Exodus 20:5; 32:19; Ephesians 4:26; Numbers 20:8-11)

**Q4:** In what ways can *natural law* or *natural theology* be an enemy of biblical authority? (Genesis 3:15ff; Romans 8:20-23; 1 Corinthians 1:22; 2:14; Romans 1:18; Acts 17:32; Colossians 2:8)

**Q5:** In what way can *circumstances* or *experience* be enemies of biblical authority? (Luke 24:11; John 20:24-29; Numbers 13 and Joshua 2:8-11; John 9:2-12; Romans 8:28; Acts 28:1-6)

**Q6:** In what ways can *tradition* be an enemy of biblical authority? (1 Corinthians 11:2; 2 Thessalonians 2:15; Mark 7:3-9)

**Q7:** In what ways can *public opinion* or the *will of the people* be an enemy of biblical authority? (Exodus 23:2; Numbers 14; Isaiah 30:9-11)

### **God's Sovereignty Over the Nations**

**Q1:** What is God's position among and His evaluation of the nations? (9Psalm 2; 93:1; 96:10-13; 97:1-9; 99:1; Isaiah 9:6, 7; 40:15)

**Q2:** What is the kingship of Jesus Christ and what does it mean to acknowledge Him as King? (Psalm 2; John 3:5-7; Romans 3:31; 2 Corinthians 10:5; Revelation 17:14)

**Q3:** what titles were given to the rulers of Israel? What do these titles tell us about the function (jurisdiction) of those who rule? (1 Samuel 10:1; 15:17ff.; 16:12, 13; 24:1-7; 2 Samuel 8:18 and 1 Chronicles 18:17; 2 Samuel 20:26 and 2 Samuel 23:38; 1 Kings 4:2-6; Romans 13:4, 6)

**Q4:** What titles were given to the rulers of the nations surrounding Israel? What do these titles tell us about the function of these rulers? (Isaiah 44:28; 45:1; Jeremiah 29:9; 27:6)

**Q5:** What was to be the standard of the king's rule? (Deuteronomy 17:18-20; 1 Kings 3:9; Psalm 72:1, 2)

**Q6:** Does God have to standards of justice, one for Christian and one for pagan rulers? (Leviticus 24:22; Numbers 15:16; Deuteronomy 1:16-17; 4:4-8; Psalm 2:10; Proverbs 16:12)

**Q7:** Should Christians be involved in instructing rulers and civil representatives in the demands of God's law? Explain. (Psalm 119:46; Matthew 10-18; 14:4; Mark 6:18; Luke 3:13-14; 19:1-10)

**Q8:** What happens to a nation that fails to follow God's law as a standard for righteousness? (Deuteronomy 28:15-63; Psalm 82 [especially v. 7]; Nehemiah 9:34-37; Isaiah 1:4-31; Daniel 2:31-45; Acts 12:20-23)

**Q9:** Who ultimately appoints rulers? (Psalm 75:6-7; Daniel 2:21; 4:17, 25, 32; 5 [especially verses 18-28])

### **Establishing Christian Leadership**

**Q1:** What duties do citizens have in relation to those who rule over them?

1. Exodus 22:28; 1 Peter 2:13-17; Ephesians 6:1; Proverbs 13:24; Matthew 18:15-18, 1 Corinthians 6:1-11; Romans 13:4
2. Ezra 6:10; 1 Timothy 2:1-2; Exodus 18:13, 17; Deuteronomy 17:16; 1 Kings 10:26-29; 2 Samuel 11; 1 Kings 11:1; Proverbs 21:1; 1 Kings 3
3. Matthew 10:18; Acts 24-26; 1 Corinthians 9:16
4. Jeremiah 29:7; John 14:27; Romans 5:1; compare Nehemiah 4:7-18; Ecclesiastes 3:8; Joel 3:10; Matthew 24:6, 7; Luke 11:21, 22; Exodus 22:2; Romans 13:4; Matthew 28:18-20
5. Matthew 22:17-21; Romans 13:7
6. Exodus 18:17-27; Deuteronomy 1:13-17; 1 Samuel 8; 1 Kings 12; Proverbs 11:11; 29:2

**Q2:** What duties does the State have in relation to the citizenry? (Acts 23:12-31; Romans 13:4; 1 Timothy 2:1-2)

**Q3:** What qualifications does the Bible set forth for those who operate in positions of leadership, whether ecclesiastical or civil? (Exodus 18; Judges 9; Romans 13: 1 Timothy 3:1-7; 4:12)

