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The Constitution for the United States of America did not do away with the fundamental law established within The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, based on the Christian Law of the Colonial Charters

One theory held by those who are “anti-constitutionalists” proposes that America was a Christian nation from the early colonial settlements through the Articles of Confederation period, ***but*** then it’s assumed that the U.S.A. Constitution usurped that prior law, and imposed a secular humanist State over the once Christian nation. The crux of this mistaken theory rests in a quite understandable backlash against the “out of control” Federal government we see at the helm of Washington D.C. today. An overzealous reaction to blame the Constitution for our present woes is also the result of not remembering that the Union under the Articles of Confederation was and is “Perpetual”, as shown in the title of that document. It is perpetual because it is grounded upon and effectuates God’s Laws for His people. That “lawful perpetuity” was not dissolved by the Constitution. We must realize that The Union we call “The United States of America” was formed by the Articles of Confederation and NOT by the Constitution, as is clearly seen in Article 1 of the Confederation document which states “*The stile of this confederation shall be “The United States of America”*”.

Furthermore, misplaced antagonism toward the ***original*** federal Constitution, by those who distrust the current Federal government today, also stems from a misunderstanding of exactly what sort of document and what type of law the original Constitution is in the first place. The Constitution did not create a new form of government, or undermine the fundamental Saxon Christian basis of the Articles of Confederation, but it was, in fact, a document that enhanced that Federation of the Sovereign States by establishing a Trust document under the Saxon Biblical law of Descent and Distribution. What was guaranteed by the Constitution is an inheritance that goes back to Abraham of the Bible and even to Adam himself. (The Inheritance Trust nature of the U.S.A. Constitution is discussed here: (<http://www.solarsabbath.org/AmericaBequeathed1.pdf>) What is presently happening in corporate Washington D.C. today has nothing to do with the original Constitution as ratified by the original 13 sovereign States, which States themselves were “engagements entered into” by Christians to implement orderly civil government and to protect their blessings of liberty.

Righteous Biblical Civil Government is ordained by Yahweh God. (Rom. 13). In this age of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit since the day of Pentecost (Acts 2) and the New Covenant in Christ where God’s Laws are now written in the hearts of His saints (Heb.10:15-25), the administration of God’s laws has grown and matured into the

Commonwealth manner of implementing the Laws of the Eternal King. Paul the Apostle, in the Book of Ephesians, mentions the Commonwealth administration of the mature body of Christ: *“That at that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the Commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world: But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ.”* --- *“Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God; And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone;”* (Eph.2:12, 13, 19,20) The true Christian States are actually Commonwealths and some of our united States attest to that name.

Not only is the law self explanatory about the perpetual nature of the Union under the Articles of Confederation, but there are other fundamental statements of law in the Constitution itself that attest to this truth. The Preamble of the Constitution reads:

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

In reading this Preamble, the first point we need to take into account is that the purpose of the Founding Fathers was not stated to form “another Union” or a “different Union” or a “brand new Union”, but on the contrary, their purpose was recorded here in the Preamble as one set forth “to form a more perfect Union”. The question which becomes rhetorical is the obvious – namely “more perfect” than what? The answer with respect to law is -- “more perfect” from that Union already in existence under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.

[Note: Several people have e-mailed me stating that “Yahweh’s Laws are perfect” (Psalm 19:7) so why would we want “a more perfect Union”, which they say then is “imperfect”? These well meaning folks have utterly missed the fact of the matter as declared in the Bible. Although Yahweh’s Laws are perfect, **WE aren’t perfect.** Yes, in the sense of eternal life God sees us as “perfected” in Christ, but in our daily struggles we still have our flesh and certain weaknesses to contend with until our bodies are perfected in resurrection. (Gal.5:17; Rom.6:12; 7:22-25, etc) In this “battle” to govern our lives unto righteous works we are commanded to ***“work out our own salvation (deliverance, preservation, safety) with fear and trembling”*** Philip.2:12. It is in this sense that it is our Christian duty to aim for perfection, to become more perfect, even though we are not perfect in obeying God’s acknowledged perfect Laws. This reality the Bible teaches in many places, and this truth is honestly reflected in the Preamble “in order to form a more perfect union”, as this is the work that God has given us at the moment.]

