



Slaying Leviathan

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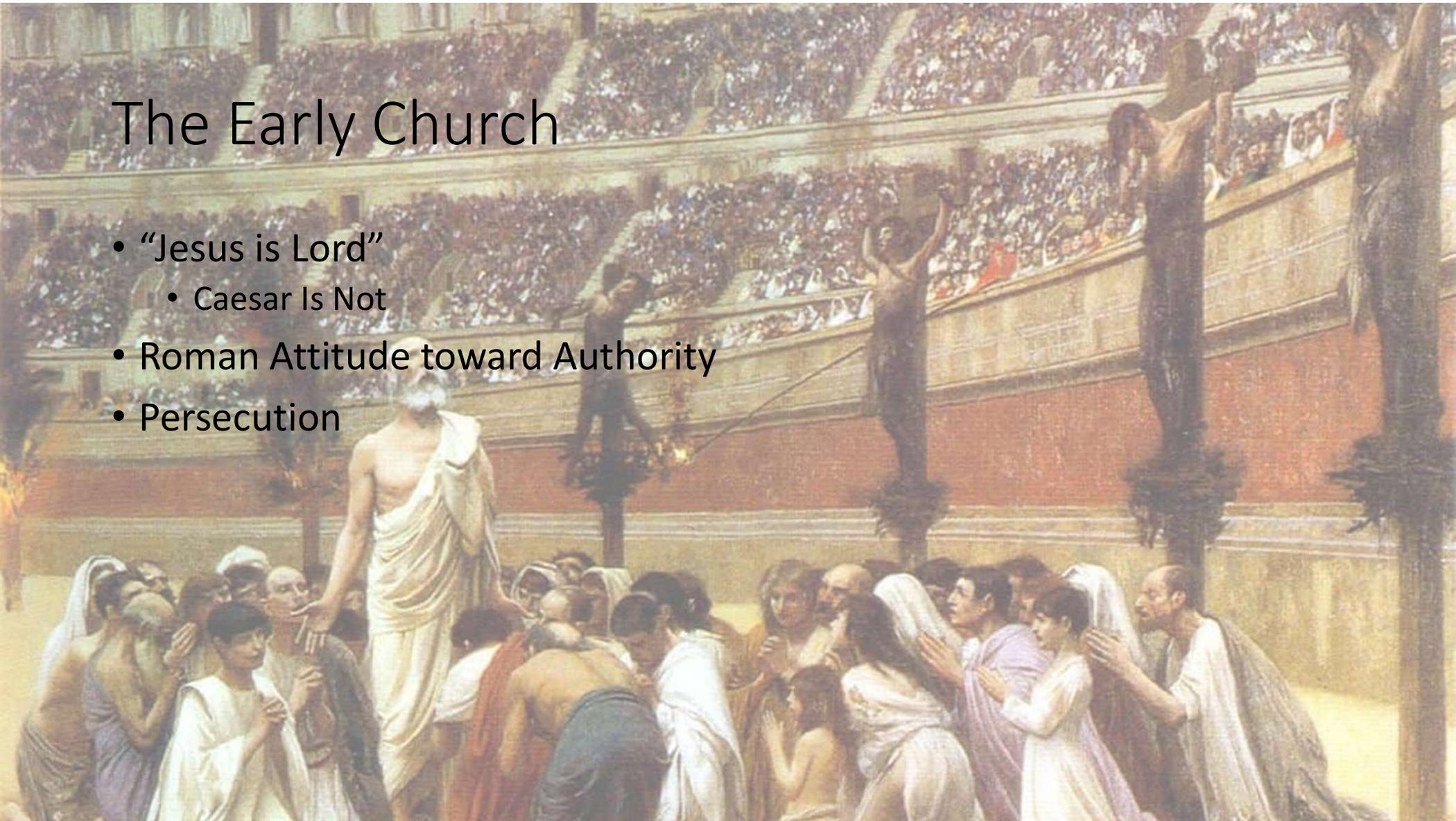


Matthew 22:15-22

- Key Points
 - Some Things Are Caesar's
 - Some Things Are Not
 - God Determines Which is Which
- Key Question: Does [X] Belong to Caesar?

