

# Church and state

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Church and The establishment of America as a new nation by the founding fathers subscribed to some religious aspects as proposed by the Mormon doctrine. It is, however, speculative to believe that the mere similarity of the American constitution to some aspects of religion grossly implies acceptance of Christianity. The founding fathers declined the establishment of America on the principles of Christianity (Hamburger 20). The American constitution makes no exaltation of religion. Historians attribute the distinction between church and state as intended to limit struggles between the two institutions. The wordings used by Jefferson in framing the declaration of independence exposes the image of someone who although was aware of the dictates of religion and God, was reluctant to embrace it (Hamburger 13). The laws of nature rely on the human understanding of the world. They are not necessarily induced by any religious affiliations though, if they are, it is an unconscious inclination towards religious beliefs.

The laws of nature relate to some of the provisions of religion. It is misconstrued that the similarity between the proclamations of the founding fathers and the ideals of Christianity imply that they were intentionally applied in reverence to God. A skeptical view of such proclamations cast aspersions on the use (Hamburger 120). It is fair reasoning that if it were a reality that the founding fathers championed Christianity, then its application could be evident in the Declaration of Independence. Natural rights are inalienable. In essence, nature dictates the best human actions. Often, the natural laws have similarities with the doctrines of Christianity (Hamburger 45). In the presence of such a similarity, individuals may be confused to believe that they subscribe to the religion.

**Work Cited**

Hamburger, Philip. Separation of Church and State. Cambridge, Mass:

Harvard University Press, 2002. Internet resource.