



The 3322 Project Study Guides Answer Key

Session 1

Short Answer Questions:

1. Does God have a place in the civil sphere? *(Yes.)*
2. If He is ignored, what are the results? *(The abandonment of society, our friends, family, and fellow citizens to error. Offending and grieving Our Lord.)*
3. Did biblical christianity have any impact on the founding of America? *(Yes.)*

Longer Answers:

1. How ought a Christian to live in the world and in the political sphere? *(Answers might include a discussion of following the ten commandments in our daily life, or of giving public witness to Christ through our words and actions.)*
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Session 2

Short Answer Questions:

1. What is government? How do our daily decisions demonstrate some form of government? *(Government is the direction or regulation of certain conduct or*

Cornerstone

behavior by any legitimate authority. Any decision we make then involves some sort of government, because we are, in making a decision regulating or directing our actions. For example, when we choose to go to the gym instead of ice cream we are governing our appetites.)

2. What is the first level of government? (*God, who possesses it by virtue of His creatorship*)
3. What are the three natures of government? (*Legislative, Executive, and Judicial*)
4. What is the “dominion mandate”? Explain its significance. (*The dominion mandate is God’s command to Adam and Eve to be fruitful and multiply and to subdue the earth and fill it. It is the first example of our right to government, coming from a command from God.*)
5. When does man achieve dominion over other men? Why? (*He does so after the flood because of God’s wickedness. It is God’s merciful solution for man’s fallen nature.*)

Essay/Long Answer questions:

1. What is the state’s proper place; what is the proper context of the civil government? In other words, how do we avoid political idolatry? Explain your answer. (*Answer could include reference to recognizing that all legitimate authority comes from God and that He must be at the center of government, as he ought to be at the center of every aspect of our lives. Reference the Genesis Dominion Mandate.*)
 2. In the lecture, Zane states that even a bad government is better than the horrors of lawlessness. Do you agree? Why or why not? Defend your answer. (*One could use the supplemental reading, esp. Thomas Aquinas and Jeremiah. If arguing against Zane’s statement one could raise the question that, if a government is going against God’s law then is it really true government?*)
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Session 3

Short Answer Questions:

1. What is coercive authority? Is it a bad thing? *(It is the ability to enforce law by force, e.g. throw you in jail. No, it can be a good thing.)*
2. What is the law of nature? *(Certain immutable laws laid down by God, to which we owe complete allegiance, e.g. “thou shall not kill”.)*
3. Did the men who founded our country see law as simply a human thing? *(No, they had an understanding of natural and divine law.)*
4. Does the fact that something is legal make it right? *(No, not if it is not based in the laws of nature and God.)*
5. What are the two foundations of all legitimate human law? *(The laws of nature and of nature’s God, or natural law and divine/revealed law.)*

Essay/Long Answer Questions:

1. What is law? What is the relationship between natural law and the law of a state. *(Answers could include Blackstone’s definition, “a rule of action”, the manner in which a given thing ought to behave can apply to any action, animate or inanimate, so we have such things as laws of biology, which govern animal life, and laws of motion. Law is always given by a superior agent, initially God, who established the laws of creation. Also created to laws of nature which govern all of human existence. There is also the divine law, from which all law precedes and which God on occasion directly reveals to man, primarily through the Scriptures. Law is, in the political sphere, an indispensable tool of government. No human law should contradict the laws of nature and revelation.)*
2. How do we come to know what the natural law is, especially given our fallen nature? *(It is written on our hearts. We were given reason to be able to discern it. If we had never fallen, this would be easy, however, because of sin it is not always easy to discern natural law. This is why we need revelation as well, where God directly makes his law clear to men. All human laws derive their legitimacy from the laws of nature and revelation.)*

Session 4

Short Questions:

1. What is meant by self-government? *(That unique sphere of government which one administers over oneself to refrain from sin and cultivate virtue.)*
2. Is the freedom that comes with self-government absolute? *(No, we are still bound by just law and by God.)*
3. What does the civil government owe us? *(Protection, life, liberty to practice our self-government and follow God's law.)*

Essay/Long Answer Questions:

1. What is the relationship between self-government and civil government? *(Answers may include that the civil government ensures us the liberty within which to practice self-government. This freedom is not absolute, e.g. we will go to jail if we smash someone's window, and we ought to. Without the proper boundaries of law, we will not be able to properly protect ourselves and practice our freedom, but instead our society would tend towards license.)*
2. What is the lie of the autonomous or sovereign man? Explore its historical progress and implications. *(The autonomous sovereign man is the man who would be God, it is tied to the impulse to self-worship. In the 18th century it became a coherent worldview under the name of Enlightenment Humanism which states the end of all being is the happiness of man not the glory of God. Freedom becomes the right to embrace the passions, not control them. It was the driving force behind the French Revolution. Today this way of thinking manifests itself in some forms of libertarianism. The end result of this type of thinking is that, if we refuse to govern ourselves, we will be governed by an external force, usually to state. There is no freedom without the law, liberty is not license.)*

Session 5

Short Answer Questions:

