

Manhattan Declaration.org

A Guide for Study and Discussion

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Manhattan Declaration: A Call of Christian Conscience
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Lesson 1: A Glorious Heritage

Christians in every age share a two-thousand year-old heritage of service in the Name of Jesus Christ. The example and legacy of our forebears in the faith challenges us to continue on the paths of compassion, justice, generosity, and righteousness which they pioneered for us. The Manhattan Declaration thus takes up the baton from previous generations of Christians to advance the cause of Christian conscience in this generation.

Read the Preamble to The Manhattan Declaration; then work through the questions for study or discussion that follow.

Preamble

Christians are heirs of a 2,000-year tradition of proclaiming God's word, seeking justice in our societies, resisting tyranny, and reaching out with compassion to the poor, oppressed and suffering.

While fully acknowledging the imperfections and shortcomings of Christian institutions and communities in all ages, we claim the heritage of those Christians who defended innocent life by rescuing discarded babies from trash heaps in Roman cities and publicly denouncing the Empire's sanctioning of infanticide. We remember with reverence those believers who sacrificed their lives by remaining in Roman cities to tend the sick and dying during the plagues, and who died bravely in the coliseums rather than deny their Lord.

After the barbarian tribes overran Europe, Christian monasteries preserved not only the Bible but also the literature and art of Western culture. It was Christians who combated the evil of slavery: Papal edicts in the 16th and 17th centuries decried the practice of slavery and first excommunicated anyone involved in the slave trade; evangelical Christians in England, led by John Wesley and William Wilberforce, put an end to the slave trade in that country. Christians under Wilberforce's leadership also formed hundreds of societies for helping the poor, the imprisoned, and child laborers chained to machines.

In Europe, Christians challenged the divine claims of kings and successfully fought to establish the rule of law and balance of governmental powers, which made modern democracy possible. And in America, Christian women stood at the vanguard of the suffrage movement. The great civil rights crusades of the 1950s and 60s were led by Christians claiming the Scriptures and asserting the glory of the image of God in every human being regardless of race, religion, age or class.

This same devotion to human dignity has led Christians in recent decades to work to end the dehumanizing scourge of human trafficking and sexual slavery, bring compassionate care to AIDS sufferers in Africa, and assist in a myriad of other human rights causes – from providing clean water in developing nations to providing homes for tens of thousands of children orphaned by war, disease and gender discrimination.

Like those who have gone before us in the faith, Christians today are called to proclaim the Gospel of costly grace, to protect the intrinsic dignity of the human person and to stand for the common good. In being true to its own calling, the call to discipleship, the church through service to others can make a profound contribution to the public good.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. Read the following passages. Comment on each one concerning what it teaches about the believer's connectedness with previous and subsequent generations:
 - Psalm 78:1-8:
 - Romans 15:4:
 - Hebrews 12:1, 2:
 - Psalm 45:17:
 - Summarize the believer's responsibility to the generations past and coming:
2. Meditate on each of the following passages. In each case, what are the leaders doing, and how do the people respond?
 - 2 Kings 11:17-20:
 - 2 Chronicles 29:3-36:
 - 2 Chronicles 34:29-33:
 - Nehemiah 10:28-39:
 - The tradition of making covenants, at particular times and for particular purposes, extends beyond the time of Scripture into the history of the Christian Church. Whenever the doctrinal integrity of the Church has been threatened, or when historical or cultural circumstances have posed challenges to the message or mission of the Church, Church leaders have called the people together to covenant for renewal of their mandate and mission. Why would today seem to be an especially good time for renewing this venerable tradition and practice?

3. *The Manhattan Declaration* is a covenant between believers addressed to the following issues. For each of these, what do you understand to be the state of this issue today, and why is it important that Christians make their convictions and resolutions known on such matters?

