

HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY REGARDING
PROTECTION THE EARTH AND CHILDREN

CONTENTS

	PAGE
AI response to multiple religions' positions on stewardship and child protection. More than 70% of people believe in a supernatural creator of the earth (God) and believe it is adults' responsibility to protect the earth, existing children and future generations.	1 to 5
Many people who believe they are Christians will be rejected by Jesus.	6 and 7
Biblical verses confirming the rejection of people who believe they are Christians.	8 to 11

NOTE

John MacArthur and Paul Washer's videos on the subject of misguided people who believe they are Christians, but will be rejected by Jesus on Judgement Day.

John MacArthur **Two Paths, One Way (Matthew 7:13-27)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SweyABtVddk>

Paul Washer presented at the 2002 YOUTH EVANGELISM CONFERENCE addressing

Matthew 7:13-27

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_0w37pI8OEE

A DIVERSION FROM "God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth"

A video of queers chanting, "**We're here, we're queer, we're coming for your children.**"
Pride month in schools is an example of this effort.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xm08CkYoL2U>

FACTS OBTAINED THROUGH AI

Major World Religions on Environmental Stewardship and Child Protection

Introduction

The majority of humans on believe in God.

Religious traditions across the world have long addressed humanity's relationship with the natural world and our responsibility toward future generations. As contemporary challenges like climate change intensify, examining how major faith traditions approach environmental stewardship and the protection of children becomes increasingly relevant. This paper explores these perspectives across several major world religions, identifying both distinctive approaches and shared ethical foundations.

Judaism

Environmental Stewardship

Judaism presents one of the earliest religious frameworks for environmental stewardship through the concept of *bal tashchit* (do not destroy). Derived from Deuteronomy 20:19-20, which prohibits destroying fruit trees during warfare, this principle has been expanded by rabbinic authorities to forbid needless destruction of natural resources.

The creation narrative in Genesis establishes humans as both masters and guardians of creation. While humans are given "dominion" over other creatures (Genesis 1:28), they are also tasked to "work and protect" the Garden of Eden (Genesis 2:15). This dual responsibility suggests stewardship rather than exploitation.

Jewish ecological ethics are further developed through principles like *tikkun olam* (repairing the world) and *tzedek*(justice), which emphasize collective responsibility for creating a just and sustainable world.

Child Protection

Judaism places strong emphasis on child welfare and education. The Talmud states that "the world exists only because of the breath of children in the house of study" (Shabbat 119b), highlighting children's importance to Jewish continuity.

Jewish tradition emphasizes parental responsibility for education (Deuteronomy 6:7) and prohibits child abuse or neglect. The concept of *pikuach nefesh* (saving a life) further underscores the obligation to protect vulnerable individuals, including children.

Christianity

Environmental Stewardship

Christian environmental ethics typically emphasize stewardship of God's creation. Genesis establishes humans as created in God's image and given responsibility for the earth. The concept of stewardship suggests humans are caretakers, not owners, of creation.

Contemporary Christian environmental thought has been influenced by figures like Saint Francis of Assisi, who emphasized kinship with all creation, and modern theologians who emphasize creation care as an expression of love for God and neighbor.

Pope Francis's 2015 encyclical "Laudato Si'" represents a significant development in Catholic environmental teaching, connecting environmental degradation to social justice and calling for an "ecological conversion" that recognizes the interconnectedness of all life.

Child Protection

Jesus's teachings emphasize the dignity and value of children: "Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to such as these" (Matthew 19:14). Early Christian communities challenged Roman practices of infanticide and child abandonment.

Modern Christian denominations advocate for child welfare through theological frameworks emphasizing human dignity, the sanctity of life, and communal responsibility for vulnerable members of society.

Islam

Environmental Stewardship

Islamic environmental ethics center on the concept of *khalifah* (vicegerency), establishing humans as God's trustees on Earth. The Quran states: "It is He who has appointed you vicegerents on the earth" (6:165), implying responsibility for maintaining natural balance.

Several Islamic principles support environmental protection:

- *Tawhid* (unity): Recognizes the interdependence of all creation
- *Mizan* (balance): Emphasizes maintaining ecological equilibrium
- *Fasad* (corruption): Prohibits environmental degradation

The Prophet Muhammad established conservation areas (*hima*) and prohibited water pollution, demonstrating early Islamic environmental consciousness.

Child Protection

Islamic tradition places high value on children's welfare. The Quran emphasizes the right to life, prohibiting infanticide: "Do not kill your children for fear of poverty; We provide for them and for you" (17:31).

Islamic texts emphasize parents' responsibilities toward children, including proper upbringing (*tarbiyah*) and education. The concept of *amanah* (trust) frames children as divine trusts requiring protection and nurturing.

Hinduism

Environmental Stewardship

Hindu traditions view nature as permeated with divinity. The concept of *rita* (cosmic order) emphasizes balance between humans and nature. Sacred texts like the Bhagavad Gita teach that all living beings contain divine essence (*atman*).

