

## “Religious Liberty”

Feb. 17, 2019

Romans 13:1

Intro.

I. Biblical **perspective** (religious liberty)

A. **Legitimacy** of the government (Romans 13:1-2, 5-7)

B. **Limitations** of the government.

II. The **government**

A. God **ordained**

1. Secular (1 Peter 2:13-14; Daniel 2:19b-21)

2. The Church (Acts 20:28; Hebrews 13:17; 1 Peter 5:1-3; 1 Timothy 3:4; Acts 14:23)

B. Not God **ordained** (Daniel 3:1, 6, 12)

1. **Conscience** belongs to God (Acts 4:18-19, 5:17-18, 27-29, 40-42)

2. Higher **obligation**

III. Citizens **responsibility** (1 Peter 2:11)

A. **Peaceful** (Romans 12:18; Titus 3:1-2)

1. Secular (1 Peter 2:15-17)

2. The Church (1 Thessalonians 5:11-13; Hebrews 13:7; 1 Timothy 5:17)

OT example (Jeremiah 29:4-7)

B. **Prayerful** (1 Timothy 2:1-3)

C. **Speak** up (Colossians 4:5-6; Titus 2:11-12)

Government overreach (Ephesians 6:10-12)

D. **Consequences** (1 Peter 4:15-16, 19; Daniel 3:17-18)

Faithfulness

When the government attempts to overstep its legitimate boundaries of authority, we, as responsible citizens of the kingdom of God, must remind the government that God alone is the Lord of the conscience, and that we are willing to suffer the consequence of remaining faithful to Him. Casey B. Hough

“*The Gospel & Religious Liberty*”, by Russell Moore and Andrew Walker