

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

Proclaimers	Principles
Moses, leader of Israelites and recipient of the Ten Commandments	Two or more witnesses (Deut. 19:16), ca. 1400 B.C.
Jesus Christ	"Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's" (Matt. 22:21), ca. A.D. 28
St. Paul, 1st-cent. missionary to the Jews and Gentiles	"There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus" (Gal. 3:28), ca. 55
Tertullian, early 3rd-cent. African Christian apologist	Freedom of religion: Every man should be free to worship according to his own conviction (<i>Ad Scapula</i>), ca. 190
Lactantius, early 4th-cent. church father known as the "Christian Cicero"	Freedom of religion: No one should be compelled to worship against his will (<i>Epitome of the Divine Institutes</i>), ca. 320
Hosius, Christian bishop, Cordoba, Spain	Government is not to meddle in ecclesiastical affairs (spoken to Emperor Constantius II), ca. 355
St. Ambrose, 4th-cent. bishop of Milan	"No one, not even the emperor, is above the law": spoken to Emperor Theodosius I, 390
Stephen Langton, British archbishop and an architect of the Magna Carta	The king cannot be above the law (a reiteration of Ambrose's principle in the Magna Carta), 1215
Martin Luther, leader of the Protestant Reformation	Church and state must be separate realms (<i>An Open Letter to the Christian Nobility</i> , 1520)
John Locke, British political philosopher	People's rights are not given by governments but by the laws of nature (<i>Two Treatises of Government</i>), 1690
Baron de Montesquieu, French political philosopher	The powers (branches) of government must be separated (<i>The Spirit of Laws</i> , 1766)
Franz Pastorius, German immigrant	Anti-Slavery Proclamation, Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1688
Thomas Jefferson, author of Declaration of Independence	God has given people unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (Declaration of Independence, 1776)
Adam Smith, Scottish political and economic philosopher	Liberty must also be present in people's economic affairs (<i>The Wealth of Nations</i> , 1776)
James Madison, father of the American Constitution	Freedom cannot be denied to those who do not believe ("Memorial and Remonstrance," 1788)
Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States	Emancipation Proclamation, giving freedom to American black slaves, 1863
Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States	Outlawed slavery in the United States, 1865