

What Should Our Policy on Abortion Look Like?

Proverbs 6:16-18

Introduction: About a month before the U.S. Supreme court handed down their landmark ruling (in June 2022) repelling the 1973 decision that effectively legalized abortions, Sean Hannity was debating the abortion issue and asked, “What should our policy on abortion look like?” As Christians, we know what it should be... Abortions are murder in the sight of God so there should be no tolerance for the practice (Prov. 6:16-18; 1 Jn. 3:15). However, from a worldly perspective, non-Christians raise many arguments that they believe should permit the practice of murder upon the unborn (notice abortionists don’t argue whether abortion is or is not murder).

Instead of approaching this issue from the standpoint that abortion is murder, we are going to approach this issue by answering the question presented.

I. Should our policy be based upon viability?

A. In the 1973 ruling in the matter concerning Roe vs. Wade, the Supreme Court created a standard for acceptance of abortions called viability. They decided that life should be protected once the developing fetus could live on its own outside the womb. At that time, babies could survive after 26 weeks gestation.

B. The problem with the viability standard is it did not address when life began. If life begins prior to 26 weeks gestation, then ending its life would be murder (Matt. 19:17-19). Scriptures tell us life is in the blood (Lev. 17:11-14). The first blood cells that appear in a developing child occurs 21 days after conception. Therefore, the viability standard does not adequately address, nor should it be permitted to establish when abortions might be appropriate.

II. Should our policy be based on the morality of taking a life?

A. This would be a more honest approach!

B. We should decide when murder occurs versus when it might be deemed killing. Is there an instance in scripture where the taking of life is justified? For example, killing on the battlefield is not called murder in the Bible nor is capital punishment. How about something akin to abortion?

C. To justify the taking of life, we must address the reasons abortions are desired. [Two charts, source: [Facts About Abortion: U.S. Abortion Statistics \(abort73.com\)](https://www.abort73.com/)] Are there any reasons given in the lists for which the taking of a life should be justified?

D. WHY DO ABORTIONS OCCUR?

- In 2004, the Guttmacher Institute [anonymously surveyed 1,209 post-abortive women](#) from nine different abortion clinics across the

country. Of the women surveyed, 957 provided a main reason for having an abortion. This table lists each reason and the percentage of respondents who chose it.

Percentage	Reason
<0.5%	Victim of rape
3%	Fetal health problems
4%	Physical health problems
4%	Would interfere with education or career
7%	Not mature enough to raise a child
8%	Don't want to be a single mother
19%	Done having children
23%	Can't afford a baby
25%	Not ready for a child
6%	Other

- The state of Florida [records a reason for every abortion](#) that occurs within its borders each year. In 2020, there were 74,868 abortions in [Florida](#). This table lists each reason and the percentage of abortions that occurred because of it.

Percentage	Reason
0.01%	The pregnancy resulted from an incestuous relationship
0.15%	The woman was raped
0.20%	The woman's life was endangered by the pregnancy
0.98%	There was a serious fetal abnormality
1.48%	The woman's physical health was threatened by the pregnancy
1.88%	The woman's psychological health was threatened by the pregnancy
20.4%	The woman aborted for social or economic reasons
74.9%	No reason (elective)

1. Let's assume the 74.9% for the "no reasons" and the 20.4% for social and economic reasons were the lame excuses in the first list. That leaves rape, incest, health of the mother and birth defects to be considered.

2. We know silence in scripture is not authority. There are no examples in scripture that resembles any of these issues except one ([Ex. 21:22-25](#)).

a. We have laws on the books that likewise charges a person with two counts of murder if the victim was pregnant at the time of her death. Oddly, if a woman kills her own child we permit that calling it abortion. But given this example, abortions at will would not be permitted even under the Old Law.

b. If we permit abortions based on sympathy, where do we draw the line (euthanasia of the elderly, mentally ill, depressed, or unproductive citizens)? If you think that isn't possible, remember, the viability standard did not prevent abortionists from performing late term abortions and in some cases, after birth abortions.

III. Should our policy be based on protecting the innocent?

A. I think we could all agree to this unless we are so cold hearted that our inconvenience is more important than another person's life.

B. The Bible curses people who take money to kill an innocent life (Deut. 27:25; Ex. 23:7; Prov. 6:16-19). Doctors beware!

C. Wouldn't it be better to suffer for doing the right thing (1 Pet. 2:20, 3:13-17, 4:19). What makes us think killing a child is an acceptable alternative to adoption?

D. From "For Such a Time as This" by Tammy Martin, "At 17, I was raped and became pregnant. The amount of "Christians" who encouraged me to terminate, murder, or kill (no pretty way to say that) the little life growing inside me still boggles my mind to this day. Instead of loving support, there were a lot of "God doesn't expect you to raise this baby, it will be better off with Jesus anyway." And I'd be lying if I didn't admit those thoughts crossed my mind too.

"Thankfully, my family and a few (very, very few) close friends were supportive of my decision to keep my child and raise him. Everyone else immediately began to question why I would choose to keep a baby conceived in violence and a huge portion of those people then made up and believed and spread the lie that I **must** be "covering something up" to be so willing to keep the baby, because who does that if they've truly been raped? Those people will answer to God for that.

"Here he is 15 years later. Last night he spoke at church and as I watched him step up to the pulpit and pull out his Bible, I couldn't help but feel overwhelmed with thankfulness that God truly does indeed make beauty from ashes. That He can take something intended for evil and turn it into good. That I could have missed out on being a part of this precious life if I had listened to the crowd that justified aborting him or giving him up for adoption, at the very least."

E. Instead of codifying abortion, let's codify the protection of innocent life!

Conclusion: The fight to save innocent life is not over. The supreme court only sent such decisions down to the States. Currently, 3 out of 10 pregnancies end in abortion. Abortions must end!