**Q4:** Are there Biblical examples of men and women resisting the State when the State enacts laws that put Christians in the position of disobeying a command of God? (Exodus 1:15-22; 2:1-10; Joshua 2:1-14; Judges 6:11ff.; Daniel 3; Acts 4:13-31; 5:17-32; 12:1-11)

**Q5:** Should Christian churches and school seek licensing from the State for religious affairs? (Matthew 22:21; Philippians 2:11; Acts 5:29; compare Deuteronomy 6; Proverbs, *passim*; Ephesians 5:21-6:4)

### **The Restoration of the Republic**

**Q1:** How do false spiritual/material and sacred/secular divisions work to keep Christians from involving themselves in the restoration of the Republic? (Genesis 1:26-28, 31; Matthew 5:13, 14; 15:11; 28:18-20; John 17:15; Acts 10:15; Romans 14:14, 20; Colossians 2:16-23; 1 Timothy 4:4, 5; Hebrews 2:14; 1 John 4:1-4; 2 John 7)

**Q2:** How would you answer the following rejections that are often raised in opposition to Christians' attempts to restore the Republic regarding political participation?

**Objection one:** *The Bible is neutral about political issues so Christians have no business involving themselves in something in which the Bible shows no interest.* (Genesis 9:6, 7; 41:38-49; Exodus 18:13-27; 21-23; Deuteronomy 17:14-20; Judges 3:14; the books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles; 2 Chronicles 25:2; 26:4; 27:2; Daniel 2, 4, 6; Nehemiah 5:14; 1 Corinthians 6:1-11; Hebrews 13:32, 33)

**Objection two:** *Religion and politics do not mix so we cannot impose biblical morality on others.* (Genesis 3:24; John 14:15; Romans 13:3, 4; Exodus 20:1-17)

**Objection three:** *Christians should not get involved in politics because politics is dirty.* (Genesis 1:31; Romans 13:4; Colossians 3:20-23; 1 Timothy 4:15)

**Objection four:** *The end of the world is upon us and Jesus is coming back soon, so why get involved in political affairs?* (Acts 1:68, 1 Thessalonians 5:2; 2 Thessalonians 3:11, Matthew 24:45, 46, 50; Luke 19:11, 13, 17-24)

**Objection five:** *Jesus said that His kingdom was not of this world; therefore, Christians should not get involved in “worldly” pursuits like politics.* (John 8:23; 15:19; 17:11, 14, 16; 18:28-40; 1 John 2:16; 4:5; Matthew 26:63; Luke 1:32, 33; 3:2; 23:2, 3; Revelation 1:5)

**Q3:** Who was a citizen in Israel and what obligations and protections did foreigners have? (Exodus 12:38; 2 Chronicles 2:17; Numbers 13:30; 32:12; Joshua 14:6, 14; 15:13; 2 Chronicles 2:18; Exodus 12:43, 45; Leviticus 16:29; Exodus 23:12; Deuteronomy 5:14; Deuteronomy 26:11; Leviticus 22:18; Leviticus 17:8, 9; Numbers 15:14-16, 26, 29; Leviticus 25:6; Deuteronomy 16:11; 16:14; Exodus 12:19; Deuteronomy 31:10-12; cf. Joshua 8:33, 35; Leviticus 24:22; cf. Exodus 12:49; Leviticus 25:47; Leviticus 19:33, 34; Exodus 22:21; 23:9; Deuteronomy 1:16; cf. 24:16; 27:19; Jeremiah 7:6, 7; Zechariah 7:10; Malachi 3:5; Deuteronomy 24:14; Deuteronomy 10:19; Numbers 35:15; Joshua 10; Leviticus 20:2; Leviticus 24:16; Exodus 20:10; 2 Samuel 1:3-16; Leviticus 20:2; Leviticus 18:26; Leviticus 19:10; 23:22; Deuteronomy 24:19, 20; Deuteronomy 14:29; 26:12; Ruth 2:10; Jeremiah 7:57; cf. 22:3; Ezekiel 22:7, 29; Zechariah 7:10; Malachi 3:5; Matthew 25:35; cf. v. 43)

**Q4:** What does the Bible teach about *multiple* civil citizenships and compare this with our system of the civil government as it was originally designed and of today? (Acts 21:39; 22:3, 24-29; Philippians 3:5)

**Q5:** What does the Bible mean when it states that our “citizenship is in heaven” (Philippians 3:20) and that Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were “strangers and exiles on the earth” (Hebrews 11:13)?