Secondly, we also observe the clarity of the Preamble as it specifically tells us that the Founders were diligent to make sure that its assembly made “this Constitution FOR the

United States of America”, and not OF the ‘United States of America’ (as if making a different NEW union). Making the Constitution “FOR the United States” automatically announces that it was drawn up, by the people, FOR the Union of States (plural) United, which were already fully functioning under the Articles of Confederation.

In further support of proof that a fundamentally different federal union was not created by the Constitution, as opposed to the Articles of Confederation, we need only look at the qualification for members of the House of Representatives as listed in the Constitution at Art. I, sec. I which states in part, “No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States ---“. This section of the Constitution was written in 1787, with seven years before this being the year 1780, the period of citizenship of State residents during and under the Articles of Confederation of 1777. Yet the Constitution herein deems that person as being the same citizen of the same “United States”, as applying to both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. In other words, it is the same federal United States Union being recognized for qualification as a Representative under the Constitution, with respect to the “seven year” citizenship continuance, as under the Confederation.

Even more emphatic, Article VI of the Constitution completely settles any debate as to whether the Constitution created a different and totally new secular godless government over the States, and thus supposedly discarded all of the former Christian engagements of law entered into for the previous 200 years on the part of the Colonial population of America. Of course, it did no such thing, as we will see by the explicit inclusion of Art.VI into the U.S. Constitution. An historical understanding of the relevance of the lawful term “Engagements” as applied to English and American Law at the time, will serve to bolster our grasp of what the Founding Fathers established within the scope of the Constitution. Article VI of the Constitution reads in part:

*“All debts contracted **and Engagements entered into, before** the Adoption of this Constitution, **shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.**”*

Every Saxon Christian needs to memorize this section of the United States of America Constitution and know what it means!

Article VI is the most hidden, forgotten, and unknown part of the Constitution that has been swept under the rug by the enemies of Christian America who have controlled the educational and legal institutions from the early 1900’s.

“Engagements” in light of the English and American historical and law background of that era, is a word related to the contracts of religious influence upon a people binding themselves in a matter of faith. Its significance particularly refers to what happened to Charles I King of England and the Scots in 1647. Charles I was King at a time of militant revolution in England, and who had made enemies within the English Parliament. In an attempt to raise a larger army to take complete control of England, Charles I “cut a deal” with the Scots who were vehemently anti Catholic and wanted to see Protestantism as the

only religion in the British Isles. Charles entered into a compact with the Scots known as THE ENGAGEMENT of 1647 where he would make England a Protestant only nation. Here is how a British law dictionary historical definition of the word “Engagement” is recognized:

“Engagement”, -- “1647. *Charles I (English King) gave himself up to the Scots in 1646 and began negotiations. In December 1647 he signed a secret treaty or engagement, whereby Presbyterianism should be established in Scotland, and in England for three years. In exchange, the Scots promised an army. The result was the second civil war in 1648. But the Scottish army under Hamilton which invaded England was routed by Cromwell at Preston in August 1648.*” – John Cannon, “Engagement”, Dictionary of British History. 2004. *Encyclopedia.com*.

We should further note that the word “engage” came into the English language from the French where the word means “pledge” – “*engager, gage*”. (Britannica World Language Dictionary, Vol 1, p.437, 1954 ed.) Thus we see the contract and pledge obligation context of this word:

“ENGAGEMENT. *This word is frequently used in the French law to signify not only a contract, but the obligations arising from a quasi contract (also). The terms obligations (q.v.) and engagements, are said to be synonymous 17 Toull. n. 1; but the Code seems specially to apply the term engagement to those obligations which the law, imposes on a man without the intervention of any contract, either on the part of the obligor or the obligee. Art. 1370.*” -- A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. By John Bouvier. Published 1856.