The Early Church

- “Jesus is Lord”
 - Caesar Is Not
- Roman Attitude toward Authority
- Persecution



Lactantius (c.250-c.325)

- Relationship to Constantine
 - Advisor
 - Tutor to Children
- *Divine Institutes*
 - Argument for Religious Liberty
- Constantine Converts
 - Battle of Milvian Bridge (312)
 - Edict of Milan (313)





The Church in the West

- Augustine, *The City of God* (early 400s)
 - Human Society
 - The City of Man
 - The City of God
 - Interaction
 - Pope Gelasius I (492-496)
 - Impact

Church and State in the West

Collapse of Roman Administration

- Bishops Maintain Administrative Functions

Early Middle Ages (c.500-c.1000)

- Decentralized Government
- Weak Papacy
- Exception: Charlemagne

Revival of Holy Roman Empire (Late 10th Century)

- Leads to Revival of Papacy



Church and State in the West

- Conflict over Leadership of “Christian World”
 - Investiture Controversy (1076-1122)
 - On-Going Tension into the 1500s

Medieval Political Thought

- Augustinian Pessimism
- Aristotelian Elements
 - Augustine Explains How Good Governments Go Bad
- Struggle Between Church and State
 - Papacy: Two Swords Doctrine
 - Holy Roman Emperor
 - Jurisdiction in this World
 - Church Deals Solely with Spiritual Matters
 - Franciscan Support



Natural (Unalienable) Rights

- Life
- Liberty
 - Definition
- Property
 - Based on Right to Life





Luther on Church and State

- Two Kingdoms Doctrine
 - “Right Hand Kingdom”
 - “Left Hand Kingdom”
- Work Together to Advance God’s Purposes
 - Church: Preaching, Sacraments, etc.
 - State: Defend against Invasion or Crime, Law, etc.
- Neither Has Authority over Conscience



The Beginnings of Resistance Theory

- Schmalkaldic League
 - Defensive League vs. the Holy Roman Emperor
 - Luther on Romans 13
 - The Lawyers' Response
- Torgau Memorandum (1530/31)
 - Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrate
 - No Right of Private Resistance

Government as Covenant

- Calvin: Sinai as Paradigm for Government
 - Covenant
 - Consent
- *Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos* (1579)
 - Covenant between God and the King and People
 - Covenant between the King and the People
 - Analogy to Contract
 - If King Breaks Covenant, Resistance is Justified
 - Lesser Magistrate, not People





Huguenot
Resistance
Theory

When Does a Legitimate King Turn into an Illegitimate Tyrant?

Violent Resistance is Justified

- Including Regicide
- Led by Lesser Magistrate

Henry of Navarre becomes Henry IV

- Edict of Nantes (1598)

