

Christian Ethics or Christ Ethics, part 7

“Egalitarianism”

- I. Egalitarianism comes from the French word *egal*, which means “free” or “equal.”
 - a. Equalism came from *egal* and carries the thought that everyone should be developed on equal terms and be treated as equal in the political, economic, social and civil society.
 - b. Equalism evolved into egalitarianism and developed into a protean or diverse doctrine. Egalitarianism deals exclusively with ones rights; it is built on the foundation of equality.
 - c. The first time equality is found in the Bible is in the example of Moses and the Ten Commandments. (Deuteronomy 1:17)

Notes:

~Three questions/statements:

- 1) Is God a respecter of persons?
 - a. God never did and never will justify the wicked.
 - b. God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah and yet spared Nineveh.
 - c. As C.S. Lewis proposed, God is either a liar, a lunatic, or he is who He said He is.
 - d. *Egalitarian Jesus*—Acts 10:34, Romans 2:3; *Transitional Jesus*— 2 Chronicles 19:7, Romans 2:8-9; *Two Rules Jesus*— Psalm 18:25, Romans 2:11, Galatians 2:6, Colossians 3:25, 1 Peter, Acts 10:36.

Notes:

- 2) Is everyone equal in God's eyes?
 - a. 1 Samuel 13—Saul's sacrifice
 - b. James was the head of the church in Jerusalem (see Acts 12:17, 15:13-29, 21:18-24). Why was James chosen instead of another disciples? God called him.

Notes:

- 3) But I thought that Acts tells us God is no respecter of persons.
 - a. God did not call Moses, Aaron and Miriam to be one. They were all called to do different things.
 - b. Jesus tells the people to repent because the kingdom of heaven is at hand. John the Baptist had the same message.
 - c. God divinely administers His own kingdom.

Notes:

Question for thought:

- 1) Does egalitarianism have a place in the Church?