Hindu environmental ethics often center on:

- *Ahimsa* (non-violence): Extends compassion to all living beings
- *Sanyasa* (asceticism): Promotes simple living and reduced consumption
- *Yajna* (sacrifice): Emphasizes giving back to nature what is taken

Traditional practices like sacred groves (*devarakadu*) have preserved biodiversity for centuries, representing practical application of Hindu environmental principles.

Child Protection

Hindu traditions view children as divine gifts and emphasize their proper development. The concept of *samskara* (rites of passage) provides a framework for child development and education.

Classical texts like the Laws of Manu outline parents' responsibilities toward children, including education and moral guidance. Modern Hindu organizations continue these traditions through education initiatives and child welfare programs.

Buddhism

Environmental Stewardship

Buddhist environmental ethics derive from core principles of compassion (*karuna*) and interdependence (*pratityasamutpada*). The Buddha taught respect for all life forms, evident in precepts against harming living beings.

Buddhist environmentalism emphasizes:

- Mindful consumption and simplicity
- Recognition of interconnectedness between humans and nature
- Compassionate action to prevent suffering of all beings

The Dalai Lama has been a prominent voice connecting Buddhist principles to environmental advocacy, stating: "Our ancestors viewed the earth as rich and bountiful, which it is. Many people in the past also saw nature as inexhaustibly sustainable, which we now know is the case only if we care for it."

Child Protection

Buddhist traditions emphasize compassion toward all beings, with special attention to vulnerable populations including children. The principle of *ahimsa* (non-harm) prohibits abuse or neglect.

Buddhist monasteries historically provided education for children, continuing today through Buddhist-inspired educational institutions emphasizing holistic development including ethical values and mindfulness practices.

Shared Perspectives and Contemporary Applications

Despite theological differences, major religions share several common approaches to environmental stewardship and child protection:

Intergenerational Ethics: All traditions emphasize responsibility toward future generations, providing theological foundations for sustainable development.

Interconnectedness: Recognition that environmental issues, social justice, and child welfare are interrelated concerns.

Moderation: Emphasis on simple living and responsible consumption as spiritual practices with environmental benefits.

Communal Responsibility: Framing environmental protection and child welfare as collective obligations rather than merely individual choices.

Contemporary religious environmental movements draw on these traditions while addressing modern challenges. Organizations like the Alliance of Religions and

Conservation, the Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Sciences, and GreenFaith mobilize faith communities for environmental action.

Similarly, religious organizations operate numerous child welfare initiatives worldwide, including educational institutions, orphanages, and advocacy programs addressing issues like child poverty, trafficking, and abuse.

Conclusion

Major world religions offer rich resources for addressing environmental challenges and child protection. While theological frameworks differ, common ethical principles emerge around stewardship, intergenerational responsibility, and protection of vulnerable populations.

As religious communities continue engaging with these issues, they contribute distinctive ethical perspectives to global conversations about sustainability and human welfare. The integration of religious and scientific approaches offers promising pathways for addressing complex challenges that threaten both environmental systems and human communities, particularly children who will inherit the world we leave behind.

Salvation Consideration for Christians Based on Biblical Verses

Why Will Most People Who Believe They Are Christians Be Rejected by Jesus?

(Note: Referenced Bible verses are detailed on Pages 8-11 with emphasis added.)

Many who assume they will be accepted as Christians on Judgment Day should reflect on these scriptures:

- **Matthew 6:14-15:** "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."
- **Matthew 7:21-23:** "Not everyone who says to me, 'Lord, Lord,' will enter the kingdom of heaven, but the one who does the will of my Father who is in heaven. On that day many will say to me, 'Lord, Lord, did we not prophesy in your name, cast out demons in your name, and do many mighty works in your name?' And then will I declare to them, 'I never knew you; depart from me, you workers of lawlessness.'"
- **Matthew 7:13-14:** "Enter by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to destruction, and there are many who go in by it. Because narrow is the gate and difficult is the way which leads to life, and there are few who find it."
- **Luke 6:46:** "And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"
- **Ephesians 2:8:** "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God."

What Does Faith in Jesus Involve?

Faith is more than merely acknowledging Jesus. While **Ephesians 2:8** underscores the gift of grace, passages in Matthew highlight that many who profess faith may not be accepted.

James 2:19: "Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe and tremble."

We must do better than the devils. True faith involves:

1. **Receiving Jesus.**
2. **Obedying His commands** as evidence of genuine belief. *"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you:"* **Matthew 28:20**

Obedience is distinct from personal works we choose to pursue. While personal works influence rewards in heaven (**Titus 1:16**), obedience to Christ's commands confirms faith.

- **John 1:12:** "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."
- **John 15:14:** "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you."
- **James 2:20:** "But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?"

Why Will Most Be Rejected?

- **2 Timothy 4:3-4:** "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables."

Many struggle with the sacrifices required for obedience to Jesus's commands, preferring teachings that align with their desires rather than the truth.

