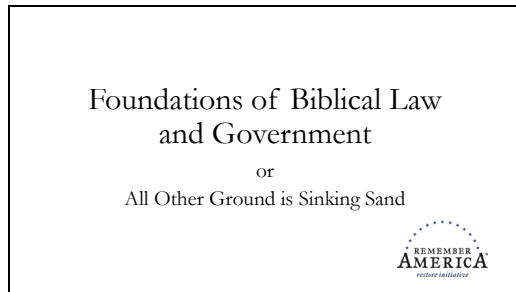


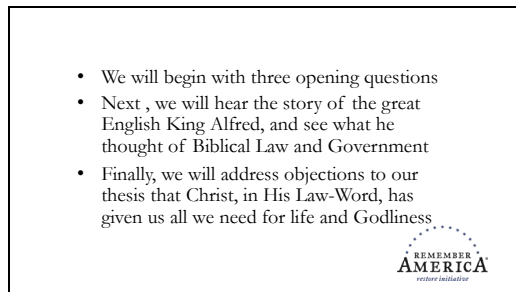
Slide 1



Slide 2




Slide 3



Slide 4

Three Opening Questions:

- 1) "Has God indeed said...?" Or, does the Bible really address the responsibilities of the civil magistrate?
- 2) "Has God indeed said...?" Or, even if the Bible addresses the responsibilities of the civil magistrate, is it sufficiently clear?
- 3) "Has God indeed said...?" Or, will it work?




Slide 5

Three Opening Questions:


- 1) "Has God indeed said...?" Or, does the Bible really address the responsibilities of the civil magistrate?

In fact, the Bible directly addresses the responsibilities of the civil magistrate. However, his first responsibility is not about what he does, but about what he is:




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"Moreover you shall select from all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness..."
[Exodus 18:21 NKJV]




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Furthermore, Samuel 23: 1-7
Now these [are] the last words of David. [Thus] says
David the son of Jesse; [Thus] says the man raised up on
high, The anointed of the God of Jacob, And the sweet
psalmist of Israel:




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"The Spirit of the LORD spoke by me, And His word
[was] on my tongue.
The God of Israel said, The Rock of Israel spoke to me:
'He who rules over men [must be] just, Ruling in the fear
of God.



Slide 9

And [he shall be] like the light of the morning [when] the
sun rises, A morning without clouds, [Like] the tender
grass [springing] out of the earth, By clear shining after
rain.'



Slide 10

Although my house [is] not so with God, Yet He has made with me an everlasting covenant, Ordered in all [things] and secure. For [this is] all my salvation and all [my] desire; Will He not make [it] increase?



Slide 11

But [the sons] of rebellion [shall] all [be] as thorns thrust away, Because they cannot be taken with hands. But the man [who] touches them Must be armed with iron and the shaft of a spear, And they shall be utterly burned with fire in [their] place."



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So, we see first that the Bible is concerned about who or what the civil magistrate is before we find out what he does.


The civil magistrate that pleases Christ fears God, hates covetousness, and understands that evil men will not be subdued by niceties and shallow appeals to their "better nature".



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Now, let's talk about what their responsibility is, or what they are supposed to do:

Romans 13: 3-6:
"For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to evil. Do you want to be unafraid of the authority? Do what is good, and you will have praise from the same.



Slide 14


For he is God's minister to you for good. But if you do evil, be afraid; for he does not bear the sword in vain; for he is God's minister, an avenger to [execute] wrath on him who practices evil.
Therefore [you] must be subject, not only because of wrath but also for conscience' sake.



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For because of this you also pay taxes, for they are God's ministers attending continually to this very thing."


What then is the job of the civil magistrate?
To be a terror to evil doers, just like David mentioned above. This then, is the reason why we pay taxes.



Slide 16


Three Opening Questions:

- 1) Does the Bible really address the responsibilities of the civil magistrate?
- 2) Even if the Bible addresses the responsibilities of the civil magistrate, is it sufficiently clear?
- 3) Will it work?




