

respect to morality; rather they wish to make our culture atheistic, materialistic, agnostic, and hedonistic! And secular humanists are prepared to back their desires with action!

2. A comparison of the affirmations of the Declaration of Independence with the affirmations and denials of secularism

The Declaration of Independence:

AFFIRMS that God created Nature with its Laws

AFFIRMS that God created man with inalienable rights based on Nature's Laws, which are more basic than those of human governments

AFFIRMS that among these God-given rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Secularism:

AFFIRMS that the universe is self-existing and not created
DENIES theism and deism

AFFIRMS that man is part of nature and has emerged from pre-human ancestors by an evolutionary process
DENIES man's creation by God

AFFIRMS that human values are created by man, and thus are relative, not absolute. Since life in this universe is all there is, the ultimate human value is survival
DENIES any supernatural basis of human values

Given that these things are so, what should Christians do in a pluralistic society that is rapidly becoming secularized and man-centered? Should they attempt to impose their moral values and standards on other people in a pluralistic society?

3. Do Christians have a right to impose their personal values and moral standards on non-Christians?

If there is no such thing as absolute values and norms, absolute truth, and absolute reality, then all beliefs and opinions are relative and should be viewed as having equal value. And if all beliefs have equal value, then it follows that Christians have no right whatever to try to impose their values and moral standards on non-Christians.

And if we grant the assumption that all beliefs have equal value, then it follows that all values and norms are purely personal. Even if certain beliefs are shared by a consensus of the people in a society, they are still purely personal, since the consensus is merely an expression of purely personal viewpoints that happen to agree.

But what if we do not and in fact cannot grant this assumption? What if the values and norms that Christians share are not purely personal, but are God's values and norms? And what if God's standards of morality are binding, not upon Christians only, but upon