

ANIMAL RIGHTS

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The last forty years have witnessed a decline in the predominating influence of the Christian perspective in American civilization. Sociologists now refer to America as a “post-Christian nation.” With this increasing alienation from the one true God of the Bible has come a corresponding upsurge in aberrant thinking regarding the value and nature of human life. The largest animal rights organization in the world, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), is “dedicated to establishing and protecting the rights of all animals” and operates under the principle that “animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on, or use for entertainment” (“About PETA,” 2003).

This mindset may be illustrated by myriads of examples. Some years ago, animal rights activists ambushed women wearing fur coats, splashing blood or red paint on the coats to protest the killing of animals for their fur. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) actively promotes the placement of animals on a par with humans. For example, the ASPCA lobbied for the “humane veal bill” which was designed to prohibit the “inhumane confinement and tethering” of calves (that are ultimately destined for human consumption) in crates so small that they cannot “move around comfortably” while also prohibiting the feeding of a fiber-deficient, anemic diet to the calves (“Advocacy Center,” 2003). When police in Cookeville, Tennessee, shot a dog (a bulldog/boxer mix named Patton), when the animal approached officers who were in the midst of executing a traffic stop, the ASPCA called for law enforcement training in police academies that would teach recruits and cadets “how to effectively read canine body language and behavior before responding with deadly force.” The ASPCA attorney bemoaned: “Patton would still be alive if the police officers had been properly trained” (Sindell, 2003). And, the ASPCA planned a luncheon that was intended to honor, among others, “pet therapy organizations” (“ASPCA Honors,” 2003).

In the second season premiere episode of the Animal Planet network’s show, “Animal Precinct,” New York’s Humane Law Enforcement (HLE) Special Investigator responded to a complaint regarding a Shitzu “whose hair had been allowed to grow too long and matted—leaving the dog in extreme discomfort.” The show has as its mission “to offer a chance of hope to otherwise hopeless animals” (Marburg, 2003). PETA protesters have targeted Kentucky Fried Chicken because the fast food giant “still keeps the birds in cramped cages and scalds them to death before they are processed” (“Protesters,” 2003).

A PETA spokesman explained: “Chickens are probably the most abused animals on the face of the planet. Chickens should be glad to be chickens. They’re intelligent, interesting animals who have as much rights as a dog or cat to breathe fresh air, form relationships and do the things that animals want to do” (Chu, 2003). Such references could be multiplied many times over. Millions of dollars have been spent on causes that assign an inordinate value to animals—from dolphins, whales, and sea turtles, to birds, beavers, and spotted owls. Pet mega-supermarket chains have sprung up around the country. Pet dentists, pet nutritionists, petsitters, and pet therapists offer their expensive services to people whose pets have become “part of the family.”

What is the Christian (i.e., Bible) stance on animal rights? During Creation week, after God created the animals, He created the first human beings, setting them apart from the animal kingdom by creating humans in His own image (Genesis 1:27). Humans possess a soul—a spirit—that lives on after the death of the body (Ecclesiastes 12:7; Zechariah 12:1; Luke 16:22-31; Hebrews 12:9; James 2:26). Animals do not share this spiritual dimension in common with humans. While they possess an animating life force, when they die, they cease to exist. No part of their being continues to exist beyond physical death. Animals are not subject to the laws of God; they are not accountable for their actions as are humans; they do not commit sin; and they are not subject to God’s plan of salvation.

God created the planet to be inhabited (Isaiah 45:18). Included in His creation of human beings was His pronouncement regarding **human rule of and domination over animals**. Referring to humans, He stated: “[L]et them have **dominion** over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creeps on the earth” (Genesis 1:26, emp. added). He instructed humans to “fill the earth and **subdue** it; have **dominion** over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth” (Genesis 1:28, emp. added). The Hebrew term for “dominion” (*rah-dah*) means to rule over (Harris, et al., 1980, 2:833; Gesenius, 1847, p. 758). The word for “subdue” (*kah-vash*) means to bring into submission by force (Harris, 1:430). The Psalmist echoed these very directives when he praised God by saying, “You [God—DM] have made him [man—DM] to have **dominion** over the works of Your hands; You have put all

things **under his feet**, all sheep and oxen—even the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea that pass through the paths of the seas” (Psalm 8:6-8, emp. added). God stressed human domination in even stronger terms after the Flood: “[T]he fear of you [humans—DM] and the dread of you shall be on every beast of the earth, on every bird of the air, on all that moves on the earth, and on all the fish of the sea. **They are given into your hand**. Every moving thing that lives shall be **food for you**. I have given you all things, even as the green herbs” (Genesis 9:2-3, emp. added). The only restriction that God placed on the consumption of animal meat was that the blood was to be drained from the animal before it was eaten (Genesis 9:4; cf. Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:16,23-24; 1 Samuel 14:32-34; Acts 15:20).

Both Old and New Testaments endorsed human consumption of animal meat (Deuteronomy 12:15; 14:4ff.). While the Israelites had certain restrictions placed upon their dietary practices, primarily due to health concerns, Christians are under no such regulations—as Paul affirmed: “For every creature of God is good, and nothing is to be refused if it is received with thanksgiving” (1 Timothy 4:4). God intended for animals to serve as food for humans; He did not intend for humans to serve as food for animals. In fact, God made provision for animals to be destroyed if they killed humans (Genesis 9:5; cf. Exodus 21:28). No such provision was made when humans killed animals. In fact, the divine sacrificial systems instituted by God under both the Patriarchal and Mosaic religions **required** animal sacrifice (Genesis 4:4; 15:9-10; Job 42:8; Leviticus 1:2ff.).

Likewise, the Bible endorses the use of animal skin/ leather and fur in order to aid humanity. When the first human pair sinned, their newly acquired sense of shame led them to prepare coverings made from leaves (Genesis 3:7). However, God replaced their makeshift coverings with clothing made from animal skin (Genesis 3:21). Animal skins and hair were used in the construction of the Tabernacle (Exodus 25:5; 26:14; 35:23). The famed forerunner of Jesus, John the baptizer, was “clothed with camel’s hair and with a leather belt around his waist” (Mark 1:6). Jesus’ sandals were laced with leather thongs (Mark 1:7; John 1:27). Many righteous people wore sheepskins and goatskins (Hebrews 11:37).

Assuredly, the Bible teaches the principle of stewardship and being wise in the use of resources allotted by God (Matthew 25:14-30; 1 Corinthians 4:2). Occasional references seem to give some consideration to the humane treatment of animals (e.g., Leviticus 22:27-28; Deuteronomy 22:6-7,10). God, Himself, provides for their care (Job 38:41; Psalm 147:9; Matthew 10:29), and we should not be wasteful, greedy, cruel, or reckless in our handling of Earth’s resources in general and Earth’s animals in particular. Christians will not go out of their way to inflict damage or harm. However, **animals do not take precedence or preference over humans**. A balanced and proper perspective must be maintained in realizing that animals are not human and are not to be regarded as such. Animals, like the rest of the created order, render divinely intended

services to humans as sources of food and clothing as well as transportation (e.g., Mark 11:7) and other work-related performance.

If there is no God, then animal rights activism is as sensible, appropriate, and noble as any other cause. However, if God exists, and if He has spoken to humans through the Bible, then our view of the created order must be shaped by God Himself. A review of Bible teaching regarding the status of animals reveals that animal rights activism evinces misinformed, misplaced zeal. Rather than spending millions of dollars on animals, would not a more rational approach be to concentrate on **alleviating the starvation, sickness, and suffering of humanity?**

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