Exactly what were the “Engagements entered into” by Americans prior to the Constitution, yet still held as being valid under the Constitution as under The Confederation? It was the entire parameter of organic law, Colonial charters, first State Constitutions, and duty to each other, which were obligatory pledges among the sovereign people to establish and forever maintain Christianity and the Laws of God in the Bible. This was THE STANDARD for true government at all places within their new home of the North American Continent. Christianity, by law, was an obligation, a duty, a pledge, and an Engagement, between the Saxon people of the land. (To view many of these **Engagements**, see the previous Law Commentary #4 “ENGAGEMENTS OF LAW ENTERED INTO BETWEEN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COLONIAL SETTLERS, Link below > <http://www.solarsabbath.org/LawEngagements.pdf>)

Although provable from other points of law, Article VI of the United States of America Constitution even standing on its own incorporates and absorbs into the Federal Constitution ALL OF THE PRIOR CHRISTIAN LAW of the Colonial period as being valid today and forever. The Founding Fathers knew exactly what they were doing. Again, Article VI states:

“All debts contracted **and Engagements entered into, before** the Adoption of this Constitution, **shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.**”

Nothing could be more plain and clear, yet we hear badly misinformed people saying that the United States of America Constitution left Christianity far behind and brought us into a new age of secular government. Those who believe this have been led astray by the subtle doctrines of the antichrists among us. Only by a shallow and incomplete study of the Constitution and its background can a non-Christian aura be placed around it.

But some may ask “What about the last part of Article VI that says that nobody needs to take a religious test to hold federal office under the Constitution?” That part of Article VI reads:

“but **no religious Test** shall ever be required as a *Qualification* to any office under the Unites States.”

First of all, we must remember that the initial part of Article VI **deliberately includes** all of the prior Christian engagements as being valid under the Constitution. Secondly, the framers of the Constitution who wrote the “no religious test” portion of Article VI were themselves Christians! So what was the real purpose here? Thirdly, it must be solidly understood that the nation of “The United States of America” was not formed by the Constitution, but rather under the Articles of Confederation, Art I., and also called upon “The Great Governor of the world” (Confederation -Art.XIII) -- whom the people of the Christian States viewed as the God of the Holy Bible.

The Constitution was a continuance of the nation already formed under the Confederation and it was not necessary to keep reiterating the Christian fundamental law and nature of the government, anymore than its necessary to ask a car dealer if the car you are buying comes with wheels. In fact, one would show himself to be a total fool if he kept asking a car dealer to make sure that he gets wheels with his car purchase. Likewise it is a foolish question to ask “why doesn’t the Constitution specifically refer to Christ/God?” precisely because it was “a given” back then that the PERPETUAL nation **already was Christian.** Those that demand that the Constitution needs to affirm that “America is a Christian nation” somewhere in its text, neither know the subservient nature of the federal Constitution to that of the States concerning “religion”, nor understand American law as it existed in those days.

Concerning the Article VI ban on religious tests, it cannot be stressed enough that the federal government created by the People, as per the Constitution, exists to serve the states. Unless the People delegate *some specific* power to the federal government, those powers belong to the States. The People, of course, delegated only some of their powers to the federal government (that is, gave it some jobs to do) while retaining most of their powers for themselves. This is the exact same thing a person does when he hires another

person to do some job and tells that person what tools to use and just how the job is to be done.

As we begin to see the light on this issue must realize that **the People of the States are the "boss" of the federal government!** The states "hired" the federal government and set forth the rules (The U.S.A. Constitution) as to how it should operate. The federal government answers to the States' People, the boss. And the "servant", the federal government, was not given any power to decide any matters concerning religion – period! This was because of two reasons: 1) The nation already was Christian; 2) All matters concerning religion are reserved and deferred to the States by the "boss". This is what the Christian signers of the federal Constitution decided, demanded, and ratified. What would happen, for instance, if a certain State had a religious qualification for who was to represent them in the federal government, but then the federal government also had another "religious test" that was different or not quite in agreement with the State rules? Or worse, what would happen if the majority of Congress at some point just happened to be, let's say, Baptist? (or another sect) They could rewrite a religious test to make all other Christians entering office conform to their own denominational preferences, and thus force them to renounce their own congregations' beliefs. No – this would not work, and the Christian Founding Fathers were wise enough to foresee the untold problems that a federal religious test would cause to the nation. The nation was comprised of "general Christianity" and that's what the "friendly league of States" under the Articles of Confederation well agreed to.