- bearing witness for the Truth:
- the sanctity of human life:
- the sanctity of marriage:
- religious liberty:

2. Witnesses for Truth

Christians are those who have been set free from the condemnation and power of sin by Jesus Christ, Who is the Truth of God (Jn. 8:32; 14:6). As followers of Jesus they are called to live and proclaim the Truth, which they are enabled to do by the indwelling Spirit of God. As the Truth of God speaks to every area of life, it is critical that believers be prepared to speak the Truth in love to their generation, at precisely those points where Truth is most under assault (Eph. 4:15).

Read the following section on the Christian's call to bear witness to Truth. Then work through the questions for study or discussion that follow.

Declaration

We, as Orthodox, Catholic, and Evangelical Christians, have gathered, beginning in New York on September 28, 2009, to make the following declaration, which we sign as individuals, not on behalf of our organizations, but speaking to and from our communities. We act together in obedience to the one true God, the triune God of holiness and love, who has laid total claim on our lives and by that claim calls us with believers in all ages and all nations to seek and defend the good of all who bear his image. We set forth this declaration in light of the truth that is grounded in Holy Scripture, in natural human reason (which is itself, in our view, the gift of a beneficent God), and in the very nature of the human person. We call upon all people of goodwill, believers and non-believers alike, to consider carefully and reflect critically on the issues we here address as we, with St. Paul, commend this appeal to everyone's conscience in the sight of God.

While the whole scope of Christian moral concern, including a special concern for the poor and vulnerable, claims our attention, we are especially troubled that in our nation today the lives of the unborn, the disabled, and the elderly are severely threatened; that the institution of marriage, already buffeted by promiscuity, infidelity and divorce, is in jeopardy of being redefined to accommodate fashionable ideologies; that freedom of religion and the rights of conscience are gravely jeopardized by those who would use the instruments of coercion to compel persons of faith to compromise their deepest convictions.

Because the sanctity of human life, the dignity of marriage as a union of husband and wife, and the freedom of conscience and religion are foundational principles of justice and the common good, we are compelled by our Christian faith to speak and act in their defense. In this declaration we affirm: 1) the profound, inherent, and equal dignity of every human being as a creature fashioned in the very image of God, possessing inherent rights of equal dignity and life; 2) marriage as a conjugal union of man and woman, ordained by God from the creation, and historically understood by believers and non-believers alike, to be the most basic institution in society and; 3) religious liberty, which is grounded in the character of God, the example of Christ, and the inherent freedom and dignity of human beings created in the divine image.

We are Christians who have joined together across historic lines of ecclesial differences to affirm our right—and, more importantly, *to embrace our obligation*—to speak and act in defense of these truths. We pledge to each other, and to our fellow believers, that no power on earth, be it cultural or political, will intimidate us into silence or acquiescence. It is our duty to proclaim the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in its fullness, both in season and out of season. May God help us not to fail in that duty.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. Here are some passages that relate to the Christian's calling to bear witness to the Truth. Briefly summarizes what each passage teaches about this question:

- Psalm 51:10-13:
- Amos 3:8:
- Luke 12:8-12:
- John 19:33-37; John 20:21:
- Acts 1:8; Acts 4:19, 20:
- 1 Peter 2:9, 10:
- Briefly summarize what all these passages, taken together, teach us about the Christian's responsibility to stand for and declare the Truth:

2. At times it can be helpful, in renewing the Church’s commitment to Truth, for Christians to take public stands and declare their determination and resolve to stand for and declare the Truth with new vigor and emphasis. How might *The Manhattan Declaration* help you to renew your own commitment to Truth?
 - How might it help your church in renewing its stand for Truth?
 - How about the churches in your community?
 - The Church as a whole in our nation?
3. The issues addressed in *The Manhattan Declaration* – the sanctity of life, the sanctity of marriage, and religious liberty – are all under assault in our day. These issues are interrelated; if one is compromised or suppressed, all three are in jeopardy. That is, if Christians remain silent when one of these issues is assaulted – by abortion, euthanasia, same-sex marriage, or any other means – it won’t be long before all these issues come under assault as well. How can you see that this is necessarily the case, and that it has been the case over the past generation in America?

