XLVIII. The Believer's Response to Government - Pt 1

- A. The Standard Submission
 - 1. Let every soul
 - a. for all, but especially for Christians
 - b. Christians should be good citizens
 - 2. be subject to the governing authorities.
 - a. *hupotasso* to subordinate; to obey:--be under obedience (obedient), put under, subdue unto, (be, make) subject (to, unto), be (put) in subjection (to, under), submit
 - i. to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake,
 - ii. whether to the king as supreme, 1 Pe 2:13
 - b. more than obeying laws, includes honor and respect 1 Th 4:11-12; 1 Ti 2:1-2; Tit 3:1-2; 1 Pe 2:17
 - c. when exiled, God commanded "seek the welfare of the city" Jer 29:7
 - 3. Justifiable civil disobedience Ac 4:19-20; 5:28-29
 - a. the midwives before Pharaoh and Moses' parents Ex 1:15-21, 22-2:4
 - b. Daniel and 3 friends not eating food
 - i. they didn't want to defile themselves had to disobey
 - ii. Appealed and asked permission
 - c. Daniel's 3 friends Dan 3:16-18
 - d. Daniel Dan 6

B. The Purpose -

- 1. God's Sovereign establishment of Government
 - a. For there is no authority except from God, and the authorities that exist are appointed by God. Pr 8:15-16; Da 2:21; 4:32; Jo 19:11; Ac 17:24-26
 - b. all power belongs to God Ps 62:11
 - i. though Satan is the prince of the power of the air Jo 12:31; Eph 2:1-2; 1 Jo 5:19; 16:11; 14:30
 - ii. God has delegated power to principalities and powers, the divine counsel Da 10:13
 - iii. Satan is closely identified w/ the kings of the nations Eze 28:12-14
 - c. Just because some authorities are wicked doesn't mean that God didn't put them there
 - i. they are there as the rod of His wrath Hab 1:5-6
 - ii. God will hold them accountable for their wickedness Isa 9:4; 10:5
- 2. Resistance is against God
 - a. Therefore whoever resists the authority resists the ordinance of God,
 - b. Korah and his 250 malcontents against Moses Nu 16:3,13, 31-35,
 - c. The people that complained about Korah's demise the next day Nu 16:41,46-48
- 3. Resistance brings judgment
 - a. those who resist will bring judgment on themselves.

- b. Not speaking of God's direct judgment,
- c. will suffer the penalty of breaking the law vs 4b
- d. Punishment under the Mosaic law
 - i. administered as a matter of justice appropriate to the crime De 19:21
 - ii. Was supposed to be deterrent to crime De 17:13
 - iii. Was supposed to be impartial De 13:6
 - iv. Was supposed to w/o delay De 25:2; Eccl 8:11
 - v. except for the law provided for pardon and rehabilitation De 25:3

C. God's Job for Government

- 1. To Restrain Evil vs 3a
 - a. For rulers are not a terror to good works,
 - i. Good works are essential to any nations self-preservation
 - ii. Without them, any nation self destructs
 - b. but to evil. 1 Pe 2:14a
 - i. even wicked regimes usually have low crime rates due to harsh punishments
 - ii. Until recently,, murder robbery, and rape were almost non-existent in some communist countries
- 2. To Promote Good vs 3b-4a
 - a. Do you want to be unafraid of the authority?
 - b. Do what is good, and you will have praise from the same. 1 Pe 2:14b
 - c. For he is God's minister to you for good.
- 3. To Judge Evil vs 4b
 - a. But if you do evil, be afraid;
 - b. for he does not bear the sword in vain;
 - i. The sword is an instrument of death symbolizing the right to inflict punishment Ge 9:6;
 - ii. for he is God's minister,
 - iii. an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil.
- 4. For Conscience's Sake vs 5
 - a. Therefore you must be subject, not only because of wrath but also for conscience' sake. 1 Pe 2:13
 - i. to silence foolish men 1 Pe 2:15
 - ii. How? By living for God 1 Pe 2:16-17
 - b. 1 Pe 2:13b–14 whether to the king as supreme, or to governors, as to those who are sent by him