## WHEN IS IT RIGHT TO DISOBEY YOUR GOVERNMENT?

Since all submission to government is rendered due t		
Head of the Church, there are times when a believer	may/will need to "obey God	than man" (Acts 5:29)
when the two spheres are in conflict. This occurs wh		
authority by disobedience or	obedience in doing the	will of God as set forth
in Scripture. However, the believer's civil disobedier	nce must be done upon	grounds, not first
constitutional grounds, which may factor into the dis	cussion later. The believer who	chooses to disobey human
government in obedience to Jesus Christ on biblical		
but also must be willing to suffer the		
"righteousness sake" (1 Pet. 3:13-17; 4:12-16). The s	scriptural accounts of acceptable	civil disobedience
revolved around the of human life, the be		
publicly, and the furtherance of the and sou		
A. The OLD TESTAMENT Examples of Accepta	able Civil Disobedience.	
1. The Hebrew midwives disobeyed Pharaoh	. (Exodus 1) The principle: Acce	eptable civil disobedience
is when out of a genuine in righteous actions, including the	of human life.	
2. Rahab hid the Israelite spies in disobedier	ace to the King of Jericho. (Josh	hua 2) The conclusion:
While the Bible does not comment on Rahab	's lies, God her	& the righteous
actions of human li		
3. Daniel addressed the king's diet requirem	ents which were contrary to th	ie Law. (Daniel 1)
a. The context. (1:1-7) Starting around 605		
boys from Jewish royalty to be taught and	trained in the ways of the Chalde	eans in order to
hefore the (1:1- 7)		
b. The conflict. (1:8) Though only a teenage		
according to the Word of God which creat	ed a conflict with the King's pre-	scribed dielary menu.
c. The creative alternative. (1:9-16) In his d	osina to obay God Dunial still re	counized and respected the
		for their diet w/o
human authorities over him and submissiv		
compromising his scriptural convictions. I	rovidentially, his steward agreed	to a ten-day test.
d. The conclusion. (1:17-21) The 4 Hebrew	young men proved to be more or	palified than any others
when examined by the King and were give		
Thus, obedience to God first was maintain		
	led, and civil disobedience avoid	ed, by the grace of
and creative alternatives employed.		
4. Meshach, Shadrach and Abed-nego refu	sed to bow down and worship a	nn idol. (Daniel 3)
a. The ceremony for the image. (3:1-3) The	re was constructed a mammoth	(probably
of the King) & government officials from		
or the King) of government officials from		The same of the sa

b.	The command of the king. (3:4-7) Those gathered at the ceremony were commanded to fall down and the golden image with the of the fiery furnace for non-compliance.
c.	The conspiracy against 3 faithful Jews. (3:8-12) Certain jealous Chaldeans accused the Jews of civil disobedience by way of King Nebuchadnezzar, not his gods, or the golden image. Was this true? Why was there civil disobedience by these Jews?
d.	The convictions of these 3 faithful Jews. (3:13-18) In spite of the King's rage, these men were unwilling to repent & compromise their convictions, even in the face of threatened death.
e.	The consequences. (3:19-39) In keeping with the king's word, these Hebrew men were east into the furnace of fire. But instead of dying (like those who threw them in), they were divinely and joined with one like the As a result, even the King acknowledges these 3 men as of God "who in Him, and had yielded their bodies, that they should serve nor worship any god except their own ." While not initially designed to be an attack upon Jewish believers, nevertheless, civil disobedience was justified before God because the government its authority by obedience in contrast to God's will.  Yet, it still resulted in a clear to the world of the power of God.
5.	Daniel disobeys the king's written decree to not pray for thirty days. (Daniel 6)
	The context. (6:1-3) Daniel is promoted (in the providence of God) as one of three in the Babylonian empire, along with being considered as due to his distinguished service.
b.	The conspiracy. (6:4-9) Motivated by apparent jealousy, various government officials conspired to find some against Daniel. Since they were unable to do so against him personally, they conspired against him "concerning his ". In doing so, they devised a written decree that "whoever a god or man for days" except the king, "shall be cast into the den of lions".
	The conviction of Daniel. (6:10) Knowing fully the signed decree, Daniel went home and with open windows "knelt down on his knees times that day, and and gave before his God, as was his custom since early days." This was clearly a case of needed civil disobedience.
d.	The charge against Daniel and the concern of King Darius. (6:11-17) The charge against Daniel is a failure to show due to the King and to the signed decree. Realizing he had been duped, the king sought for Daniel but eventually had to fulfill the stated punishment.
e.	The conclusion. (6:18-28) On this occasion (though this doesn't always happen), God divinely his faithful servant, Daniel. He obeyed rather than based upon
	principles, when gov't their authority by prayer to God, even on a basis. Yet, it still resulted in a clear of God to the world for His glory.