

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND BIBLICAL JUSTICE: AS DIFFERENT AS NIGHT AND DAY

Session 2: Social Justice Versus Biblical Justice: Part 2

1. The social justice movement promotes socialism while biblical justice operates best within the free enterprise economic system.
2. The SJM stands against private property and property rights, while biblical justice upholds these.
3. The SJM's arguments are subjective and emotional while adherents of biblical justice deal in reality, seeking to uncover hard evidence against the backdrop of an absolute standard.
4. Social justice advocates focus on groups and make generalizations about them, even as the Bible and Bible-believing Christians seek justice for individuals. Christians and others seeking authentic justice contend that people can't be stereotyped or pigeon-holed because each one is unique.
5. The social justice movement is all about equal outcomes, but the tenets of biblical justice align with the biblical truth that people are equal from the start, because God has created each one in His image.
6. The social justice movement advocates atheism, but biblical justice finds its source, and its authority, in the one true living God of the Bible.
7. Social justice is coercive, while biblical justice affirms human sovereignty and freedom.
8. The SJM ignores individual responsibility while adherents of biblical justice seek to uphold it.
9. Social justice is racist; biblical justice is impartial.
10. Social justice is divisive. Grounded in truth, biblical justice is unifying (if not immediately, then ultimately).
11. The SJM recognizes rights as government-created and government-manipulated, not as God-given, fixed, and inherent, as biblical justice affirms.

Items 1 and 2: By advocating redistribution of wealth, the social justice movement infringes on property rights and thereby approves of and promotes covetousness and theft. Property rights are thoroughly biblical. Four Bible verses that expose socialism as unbiblical and wrong are Exodus 20:15, Exodus 20:17, Ephesians 4:28, and 2 Thessalonians 3:10. Many more do, as well.

Items 3 and 4: Biblical justice is about the individual, not groups. According to Dr. Calvin Beisner, we uphold biblical justice when we render "impartially and proportionally to everyone [singular] his due in accord with the righteous standard of God's moral law."

Item 5: Because the social justice narrative insists on *redistribution* of wealth and power to right the wrongs of the past, it sees people as being unequal from the start and emphasizes the "need" for government intervention to establish equality. Thus, the social justice movement advocates equal outcomes (an elusive and unjust goal).

Items 6 and 11: Since according to the social justice narrative government is needed to achieve equality, government becomes god. Accordingly, it also becomes the giver, taker, and manipulator of rights. By contrast, biblical justice is deeply rooted in the God of the Bible and His unchanging, fixed character. Everyone is to receive his due "according to the righteous standard of God's moral law."

Items 7 and 8: Because the social justice narrative upholds government as god, the people become slaves of the government. Biblical justice, on the other hand, encourages people to be responsible for themselves and their families within the boundaries of God's moral law. This fosters a freedom with order; liberty without chaos.

Items 9 and 10: Because social justice classifies people as either oppressors or oppressed based on race, gender, and other characteristics that have nothing to do with whether people oppress others or are oppressed, the social justice movement is racist, subjective, and shows partiality. This is divisive and a recipe for social upheaval.