Christian Works: Two Categories

1. **Obedience to Jesus's Commands:** Essential for demonstrating faith.
 2. **Personal Works:** Assessed for their quality but not critical for salvation.
-

Areas of Disobedience

1. **Environmental Stewardship:**
 - **Genesis 1:28:** "Be fruitful and multiply, replenish the earth, and subdue it."
 - **Genesis 2:15:** "And the LORD God took the man and put him into the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."
 2. **Protecting Children:**
 - **1 Timothy 5:8:** "But if any provide not for his own...he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."
 - **Matthew 18:6:** "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck."
-

Actionable Steps for Christians

- Advocate for stewardship of the earth.
 - Protect children from harmful ideologies influences, climate change, etc.
 - Engage in organized efforts to uphold Biblical principles.
-

Conclusion

Christians must diligently study the scriptures and commit to obedience to Christ's commands. As Jesus affirmed:

- **John 15:14:** "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you."

Corrections, suggestions, and feedback are welcome.

SOME RELEVANT BIBLE VERSES

1. **Acts 17:11 (KJV)**

“These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so”

2. **1 Corinthians 1:25 (KJV)**

“Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men”

3. **1 Corinthians 1:27 (KJV)**

“But God has chosen the foolish things of the world to put to confound the wise;”

4. **1 Corinthians 8:2-4 (KJV)**

“And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know.”

5. **Ephesians 2:8 (KJV)**

*“For by grace are ye **saved** through **faith**; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God”*

6. **Galatians 6:7 (NKJ)**

“Do not be deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, that he will also reap.”

7. **Genesis 1:26 (KJV)**

“And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.”

8. **Genesis 1:28 (KJV)**

"And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

9. **Genesis 2:15, (KJV)**

"And the LORD God took the man, and put him into the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

10. **Hebrews 10:26 (NKJ)**

“For if we sin willfully after we have received the knowledge of the truth, there no longer remains a sacrifice for sins,”

11. **Isaiah 1:18 (KJV)**

“Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.”

12. **James 1:5 (KJV)**

*“If any of you lack **wisdom**, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.”*

13. **James 1:17 (NKJ)**
“Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and comes down from the Father of lights, with whom there is no variation or shadow of turning.”

14. **James 2:19 (KJV)**
“Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe and tremble.”

15. **James 2:22 (KJV)**
*“Seest thou how faith wrought with his **works**, and by **works** was faith made perfect?”*

16. **James 2:20 (KJV)**
“But wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?”

17. **James 2:24 (KJV)**
*“Ye see then how that by **works** a man is justified, and not by faith only”*

18. **James 4:17 (KJV)**
“Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin.”

19. **John 1:12 (KJV)**
“But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name:”

20. **John 15:14 (KJV)**
“Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.”

21. **John 15:5 (KJV)**
“I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing.”

22. **1 John 2:4 (NKJ)**
“He who says, “I know Him” and does not keep His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.”

23. **1 John 3:18 (NKJ)**
“My little children, let us not love in word or in tongue, but in deed and in truth”

24. **Luke 17:26 (NKJ)**
“And as it was in the days of Noah, so it will be also in the days of the Son of Man:”

NOTE: The end days will be “as it was in the days of Noah” A few then, was only eight people.

25. **Luke 6:46 (KJV)**
“And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?”

26. **Malachi 1:8 (KJV)**

"And if ye offer the blind for sacrifice, is it not evil? and if ye offer the lame and sick, is it not evil? offer it now unto thy governor; will pleased he be with thee, or accept thy person? saith the LORD of hosts."

27. **Mark 8:36 (KJV)**

*"For **what** shall it profit a man, **if** he shall **gain** the whole world, and **lose** his own **soul**?"*

28. **Matthew 6:14-15 (KJV)**

"For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

29. **Matthew 7:13-14 (NKJ)**

"Enter by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to destruction, and there are many who go in by it. ¹⁴ Because narrow is the gate and difficult is the way which leads to life, and there are few who find it."

30. **Matthew 7:21-23 (KJV)**

"Not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name cast out devils? And in thy name done many wonderful works? And then I profess unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

31. **Matthew 10:8 (KJV)**

"Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give"

32. **Matthew 15:8 (NKJ)**

"These people draw near to Me with their mouth, And honor Me with their lips, but their heart is far from Me."

33. **Matthew 16:27 (KJV)**

"For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then he shall reward everyman according to his works"

34. **Matthew 18:6 (KJV)**

"But who so shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

35. **Matthew 21:22 (NKJ)**

"And whatever things you ask in prayer, believing, you will receive."

36. Matthew 28:20 (KJV)

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

37. Revelation 11:18 (KJV)

"And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldest give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldest destroy them which destroy the earth."

38. Revelation 20:13 (KJV)

"And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged everyman according to their works"

39. 1 Timothy 5:8 (KJV)

"But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

40. 1 Timothy 6:20-21 (KJV)

"O Timothy, keep that is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called: Which some professing have erred concerning the faith."

41. 2 Timothy 4:3-4 (KJV)

"For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables."

42. TITUS 1:16 (NKJ)

"They profess to know God, but in works they deny Him, being abominable, disobedient, and disqualified for every good work."