"Believers and Political Parties" The Bible and Culture - NLPC Summer 2018 - Week 11

- Finishing up our discussion from last time
 - What about our interactions with other nations?
 - Is one nation obligated to right the wrongs in another nation? (Are you obligated to right the wrongs in your neighbor's house?)
 - Do these verses teach us any relevant principles?
 - **Psalm 82:1–4** ¹ God takes His stand in His own congregation; He judges in the midst of the rulers. ² How long will you judge unjustly And show partiality to the wicked? ³ Vindicate the weak and fatherless; Do justice to the afflicted and destitute. ⁴ Rescue the weak and needy; Deliver them out of the hand of the wicked. -
 - **Isaiah 1:10, 17 -** ¹⁰ Hear the word of the Lord, You rulers of Sodom; Give ear to the instruction of our God, You people of Gomorrah... ¹⁷ Learn to do good; Seek justice, Reprove the ruthless, Defend the orphan, Plead for the widow.
 - Those verses, specifically addressed to rulers, do seem to imply a responsibility to defend others that perhaps extends beyond individuals
 - * But were they necessarily a Biblical mandate for Israelite rulers to correct injustice in other nations?
 - What about one government intervening in another nation in order to defend *Christians*?
 - What about treaties and alliances?
 - The Bible generally frowns on such alliances (though for often religious reasons).
 - Many of our founders spoke against "foreign entanglements".
 - * Tucker Carlson: "Why should my son die for Montenegro?"

- Believers and Political Parties...
 - In the 80's and 90's, it seems that the vast majority of evangelicals identified as Republicans.
 - Today this is definitely *not* the case...
 - A significant number of people who would affirm evangelical principles (inerrancy, substitutionary atonement, Christ's bodily resurrection) vote Democrat
 - Others lean towards third party options like Libertarian, Constitution, etc.
 - This reality shows us the following, at least:
 - Many believe that a vibrant Christian faith and life can find itself at home in a variety of political allegiances.
 - Biblically conservative believers have differing political priorities.
 - * Small vs. big Government
 - Legislating morality vs. individual freedom
 - * Heavy international intervention vs. non-interventionist
 - * Empathetic governance vs. results based governance
 - Generous governance vs. America first
 - Constitutional vs. progressive
 - ♦ Moral character of candidates vs. leadership/policy strengths
 - How do believers with such similar religious and doctrinal beliefs wind up on such divergent political paths?
 - For those who are convinced of the need to vote w/in our existing 2-party structure, on what should our allegiances be based?
 - The morality of the party's platform?
 - Pro-life vs. LGBT rights?
 - Low taxation vs. social safety net?
 - The morality of the particular candidate?

- Immoral free-market guy vs. moral socialist?
- * Racism despising marxist vs. openly racist capitalist?
- The meaning of a Vote
 - It is hard to find a Biblical example of something that matches our particular voting structure.
 - What is a vote?
 - Something like a vow that in which we promise our allegiance to the particular candidate should they win (w/in the confines of our system)?
 - Or is a vote a something like a prayer to God for the person to be elected?
 - Or is a vote something else entirely? Like a momentary comment on the state of our society?
 - Like that racism is our biggest problem...
 - Or that our welfare state is a failed experiment...
 - * People who lean this way (or who lean toward one of the others), need to at least labor to develop a Biblical sense of priority...
 - What social ills are truly the most urgent?
 - Where in the scripture would you go to prove that?
 - Also, how does the Bible propose addressing that social ill and how does that compare to the way one's candidate or party does?