3. Committed to Life

Christians follow the One Who is Himself the Life from God. He gives eternal life to all who love and obey Him and calls them to follow Him in pursuing lives of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit. Jesus Christ alone is the Lord of life; He gives it, He rules over it, He determines the conditions under which it must flourish, and He is Lord even over the end of life. We cannot understand life as God intends it apart from knowing Christ and obeying His Word.

Read the following section of The Manhattan Declaration. Then work through the questions for study or discussion that follow.

Life

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them. Genesis 1:27

I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full. John 10:10

Although public sentiment has moved in a pro-life direction, we note with sadness that pro-abortion ideology prevails today in our government. Many in the present administration want to make abortions legal at any stage of fetal development, and want to provide abortions at taxpayer expense. Majorities in both houses of Congress hold pro-abortion views. The Supreme Court, whose infamous 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade* stripped the unborn of legal protection, continues to treat elective abortion as a fundamental constitutional right, though it has upheld as constitutionally permissible some limited restrictions on abortion. The President says that he wants to reduce the “need” for abortion—a commendable goal. But he has also pledged to make

abortion more easily and widely available by eliminating laws prohibiting government funding, requiring waiting periods for women seeking abortions, and parental notification for abortions performed on minors. The elimination of these important and effective pro-life laws cannot reasonably be expected to do other than significantly increase the number of elective abortions by which the lives of countless children are snuffed out prior to birth. Our commitment to the sanctity of life is not a matter of partisan loyalty, for we recognize that in the thirty-six years since *Roe v. Wade*, elected officials and appointees of both major political parties have been complicit in giving legal sanction to what Pope John Paul II described as “the culture of death.” We call on all officials in our country, elected and appointed, to protect and serve every member of our society, including the most marginalized, voiceless, and vulnerable among us.

A culture of death inevitably cheapens life in all its stages and conditions by promoting the belief that lives that are imperfect, immature or inconvenient are discardable. As predicted by many prescient persons, the cheapening of life that began with abortion has now metastasized. For example, human embryo-destructive research and its public funding are promoted in the name of science and in the cause of developing treatments and cures for diseases and injuries. The President and many in Congress favor the expansion of embryo-research to include the taxpayer funding of so-called “therapeutic cloning.” This would result in the industrial mass production of human embryos to be killed for the purpose of producing genetically customized stem cell lines and tissues. At the other end of life, an increasingly powerful movement to promote assisted suicide and “voluntary” euthanasia threatens the lives of vulnerable elderly and disabled persons. Eugenic notions such as the doctrine of *lebensunwertes Leben* (“life unworthy of life”) were first advanced in the 1920s by intellectuals in the elite salons of America and Europe. Long buried in ignominy after the horrors of the mid-20th century, they have returned from the grave. The only difference is that now the doctrines of the eugenicists are dressed up in the language of “liberty,” “autonomy,” and “choice.”

We will be united and untiring in our efforts to roll back the license to kill that began with the abandonment of the unborn to abortion. We will work, as we have always worked, to bring assistance, comfort, and care to pregnant women in need and to those who have been victimized by abortion, even as we stand resolutely against the corrupt and degrading notion that it can somehow be in the best interests of women to submit to the deliberate killing of their unborn children. Our message is, and ever shall be, that the just, humane, and truly Christian answer to problem pregnancies is for all of us to love and care for mother and child alike.

A truly prophetic Christian witness will insistently call on those who have been entrusted with temporal power to fulfill the first responsibility of government: to protect the weak and vulnerable against violent attack, and to do so with no favoritism, partiality, or discrimination. The Bible enjoins us to defend those who cannot defend themselves, to speak for those who cannot themselves speak. And so we defend and speak for the unborn, the disabled, and the dependent. What the Bible and the light of reason make clear, we must make clear. We must be willing to defend, even at risk and cost to ourselves and our institutions, the lives of our brothers and sisters at every stage of development and in every condition.