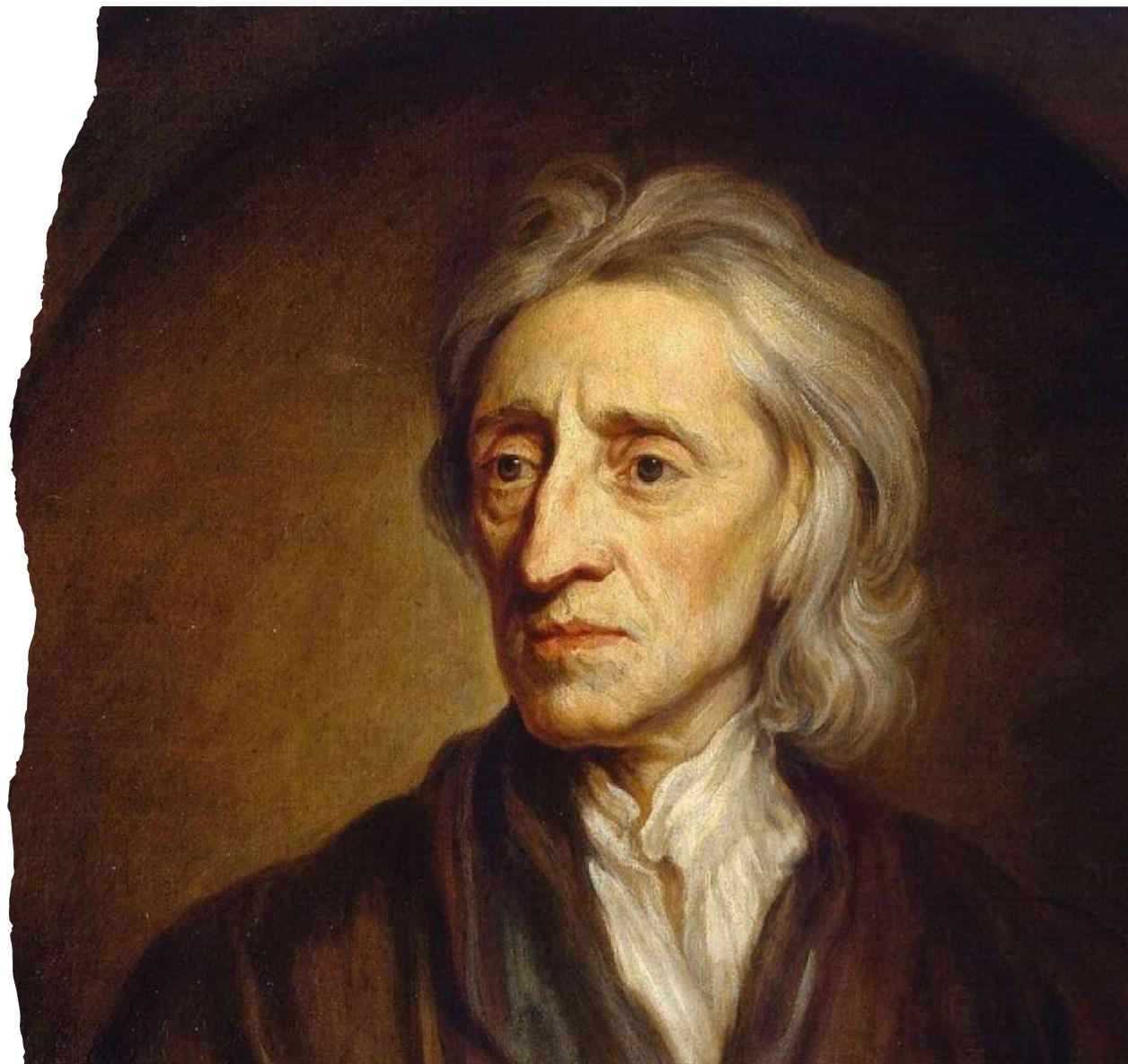
Absolutism in England

- Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)
 - *Leviathan* (1651)
 - Cover Picture
 - King Absolute Monarch
 - Even Deciding Religion
- Sir Robert Filmer (1588-1653)
 - *Patriarcha* (1680)
 - Adam as Absolute Sovereign over His Children



John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*

- Response to Filmer
- Unites Strands of Political Theology
 - Unalienable Rights
 - Life
 - Liberty
 - Property
 - Contract Theory of Government
 - Resistance Rooted in People



The American
Declaration of
Independence,
Thomas
Jefferson, 1776

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

American Revolution vs. French Revolution

- America
 - Respect for Some Elements of English Law
 - Christian Commitments
 - Augustinian Pessimism from Puritanism
 - Checks and Balances
 - Enlightenment Ideals
 - No “Established” Religion



American Revolution vs. French Revolution

- France
 - Complete Rejection of Past
 - Purely Secular
 - Human Perfectibility
 - Result?
 - The Terror
 - 250,000+ Killed not Including Wars
 - Totalitarian Government
- Replaces Christian Political Theory with Secular Political Theory