### **The Foundation of Law**

**Q1:** What standard of authority should form the foundation for a nation’s judicial system, and why? (Genesis 3:1-5; Exodus 18:15-16; Deuteronomy 4:2; 17:8-13; 2 Chronicles 19:5-7; Isaiah 8:19-20; 33:22)

**Q2:** What is the modern conception of law as reflected in our courts? (Compare the following Scripture passages with recent court decisions. (Psalm 93:5; 111:7, 8; 119:151, 152, 160; Isaiah 40:6-8)

**Q3:** How does the Constitution express the idea that it rests upon a Christian foundation of law? (A copy of the Constitution, especially the Preamble, is needed to answer this question.)

**Q4:** Why do sinful men and women need a judicial system? (Genesis 3:11-13; 4:8, 23; 6:2; 9:6; Exodus 20:1-17)

**Q5:** Must all disputes be handled in civil courtrooms established by the State? (Matthew 5:23-25; 16:19; 18:15ff.; 1 Corinthians 11:2, 3; Ephesians 5:22-26; 6:1-4; Hebrews 13:17; 1 Corinthians 6:1-11)

**Q6:** What is the significance of this statement?: “You shall appoint for yourselves judges and officers in *all your towns* which the LORD your God is giving you, according to your tribes, and they shall judge the people with *righteous judgment*.” (Deuteronomy 16:18; cf. 21:1-9)

**Q7:** What is the significance of the following verse: “You shall not distort justice; you shall not be partial, and you shall not take a bribe, for the bribe blinds the eyes of the wise and perverts the words of the righteous” (Deuteronomy 16:19; cf. 1:17; Exodus 23:3, 6, 8; Leviticus 19:15; James 2:1-13)

**Q8:** The source of law in a society is the god of that society. What does the command “not to plant... an Asherah [an idol] of any kind... beside the altar of the LORD your God,” have to do with instituting justice? (Deuteronomy 16:21-22; 1 Kings 11:1, 2; Exodus 23:32, 33; 34:12-17; 1 Corinthians 6:14, 15; cf. Matthew 6:24)

### **The Administration of Justice**

**Q1:** What procedures should a court utilize to secure testimony concerning a criminal act? (Deuteronomy 17:6; 19:15-21; Numbers 35:30; Matthew 18:15-16; 2 Corinthians 13:1; Isaiah 5:20; 1 Timothy 5:19; Hebrews 10:28)

**Q2:** What procedures should be followed where there is only one witness to a crime? (Deuteronomy 17:8-13; 19:15-21; Joshua 7:16-26)

**Q3:** How are courts limited in their evaluation of what is criminal? (Hebrews 4:12, 13; Matthew 5:21; Acts 4:18-20)

**Q4:** What is the penalty for perjury? (Deuteronomy 19:16-21; Proverbs 19:5, 9; 25:18)

**Q5:** Is imprisonment a biblical form of punishment? (Genesis 39:11-20; Jeremiah 28:6; Matthew 14:1-12; Acts 4:1-3, 13-22; 5:17-20; 26:10; Hebrews 11:36)

**Q6:** How does the Bible deal with criminal offenses, and how does this contrast with today’s practice? (Exodus 21:12-14, 16, 18-19, 23-25; Leviticus 6:1-7; 24:19; cf. Luke 19:8)

**Q7:** What are the purpose of restitution laws and other forms of punishment, such as execution for capital crimes? (Numbers 5:5-8; Deuteronomy 17:13; 19:20; Proverbs 21:11)

### **Human Rights and Responsibilities**

**Q1:** What is the origin and significance of the claim to human rights? (Genesis 3:1-5; 4:1-8; 4:23; 11:1-5)

**Q2:** Why is there an emphasis on human rights today? (Judges 17:6)

**Q3:** When the Bible uses the term “rights,” what is being emphasized? (Proverbs 31:5, 8, 9; Isaiah 5:23; 1 Kings 10:9; cf. Genesis 18:19; 2 Samuel 8:15; 1 Chronicles 18:14; 2 Chronicles 9:8; Psalm 119:121)

**Q4:** How does the Bible solve the problem of the modern-day desire for the “human rights”? (Leviticus 26; Deuteronomy 8:11-20; 28; Matthew 5:3-12)