Our concern is not confined to our own nation. Around the globe, we are witnessing cases of genocide and “ethnic cleansing,” the failure to assist those who are suffering as innocent victims

of war, the neglect and abuse of children, the exploitation of vulnerable laborers, the sexual trafficking of girls and young women, the abandonment of the aged, racial oppression and discrimination, the persecution of believers of all faiths, and the failure to take steps necessary to halt the spread of preventable diseases like AIDS. We see these travesties as flowing from the same loss of the sense of the dignity of the human person and the sanctity of human life that drives the abortion industry and the movements for assisted suicide, euthanasia, and human cloning for biomedical research. And so ours is, as it must be, a truly consistent ethic of love and life for all humans in all circumstances.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. The Bible regards life in the womb as fully human and deserving the protection of Law. How can you see this in each of the following texts?
 - Exodus 21:22-25:
 - Psalm 51:5:
 - Psalm 139:13-16:
 - Jeremiah 1:5:
 - Luke 1:39-44:
 - The “pro-choice” position insists that the determination of whether or not to abort a child should be left with the mother. But does anything other than convenience or fear of the unknown “qualify” a woman to determine whether a child in her womb should live or die? Explain:

2. Do Christians really have a duty, as *The Manhattan Declaration* indicates, to stand up to governments when they are doing wrong, and to proclaim the Truth of God? Consider the following as you formulate your answer:
 - 2 Samuel 12:1-15:
 - Daniel 4:19-27:
 - Matthew 14:1-4:
 - Acts 5:27-32:
 - What happens in a society where Christians fail in this duty?

3. What does *The Manhattan Declaration* mean by a “culture of death”? Do you agree with this assessment? How might Christians, by banding together around *The Manhattan Declaration*, serve to help their generation to understand the life-and-death issues which are being considered and pursued in our day?

4. The Family as Foundation

In the Biblical worldview the family provides the foundation for all other social order. There children learn to love one another, submit to proper authority, take responsibility for their lives and property, join in community to care for others, and discover their place in the divine economy. When the family is fractured or shattered, social upheaval will follow. All threats to the stability of family life must be identified and resisted, or social chaos will ensue.

Read the following section of The Manhattan Declaration. Then work through the questions that follow.

Marriage

The man said, "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, for she was taken out of man." For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and they will become one flesh. Genesis 2:23-24

This is a profound mystery—but I am talking about Christ and the church. However, each one of you also must love his wife as he loves himself, and the wife must respect her husband. Ephesians 5:32-33

In Scripture, the creation of man and woman, and their one-flesh union as husband and wife, is the crowning achievement of God’s creation. In the transmission of life and the nurturing of children, men and women joined as spouses are given the great honor of being partners with God Himself. Marriage then, is the first institution of human society—indeed it is the institution on which all other human institutions have their foundation. In the Christian tradition we refer to marriage as “holy matrimony” to signal the fact that it is an institution ordained by God, and blessed by Christ in his participation at a wedding in Cana of Galilee. In the Bible, God Himself blesses and holds marriage in the highest esteem.

Vast human experience confirms that marriage is the original and most important institution for sustaining the health, education, and welfare of all persons in a society. Where marriage is honored, and where there is a flourishing marriage culture, everyone benefits—the spouses themselves, their children, the communities and societies in which they live. Where the marriage culture begins to erode, social pathologies of every sort quickly manifest themselves. Unfortunately, we have witnessed over the course of the past several decades a serious erosion of the marriage culture in our own country. Perhaps the most telling—and alarming—indicator is the out-of-wedlock birth rate. Less than fifty years ago, it was under 5 percent. Today it is over

40 percent. Our society—and particularly its poorest and most vulnerable sectors, where the out-of-wedlock birth rate is much higher even than the national average—is paying a huge price in delinquency, drug abuse, crime, incarceration, hopelessness, and despair. Other indicators are widespread non-marital sexual cohabitation and a devastatingly high rate of divorce.

We confess with sadness that Christians and our institutions have too often scandalously failed to uphold the institution of marriage and to model for the world the true meaning of marriage. Insofar as we have too easily embraced the culture of divorce and remained silent about social practices that undermine the dignity of marriage we repent, and call upon all Christians to do the same.