Those who complain about the "no religious test" clause of Article VI, and cite it to supposedly "prove" the Constitution to be a humanist document have not discerned the real focal point made clear by the framers --- namely, the individuals within the States decide religious matters, because the federal government is but a servant. If those who misinterpret the Article VI ban would simply read the provision in the federal Constitution at Article I, sec.2 , they would immediately see that the "States' power to qualify" was the true concern, and in no way does the Article VI religious test ban have anything to do in the least with making a humanist federal government. The federal Constitution at Article I, sec.2 reads, (although this is never mentioned by humanists):

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the Several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature."

This means that the then "Christian State Oaths" were the promises that were the real and superior factor in qualifying who sat in the Federal House of Representatives. After they were in the House their "federal oath" ensured that they would protect the "Trust nature" of the Preamble to the Constitution. We'll be getting into exactly what relation the Preamble has to "Saxon Christian Trust Law" in a subsequent article, as well as what sort of document the Constitution actually is in the first place. The topic of "treaties" in Art. VI will also be set out in the proper light in a future Law Commentary as there are a lot of incorrect ideas afloat "out there in cyber land" which claim that "bad treaties" are

the supreme law of the land. They most certainly are not! A fraudulent or detrimental international treaty can not void the Constitution or strip rights from the people. For now let it suffice to realize that the “States called the shots” pertaining to qualifying oaths, while the “federal oath” was merely a secondary oath that pertained to the Trust nature of the Preamble.

Those who have actually studied the history of that era and the debates surrounding the Constitutional provisions instead of gobbling down the clap-trap of the secular theorists today, will be able to weigh out the many involved issues that the Founding Fathers considered before ratifying that agreement. Yes there were those delegates who expressed concern that a lack of a specific religious test for federal officials would open up an avenue for atheists to enter office. But they debated their way through the matter, with all the heated pros and cons being fully expressed and explained. As the Constitutional delegates carefully thought out precisely what they were doing, upon hearing the various scenarios of a “federal religious test”, in the end the Christian signers of the Constitution finally ratified it and agreed, for the better, that a “no religious test” policy at the federal level was in all actuality the best way to secure the people’s individual religious freedom of the general Christian population. Let us understand that there were delegates at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia who endorsed the Article VI ban but had previously designed religious tests or oaths for their respective state constitutions. Article VI of the federal Constitution did not destroy Christian supremacy in America, nor could it have ever done so. The weakening of Christianity in America rests squarely with the generations sometime after the early American era, and with the individuals themselves of those later generations who squandered away our Christian heritage for that of a pleasure oriented society which lightly esteems any true Bible guidance.

It is well documented that even after the ratification of the federal Constitution the people of the nation considered ours to be a Christian nation. The Constitution itself was never the problem of the condition of our society. The people themselves, especially after the turn of the century at 1900, eventually became their own ever increasing problem.

Early Federalism under the Constitution was Christian Federalism

The very laws of the States as well as the American Federalism viewpoint after the Constitution was ratified showed the nation to be decidedly Christian as these quotes attest:

"A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district; all studied and appreciated as they merit; are the principal support of virtue, morality, and civil liberty."
- Ben Franklin, signer of the Constitution, in a letter dated March 1778 to the Ministry of France

"To the kindly influence of Christianity, we owe that degree of civil freedom, and political and social happiness which mankind now enjoy. In proportion, as the genuine effects of Christianity are diminished in any nation, either through unbelief, or the corruption of its doctrines, or the neglect of its institutions; in the same proportion will the people of the nation recede from the blessings of genuine freedom and approximate the miseries of complete despotism." (1799) -- Dr. Jedidiah Morse, U.S. Clergyman, geographer, and father of Samuel F.B. Morse. ("The Life of **Jedidiah Morse**" (New York, 1874), William Buell Sprague)