**Q5:** How does the phrase, all men “are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable [inalienable] Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and pursuit of happiness” (Declaration of Independence, 1776), compare with the modern doctrine of human rights? Also, reflect on Romans 6:23; 2 Corinthians 3:17; Proverbs 29:18 (KJV)

**Q6:** What are the implications of human rights as they relate to social issues?

**Q7:** Can “freedom” and “liberty” be considered independent and absolute human rights? (Leviticus 25:10; John 8:34, 35; Romans 6:17-20)

### **Sovereignty and Education**

**Q1:** In the Bible is there a separate discipline called ‘education’? What is the biblical definition of education? (Leviticus 10:11; Deuteronomy 17:18; 31:9-13; 33:10; 2 Chronicles 17:7-9; Nehemiah 8:9; Psalm 18:34; 144:1; Nehemiah 4:7, 8, 11, 14-18; Exodus 31:11; 35:20-35; 1 Corinthians 12-14)

**Q2:** Trace the history of education through the Bible asking yourself these questions: where does Education begin? By what standards does education operate? What was education like in the Old Testament times? What was education like in New Testament times? How does this compare and contrast with education today? (Isaiah 30:20ff.; cf. 8:19; and John 3:2; Colossians 2:3; Genesis 2:20; cf. Proverbs 6:6, 26:11; 30:18, 24-31; and Genesis 2:15-17; 4:2, 17, 20-22; 5:25-27; Judges 1:11; Deuteronomy 6:4-9; Proverbs 1:8; 4:1-4; 1 Chronicles 4:14, 21; 12:32; Nehemiah 11:35; 2 Kings 18:17; 2 Samuel 8:10; Isaiah 40:19; 44:12; 2 Chronicles 24:12; Jeremiah 10:9; 2 Samuel 5:11; Exodus 28:10; 1 Kings 7:15; Judges 8:14; 2 Samuel 8:17; 20:25; 1 Kings 4:3; Jeremiah 36:4; Ezekiel 44:24, 25; Deuteronomy 31:9; 33:10; Matthew 13:55; Mark 6:3; Acts 18:3)

**Q3:** What is the goal of education? (Isaiah 48:11; Matthew 5:16; 1 Peter 4:11; 1 Corinthians 10:31; 2 Timothy 3:16, 17; Isaiah 11:9)

**Q4:** Can education ever be neutral? Explain. (Colossians 2:3-8; John 17:17; Ephesians 4:17, 18; 2 Corinthians 10:5; Matthew 12:30)

**Q5:** Who is responsible for the education of our children? (Proverbs 1:8; 4:1; 2 Timothy 1:5; 3:15; Genesis 4; Deuteronomy 6:4ff.; Daniel 1:1-7)

**Q6:** How is education used to control the direction of a nation? (Psalm 78; Judges 2:10, 11; Daniel 1:1-7)

**Q7:** In what way should Christian's minister the world in the area of education? (1 Kings 4:29, 30, 34; Daniel 2; Deuteronomy 4:6-8; Matthew 5:13-16; Deuteronomy 17:9, 18; 1 Chronicles 23:4; 26:29-32; 2 Chronicles 19:8-11)

### **The Future of Government**

**Q1:** How does the Christian's understanding of God as Creator, Provider, and Sustainer of all things affect his understanding of the future of government? (Genesis 1:1; Isaiah 43:23, 24; John 1:13; Ephesians 1:11; Colossians 1:17; Hebrews 1:3)

**Q2:** How does an individual's perspective of the future influence his present life and how he builds for the future? (Numbers 13-14; 1 John 4:4; cf. Joshua 2:8-14)

**Q3:** How does sin affect the future of all governments? (Genesis 2:17; 3:17-19; Judges 2:10ff.; 4:4-10, 17-22; 5:24-31; 7:3; 9:14, 15; 17:6; 1 Samuel 2:12-36; 8:1-22)

**Q4:** What is the future of governments for those who reject Jesus Christ as Lord, Savior, and King? (1 Samuel 8; Daniel 1-6)

**Q5:** What is the future of government when the righteous and productive turn ruler ship over to the corrupt? (Judges 9:1-21; Proverbs 28:12; Zechariah 1:18-21)

**Q6:** Must the forces of evil triumph? (2 Timothy 3; Galatians 6:9)

**Q7:** what role does Satan play in the future of government? (Job 2:6; Luke 10:17-19; 11:14-26; John 14:30; 16:11; Romans 16:20; Colossians 1:13; Hebrews 2:14; James 4:7; 1 John 3:8; 5:18)