To strengthen families, we must stop glamorizing promiscuity and infidelity and restore among our people a sense of the profound beauty, mystery, and holiness of faithful marital love. We must reform ill-advised policies that contribute to the weakening of the institution of marriage, including the discredited idea of unilateral divorce. We must work in the legal, cultural, and religious domains to instill in young people a sound understanding of what marriage is, what it requires, and why it is worth the commitment and sacrifices that faithful spouses make.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. *The Manhattan Declaration* mentions some threats to family life and health. Consider each of the following. In what ways – subtle or overt – do they jeopardize the wellbeing of marriages and families?
 - non-marital and promiscuous sex:
 - infidelity and adultery:
 - unilateral divorce:
 - ill-advised public policies:
 - Knowing that such matters are destructive of marriage and family life, why does our society continue to tolerate them? What should be the Church's position *vis à vis* issues such as these?

2. Ultimately, issues affecting the breakdown of the family are spiritual issues. How can you see that, for example, from a passage such as Matthew 12:33-35?
 - Will it suffice, therefore, in seeking to return stability to the marriages and families of the land, simply to work for changes in social policy? Why or why not?

- At the same time, why is it essential that believers take a firm stand for social policies that support a strong marriage and family life?
3. How might the preceding section of *The Manhattan Declaration* serve the leaders of your church in each of the following areas:
- pre-marital counseling?
 - ministry to youth?
 - marital counseling?
 - witness-bearing?

4. Redefining Marriage

In our day a movement is growing that wants to redefine marriage in ways that go beyond the plain teaching of Scripture. How should believers and their churches respond to such an effort?

Read the following section of The Manhattan Declaration. Then work through the questions that follow.

The impulse to redefine marriage in order to recognize same-sex and multiple partner relationships is a symptom, rather than the cause, of the erosion of the marriage culture. It reflects a loss of understanding of the meaning of marriage as embodied in our civil and religious law and in the philosophical tradition that contributed to shaping the law. Yet it is critical that the impulse be resisted, for yielding to it would mean abandoning the possibility of restoring a sound understanding of marriage and, with it, the hope of rebuilding a healthy marriage culture. It would lock into place the false and destructive belief that marriage is all about romance and other adult satisfactions, and not, in any intrinsic way, about procreation and the unique character and value of acts and relationships whose meaning is shaped by their aptness for the generation, promotion and protection of life. In spousal communion and the rearing of children (who, as gifts of God, are the fruit of their parents' marital love), we discover the profound reasons for and benefits of the marriage covenant.

We acknowledge that there are those who are disposed towards homosexual and polyamorous conduct and relationships, just as there are those who are disposed towards other forms of immoral conduct. We have compassion for those so disposed; we respect them as human beings possessing profound, inherent, and equal dignity; and we pay tribute to the men and women who

strive, often with little assistance, to resist the temptation to yield to desires that they, no less than we, regard as wayward. We stand with them, even when they falter. We, no less than they, are sinners who have fallen short of God's intention for our lives. We, no less than they, are in constant need of God's patience, love and forgiveness. We call on the entire Christian community to resist sexual immorality, and at the same time refrain from disdainful condemnation of those who yield to it. Our rejection of sin, though resolute, must never become the rejection of sinners. For every sinner, regardless of the sin, is loved by God, who seeks not our destruction but rather the conversion of our hearts. Jesus calls all who wander from the path of virtue to "a more excellent way." As his disciples we will reach out in love to assist all who hear the call and wish to answer it.