Slide 17

The answer, of course is a loud “yes” to all 3.



Slide 18

King Alfred the Great
Extraordinary Man, King, and Christian



Slide 19

King Alfred the Great



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culture initiative

Slide 20

Why Study a Man 1,000-Year-Old Dead Man?

- 1) Does Christian Civilization Work?
- 2) Does the Bible Really apply outside of the Church and the Family?
- 3) Can “love your neighbor as yourself” be practiced by a civil magistrate?

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Slide 21

- 4) Can a Christian Civil Magistrate exist?
- 5) If so, what does he look like?

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Slide 22

[Alfred] applied all the energy of his mind to the difficult problems of government; to the emancipation of his Christian country by driving out the Pagan Danish invaders and robbers; and then to improving the internal condition of the Land. –Professor F. N. Lee



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Proverbs 22:4 By humility [and] the fear of the LORD [Are] riches and honor and life.



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Who Was King Alfred the Great?

- Born 849; Died 899
- 4th Son of King Ethelwulf
- Learned to read at age 12
- Became King at age 23, after his father/brothers died, fighting the Danes in some cases
- Was a Christian Monarch, becoming the originator of the Common Law
- Was a wise teacher and defender of learning




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?
Consider these 5 things:
1) He was a Deliverer
2) He was an Inventor
3) He was a Teacher
4) He was a Preacher
5) He was a Judge




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?
1) Deliverer
“In the late 9th century, the Danes had slowly but surely infiltrated the British Isles and pushed back the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants. They already held the north and east of the country. A temporary defeat at Ashdown had interrupted, but not stopped, the Danish advances.



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?
“There, with a few of his supporters, he held out through the winter. When Spring came, Alfred sent out a call to his *fyrð*, or army, to assemble at an unknown place called Egbert's Stone. From there they marched in force to Edington, where Alfred challenged Guthrun to do battle.



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

“Alfred's fyrd used a tactic familiar to the Roman infantry, called a shield wall. Shields were placed side by side, creating a solid wall. Spears were thrust through small openings in the shield wall.”




Slide 29

What Did King Alfred the Great do?

“In a fierce battle that lasted all day, Alfred's men wore down the Danes. He chased the Danes back to Chippenham and trapped them within his own fortress there. After 14 days of starvation, the Danes sued for peace.”

Source: www.britainsexpress.com/History/battles/edington.htm




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

2) Inventor

“He also possessed a decided turn for invention. The pillars on which Athelney Church was built; the long ships he constructed; the manner in which he turned a river from its natural course; and his ingenious clock of tapers with which to measure the passage of time — afford us just as convincing evidence of his powers of thought...”

Source: KING ALFRED THE GREAT AND HIS COMMON LAW, a dissertation by Francis Reginald Leighton "Common Law—The Roots of Common Law in Biblical, Anglo-Saxon, Saxon, and English Literature and some of their Fruits in Great Britain and the United States and Australia." Copyright 2000 Prof. Dr. F.R. Leighton. This particular edition published January 2000 by Sonlight Christian Publications.




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

3) Teacher
“There, Alfred stresses the “jots and tittles” alias, the Minutiae of God’s Law and His Prophets (Matthew 5:17); the “Golden Rule” (Matthew 7:12); and the God-inspired decision of the First General Assembly of the Christian Church — in order to teach God’s Law and His Prophets (Amos 9:11) as well as His Gospel also in the congregations of Christ (Acts 15:15-29 & 16:4).”


Source: KING ALFRED THE GREAT AND HIS COMMON LAW, a dissertation by Francis Nigel Lee entitled “Common Law—The Roots of Common Law in Biblical, the Greek, Hebrew and English Scriptures and some of their Predecessors in Britain and the United States and Australia.” Copyright 2009 Paul Dr. F.R. Lee. This particular edition published January 2009 by Savoy Christian Publications



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


Yes, King Alfred was a teacher of the Law of God.



