Mayflower compact



Mayflower Compact The Mayflower Compact markedly contradicts with the notion of "Wall of Separation." The Mayflower Compact was a written social agreement developed through a consensus of the new settlers in November 1620 arriving at New Plymouth (Mayflower Compact-the Common Anchor, web). This contract was based on the theology covenant, implying that the signers of this agreement have submitted their will to God. In result, God would reward them with salvation and obedience. Additionally, this agreement required the signers to ensure peace, law and order and support each other in case of need or any problem; aggregately, the Mayflower Compact was devised under the light of religion to promote a social but collective living for their mutual benefits. As a result, it markedly contradicts with the notion of wall of separation. Thomas Jefferson coined this term in the political history. Although he was a man of deep religious convictions, yet he developed a stronger belief that religion was a very personal issue, it must and should not have any business with the affairs of state or any guidance be received from its convictions or beliefs. In his letter to the Danbury Baptist association in the state of Connecticut, Jefferson maintained that the legitimate powers of government access to actions only but not opinions (Jefferson's wall of separation letter, web). This description clearly highlights that the church and state are two separate entities. In addition, the beliefs of church can only be applicable to at the personal issues; consequently, they cannot be used for state level issues. Hence, Mayflower Compact has rare or has nothing to influence over the state activities. References 1. Mayflower Compact-The Common Anchor, (n. d.) available at: http://www. allabouthistory. org/mayflower-compact. htm [accessed on 14]

July, 2011] 2. Jefferson's wall of separation letter (n. d.) available at :

http://www. usconstitution. net/jeffwall. html [accessed on 14 July, 2011].