We further acknowledge that there are sincere people who disagree with us, and with the teaching of the Bible and Christian tradition, on questions of sexual morality and the nature of marriage. Some who enter into same-sex and polyamorous relationships no doubt regard their unions as truly marital. They fail to understand, however, that marriage is made possible by the sexual complementarity of man and woman, and that the comprehensive, multi-level sharing of life that marriage includes bodily unity of the sort that unites husband and wife biologically as one. This is because the body is no mere extrinsic instrument of the human person, but truly part of the personal reality of the human being. Human beings are not merely centers of consciousness or emotion, or minds, or spirits, inhabiting non-personal bodies. The human person is a dynamic unity of body, mind, and spirit. Marriage is what one man and one woman establish when, forsaking all others and pledging lifelong commitment, they found a sharing of life at every level of being—the biological, the emotional, the dispositional, the rational, the spiritual—on a commitment that is sealed, completed and actualized by loving sexual intercourse in which the spouses become one flesh, not in some merely metaphorical sense, but by fulfilling together the behavioral conditions of procreation. That is why in the Christian tradition, and historically in Western law, consummated marriages are not dissoluble or annulable on the ground of infertility, even though the nature of the marital relationship is shaped and structured by its intrinsic orientation to the great good of procreation.

We understand that many of our fellow citizens, including some Christians, believe that the historic definition of marriage as the union of one man and one woman is a denial of equality or civil rights. They wonder what to say in reply to the argument that asserts that no harm would be done to them or to anyone if the law of the community were to confer upon two men or two women who are living together in a sexual partnership the status of being "married." It would not, after all, affect their own marriages, would it? On inspection, however, the argument that laws governing one kind of marriage will not affect another cannot stand. Were it to prove anything, it would prove far too much: the assumption that the legal status of one set of marriage relationships affects no other would not only argue for same sex partnerships; it could be asserted with equal validity for polyamorous partnerships, polygamous households, even adult brothers, sisters, or brothers and sisters living in incestuous relationships. Should these, as a matter of equality or civil rights, be recognized as lawful marriages, and would they have no effects on other relationships? No. The truth is that marriage is not something abstract or neutral that the law may legitimately define and re-define to please those who are powerful and influential.

No one has a civil right to have a non-marital relationship treated as a marriage. Marriage is an objective reality—a covenantal union of husband and wife—that it is the duty of the law to recognize and support for the sake of justice and the common good. If it fails to do so, genuine social harms follow. First, the religious liberty of those for whom this is a matter of conscience is jeopardized. Second, the rights of parents are abused as family life and sex education programs in schools are used to teach children that an enlightened understanding recognizes as “marriages” sexual partnerships that many parents believe are intrinsically non-marital and immoral. Third, the common good of civil society is damaged when the law itself, in its critical pedagogical function, becomes a tool for eroding a sound understanding of marriage on which the flourishing of the marriage culture in any society vitally depends. Sadly, we are today far from having a thriving marriage culture. But if we are to begin the critically important process of reforming our laws and mores to rebuild such a culture, the last thing we can afford to do is to re-define marriage in such a way as to embody in our laws a false proclamation about what marriage is.

And so it is out of *love* (not “animus”) and prudent *concern for the common good* (not “prejudice”), that we pledge to labor ceaselessly to preserve the legal definition of marriage as the union of one man and one woman and to rebuild the marriage culture. How could we, as Christians, do otherwise? The Bible teaches us that marriage is a central part of God’s creation covenant. Indeed, the union of husband and wife mirrors the bond between Christ and his church. And so just as Christ was willing, out of love, to give Himself up for the church in a complete sacrifice, we are willing, lovingly, to make whatever sacrifices are required of us for the sake of the inestimable treasure that is marriage.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. Meditate on Matthew 19:1-9. In what ways does homosexual marriage threaten the sanctity of marriage as taught in Scripture?
 - To what other dangers does homosexual marriage expose the sanctity of marriage and family life?
 - In what ways does homosexual marriage threaten the order of society?
2. Christians must bear witness to the sanctity of marriage by their lives as well as their words. Suggest some ways that each of the following can make a stronger and more compelling statement about the sanctity of marriage:
 - Christian marriages:
 - Christian education ministries in churches:
 - Christians in public service:

3. Suggest some ways that this section of *The Manhattan Declaration* might be helpful in churches to promote the sanctity of marriage in each of the following:
- pre-marital and marital counseling:
 - leadership training:
 - youth ministries:
 - preparing young people for service in public office:

5. Preserving Religious Liberty

When freedom of religion is put in jeopardy the bulwarks of social order are undermined. Preserving religious liberty is the task of every believer and every Christian church.