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

4) Preacher
“For all his bishops, earls, nobles, favourite ministers, and prefects, who, next to God and the king, had the whole government of the kingdom, as is fitting, continually received from him instruction, respect, exhortation, and command;




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

“nay, at last, when they were disobedient, and his long patience was exhausted, he would reprove them severely, and censure at pleasure their vulgar folly and obstinacy; and in this way he directed their attention to the common interests of the kingdom.”


Source: KING ALFRED THE GREAT AND THE COMMON LAW: A Dissertation by Francis Nigel Lee entitled "Common Law—The Roots of Common Law in Biblical, Anglo-Saxon, Old Norse and English Jurisprudence and some of their Origins in Greek, Roman and Old Testament Systems and Doctrines." Copyright ©2003 First by FNL Lee. This particular edition published January 2006 by Trinity Christian Publications



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


5) Judge
“He strove also, in his own judgments, for the benefit of both the noble and the ignoble, who often perversely quarreled at the meetings of his earls and officers, so that hardly one of them admitted the justice of what had been decided by the earls and prefects, and in consequence of this pertinacious and obstinate dissension,



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


“all desired to have the judgment of the king, and both sides sought at once to gratify their desire. But if any one was conscious of injustice on his side in the suit, though by law and agreement he was compelled, however reluctant, to go before the king..



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


“For he knew, that in the king’s presence no part of his wrong would be hidden; and no wonder, for the king was a most acute investigator in passing sentence, as he was in all other things.



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


“He inquired into almost all the judgments which were given in his own absence, through-out all his dominion, whether they were just or unjust. If he perceived there was iniquity in those judgments, he summoned the judges, either through his own agency, or through ot-hers of his faithful servants, and asked them mildly,



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?


“why they had judged so unjustly; whether through ignorance or malevolence; i.e., whether for the love or fear of any one, or hatred of others; or also for the desire of money. At length, if the judges acknowledged they had given judgment because they knew no better,



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

“he discreetly and moderately reproved their inexperience and folly in such terms as these: “I wonder truly at your insolence, that, whereas by God’s favour and mine, you have occupied the rank and office of the wise,




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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

“you have neglected the studies and labours of the wise. Either, therefore, at once give up the discharge of the temporal duties which you hold, or endeavour more zealously to study the lessons of wisdom. Such are my commands.”

Bishop Aelfric quotes and from the Old English Chronicle of which one are NOW FIRST TRANSLATED FROM THE MIDDLE-LATE ORIGINALS. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Cornhill Garden. 1911



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What Did King Alfred the Great do?

What can we learn from Alfred? Service

- 1) Contrast to Alexander the Great?
- 2) Compare to the two greatest kings in Israel: David and Solomon
- 3) Don't quit before you quit
- 4) Love your neighbors—both near and far

"My will was to live worthily as long as I lived; and after my life to leave to them who would come after me, my memory in good works."


Source: KING ALFRED THE GREAT AND HIS COMMON LAW, as Abstrated by Francis Regis Le Neve, "Common Law—The Roots of Common Law in History, Law, Society, Religion and English Jurisprudence and some of their English Ancestors 900 AD to the New World System and Jurisprudence." Copyright 2009 First by F.R. Le Neve. This particular edition published January 2009 by the City Christian Publications



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“The saddest thing about any man is that he be ignorant, and the most exciting thing is that he knows.”

~Alfred the Great




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A practical example from a hated and mocked passage:
Deuteronomy 21: 18-21

"If a man has a stubborn and rebellious son who will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and [who], when they have chastened him, will not heed them, then his father and his mother shall take hold of him and bring him out to the elders of his city, to the gate of his city.



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"And they shall say to the elders of his city, 'This son of ours is stubborn and rebellious; he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton and a drunkard.' Then all the men of his city shall stone him to death with stones; so you shall put away the evil from among you, and all Israel shall hear and fear."



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- 3 Objections:
- 1) The Law of God has been replaced by Jesus
 - 2) Romans 13 has essentially replaced the public observance of the Law of God
 - 3) The Law of God only applied to OT Israel



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Questions?



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