1. Is it correct to say that we can fix our problems if we treat the government as a business? *(No. Only the precepts of Christianity can provide the accurate interpretive lenses through which government takes on its true nature and function.)*
2. What is unique about the historical development of government in New England? *(Our government was historically established on the precepts of the Bible more than any other original government in America.)*
3. What is the Motto of America? What does it mean? *(“E pluribus unum”: “From many, one”)*
4. Is true government a covenant or a contract? *(A covenant)*
5. According to the lecture, did the founders draw from primarily a classical model, or a Semetic (Hebraic and Scriptural) one for the formation of our Government? *(Semetic)*

Essay/Long Answer Questions:

1. Government is a covenant. What is a covenant? Why is a government a covenant and not a contract? *(Answers may include that a covenant establishes the basis or terms on which a new relationship is formed. It is less flexible than a contract. A covenant relationship must follow certain conditions. God himself is always personally involved in a covenant, without Him a covenant cannot hold together. A covenant is a voluntary agreement, it requires the consent of all parties involved. A covenant is binding into perpetuity, another difference between them and a contract. With a contract you retain the right to pull out of it.)*
2. Argue the opposite position, that our government is a contract. *(One might use the arguments put forward by the American Confederacy, the Articles of Confederation, arguments of libertarianism. Some specific arguments might be that governments are capable of being dissolved, while covenants are binding in*

perpetuity, that once the government becomes unjust one should be able to withdraw, as they have broken their side of the agreement, that since there is no official religion in America God is not directly involved in our government.)

Session 6

Short Answer Questions:

1. What is Federal theology/ Federalism? *(It comes from the Latin word for 'covenant'. It is a system of divided authority and diffused power within a covenantal framework under the power of God. No sphere of government has absolute power, that it reserved for God.)*
2. Who is the most responsible for developing the idea of federal theology in America? *(The New England Puritans/Pilgrims)*
3. Is separation of Church and state a good thing? *(Yes, but not as it is understood today.)*
4. Ought the Church to have supreme power over the state? *(No.)*
5. Did the Founders think that public worship was necessary for the good of the Republic? *(Yes.)*

Essay/Long Answer Questions:

1. What is the proper understanding of separation of Church and state? *(Both the Church and state are religious, taxed with serving God in a distinct way. Each sphere is supreme within its realm of power. Each ought to orient the other towards God. See the Mayflower Compact and Plantation Covenant. The Church ought to teach what a properly religious political life looks like. Both are based on the principles of the bible.)*
2. What is the result of the total separation of Church and State? Offer some concrete examples you see in our country today. *(The result is complete moral confusion, a loss of the proper relationship between religion and politics, a loss*

of the understanding of natural law. Some examples could include abortion, same-sex “marriage”, attack against religion, etc.)

Session 7

Short Answer Questions:

1. Is coerced virtue virtue? Give an example. *(No. e.g. someone studying because they are afraid of getting detention)*
2. What is a right, properly understood? *(A right is one of those protected areas, a fence around a certain choice or behavior which is necessary to the completion of a moral duty, e.g. we have a right to keep our own property because we should give it to the poor. If any rights are lost the corresponding duties cannot be properly performed.)*
3. Can we use our rights for whatever we want? *(No, there are duties corresponding to each right.)*
4. Can anyone revoke our rights? *(No.)*
5. Is freedom to sin actual freedom? Did the Founders think so? *(No.)*

Longer Answers:

1. What did older thinkers think the word, “Right” meant? *(They held that it was tied to the idea of duties. If there is any value in doing our duties then we must be left free to choose to do them. If our rights are trespassed on they void the moral worth of the act. I have a right to freedom of speech because I have a duty to preach the gospel. No human or human institution can revoke our rights.)*
2. What is the new idea of rights? What are some results of this? *(It arises out of the idea that God either didn’t exist or wasn’t interested in what men were doing. Rights become the ability to act as we wish. Rights are then regulated by the state to ensure people don’t encroach on other people’s rights.)*

3. Does the state have the authority to prohibit certain vicious practices (e.g. prostitution, drug intake) If so, why? (*Yes. Freedom to sin is not freedom. Rights exist to allow us to fulfil moral duties.*)
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Final

1. How does the establishment of America fulfill the requirements discussed by Zane throughout these lectures. In other words, how does our founding serve as an example of a Godly government, established on biblical principles? Use the supplemental readings if you need more material. (*Answers may draw from the Declaration, Constitution, Mayflower Compact, as well as the quotations and writings of John Adams and George Washington touched upon in this course. Examples could include referencing, “the law of nature and of nature’s God” -our Republic is based on the laws of nature, which in turn precede from Divine law. Self-government is our duty to govern ourselves, avoid sin, not as many believe, to live as we wish. The Founders understood this, as exhibited in their writings.*)
2. Is there a connection between the idea of a right, properly understood, and the idea of a covenant? Discuss. (*Answers might include how both rights and covenants are tied to duties, how they are both irrevocable, how the establishment of a covenant gives both parties certain rights and corresponding duties.*)
3. In lecture 2 Zane asks the questions, “What is the proper context of the civil government? Using what you have learned in these lectures, answer the question. (*In the proper context of civil government God is the head, guiding everything. A proper civil government gives one freedom properly understood, which means freedom to follow God’s law, to choose virtue. Proper government respects our right to self-government, which is our duty to govern ourselves, avoid sin, not as many believe, to live as we wish. A proper civil government has a relationship with the Church in which Church and state support each other in following natural and divine law, but neither dominates the other.*)