Read the following section of The Manhattan Declaration. Then work through the questions that follow.

Religious Liberty

The Spirit of the Sovereign LORD is on me, because the LORD has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim freedom for the captives and release from darkness for the prisoners. Isaiah 61:1

Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's. Matthew 22:21

The struggle for religious liberty across the centuries has been long and arduous. Religious liberty is not a novel idea or recent development, but is grounded in the character of God Himself, the God who is most fully known in the life and work of Jesus Christ. Determined to follow Jesus faithfully in life and death, the early Christians appealed to the manner in which the Incarnation had taken place: “Did God send Christ, as some suppose, as a tyrant brandishing fear and terror? Not so, but in gentleness and meekness..., for compulsion is no attribute of God” (Epistle to Diognetus 7.3-4). Thus the right to religious freedom has its foundation in the example of Christ Himself and in the very dignity of the human person created in the image of God—a dignity, as our founders proclaimed, inherent in every human, and knowable by all in the exercise of right reason.

Christians confess that God alone is Lord of the conscience. Immunity from religious coercion is the cornerstone of an unconstrained conscience. No one should be compelled to embrace any religion against his will, nor should persons of faith be forbidden to worship God according to the dictates of conscience or to express freely and publicly their deeply held religious convictions. What is true for individuals applies to religious communities as well.

It is ironic that those who today assert a right to kill the unborn, aged and disabled and also a right to engage in immoral sexual practices, and even a right to have relationships integrated

around these practices be recognized and blessed by law—such persons claiming these “rights” are very often in the vanguard of those who would trample upon the freedom of others to express their religious and moral commitments to the sanctity of life and to the dignity of marriage as the conjugal union of husband and wife.

We see this, for example, in the effort to weaken or eliminate conscience clauses, and therefore to compel pro-life institutions (including religiously affiliated hospitals and clinics), and pro-life physicians, surgeons, nurses, and other health care professionals, to refer for abortions and, in certain cases, even to perform or participate in abortions. We see it in the use of anti-discrimination statutes to force religious institutions, businesses, and service providers of various sorts to comply with activities they judge to be deeply immoral or go out of business. After the judicial imposition of “same-sex marriage” in Massachusetts, for example, Catholic Charities chose with great reluctance to end its century-long work of helping to place orphaned children in good homes rather than comply with a legal mandate that it place children in same-sex households in violation of Catholic moral teaching. In New Jersey, after the establishment of a quasi-marital “civil unions” scheme, a Methodist institution was stripped of its tax exempt status when it declined, as a matter of religious conscience, to permit a facility it owned and operated to be used for ceremonies blessing homosexual unions. In Canada and some European nations, Christian clergy have been prosecuted for preaching Biblical norms against the practice of homosexuality. New hate-crime laws in America raise the specter of the same practice here.

In recent decades a growing body of case law has paralleled the decline in respect for religious values in the media, the academy and political leadership, resulting in restrictions on the free exercise of religion. We view this as an ominous development, not only because of its threat to the individual liberty guaranteed to every person, regardless of his or her faith, but because the trend also threatens the common welfare and the culture of freedom on which our system of republican government is founded. Restrictions on the freedom of conscience or the ability to hire people of one’s own faith or conscientious moral convictions for religious institutions, for example, undermines the viability of the intermediate structures of society, the essential buffer against the overweening authority of the state, resulting in the soft despotism Tocqueville so prophetically warned of.* Disintegration of civil society is a prelude to tyranny.

As Christians, we take seriously the Biblical admonition to respect and obey those in authority. We believe in law and in the rule of law. We recognize the duty to comply with laws whether we happen to like them or not, unless the laws are gravely unjust or require those subject to them to do something unjust or otherwise immoral. The biblical purpose of law is to preserve order and serve justice and the common good; yet laws that are unjust—and especially laws that purport to compel citizens to do what is unjust—undermine the common good, rather than serve it.

Going back to the earliest days of the church, Christians have refused to compromise their proclamation of the gospel. In Acts 4, Peter and John were ordered to stop preaching. Their answer was, “Judge for yourselves whether it is right in God’s sight to obey you rather than God.

* Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, Vol. II, Book 4

For we cannot help speaking about what we have seen and heard.” Through the centuries, Christianity has taught that civil disobedience is not only permitted, but sometimes required. There is no more eloquent defense of the rights and duties of religious conscience than the one offered by Martin Luther King, Jr., in his *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*. Writing from an explicitly Christian perspective, and citing Christian writers such as Augustine and Aquinas, King taught that just laws elevate and ennoble human beings because they are rooted in the moral law whose ultimate source is God Himself. Unjust laws degrade human beings. Inasmuch as they can claim no authority beyond sheer human will, they lack any power to bind in conscience. King’s willingness to go to jail, rather than comply with legal injustice, was exemplary and inspiring.

Because we honor justice and the common good, we will not comply with any edict that purports to compel our institutions to participate in abortions, embryo-destructive research, assisted suicide and euthanasia, or any other anti-life act; nor will we bend to any rule purporting to force us to bless immoral sexual partnerships, treat them as marriages or the equivalent, or refrain from proclaiming the truth, as we know it, about morality and immorality and marriage and the family. We will fully and ungrudgingly render to Caesar what is Caesar’s. But under no circumstances will we render to Caesar what is God’s.

Questions for Study or Discussion

1. How did each of the following threaten the religious liberty of the people of God?

- Pharaoh (Exodus 1:18-22):
- Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel 3:1-18):
- Darius (Daniel 6:1-18):
- Religious leaders (Acts 4:1-31):
- In each case, how did the people of God respond? What did they risk in so doing?

2. In what ways are the religious liberties of Christians currently being curtailed or threatened in each of the following arenas?

- public education:
- the media:
- popular culture:

- politics and government:
 - the courts:
3. How might the preceding section of *The Manhattan Declaration* be useful to equip Christians to stand firm for religious liberty in each of the following areas:
 - Christian education programs?
 - training for missionaries?
 - during seasons of political campaigning?
 - exercising accountability for local, state, and federal lawmakers?

Concluding Questions for Study or Discussion

1. Have you signed *The Manhattan Declaration*? If not, go to ManhattanDeclaration.org and do so right away.
2. How might you help to make this covenant, *The Manhattan Declaration*, available to other members of your church?
3. How might this covenant be used to help create greater unity among the churches in your community?
4. Suppose someone were to ask you, “What’s *The Manhattan Declaration*?” Below, write out a two- or three-sentence summary of *The Manhattan Declaration* that you might use in explaining this covenant to a friend, and in helping him or her to understand the importance of it:
5. Here are some action items you can take to begin making *The Manhattan Declaration* better known within your church and community. Which will you choose to take?
 - Begin a study group to examine this covenant with a view to having everyone sign it.

- Give a copy of *The Manhattan Declaration* to local media outlets. Explain how you are using it – yourself and in your church – and urge your local media to do a story on this covenant.
 - Send the link, manhattandeclaration.org, to five of your friends and urge them to read and sign it.
 - Give a copy of this study guide to Bible study leaders in your church and urge them to include a study of *The Manhattan Declaration* in their curriculum.
 - Meet with your pastor and other church leaders. Give them a copy of *The Manhattan Declaration* and urge that a series of sermons be preached on the matters covered in this covenant, and that every member of the church be encouraged to read and sign it.
6. Begin using *Thee Manhattan Declaration* as a resource for your prayers. Below, outline a program of prayer that will take you through the different sections of this covenant on a weekly or monthly basis. Begin praying – and keep praying – that God will rally Christians throughout the nation and around the world to stand boldly for the matters raised in *The Manhattan Declaration*.