"The patriot who feels himself in the service of God, who acknowledges Him in all his ways, has the promise of Almighty direction, and will find His Word in his greatest darkness, a lantern to his feet and a lamp unto his paths.' He will therefore seek to establish for his country in the eyes of the world, such a character as shall make her not unworthy of the name of a Christian nation...." **Francis Scott Key** -- the man who penned the words of the national song "Star Spangled Banner", February 22, 1812, In an oration delivered before the Washington Society of Alexandria

In 1832, Noah Webster, author of America's first dictionary, published his *History of the United States*, in which he wrote:

"The brief exposition of the constitution of the United States, will unfold to young persons the principles of republican government; and it is the sincere desire of the writer that our citizens should early understand that the genuine source of correct republican principles is the Bible, particularly the New Testament or the Christian religion.

"The religion which has introduced civil liberty is the religion of Christ and His apostles, which enjoins humility, piety, and benevolence; which acknowledges in every person a brother, or a sister, and a citizen with equal rights. This is genuine Christianity, and to this we owe our free Constitutions of Government.

"The moral principles and precepts contained in the Scriptures ought to form the basis of all of our civil constitutions and laws....All the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery and war, proceed from their despising or neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible.

"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that God commands you to choose for rulers just men who will rule in the fear of God. The preservation of a republican government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty;

"If the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes;

"Corrupt or incompetent men will be appointed to execute the laws; the public revenues will be squandered on unworthy men; and the rights of the citizens will be violated or disregarded.

"If a republican government fails to secure public prosperity and happiness, it must be because the citizens neglect the divine commands, and elect bad men to make and administer the laws.

"Corruption of morals is rapid enough in any country without a bounty from government. And...the Chief Magistrate of the United States should be the last man to accelerate its progress."

In this post-Constitution ratification period, the **United States Supreme Court** (February 29, 1892), in the case of *Church of the Holy Trinity v. United States*, 143 US 457-458, 465-471, 36 L ed 226, declared the following, as Justice Josiah Brewer rendered **the Supreme Court's decision**:

“Our laws and our institutions must necessarily be based upon and embody the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind. It is impossible that it should be otherwise; and in this sense and to this extent our civilization and our institutions are emphatically Christian.

No purpose of action against religion can be imputed to any legislation, state or national, because this is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of this continent to the present hour, there is a single voice making this affirmation.

The commission to Christopher Columbus... [recited] that “it is hoped that by God’s assistance some of the continents and islands in the ocean will be discovered...”

The first colonial grant made to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584... and the grant authorizing him to enact statutes for the government of the proposed colony provided that they “be not against the true Christian faith...”

The first charter of Virginia, granted by King James I in 1606... commenced the grant in these words: “... in propagating of Christian Religion to such People as yet live in Darkness...”

Language of similar import may be found in the subsequent charters of that colony... in 1609 and 1611; and the same is true of the various charters granted to the other colonies. In language more or less emphatic is the establishment of the Christian religion declared to be one of the purposes of the grant. The celebrated compact made by the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, 1620, recites: “Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith... a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia...”

“The fundamental orders of Connecticut, under which a provisional government was instituted in 1638-1639, commence with this declaration: “... And well knowing where a

people are gathered together the word of God requires that to maintain the peace and union... there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God... to maintain and preserve the liberty and purity of the gospel of our Lord Jesus which we now profess... of the said gospel [which] is now practiced amongst us.”

“ In the charter of privileges granted by William Penn to the province of Pennsylvania, in 1701, it is recited: “... no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of... their religious profession and worship...”

Coming nearer to the present time, the Declaration of Independence recognizes the presence of the Divine in human affairs in these words:

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights... appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions... And for the support of this Declaration, with firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.”

“ ... We find everywhere a clear recognition of the same truth... because of a general recognition of this truth (that is America being a Christian nation, added note), the question has seldom been presented to the courts...”

“There is no dissonance in these declarations. There is a universal language pervading them all, having one meaning; they affirm and reaffirm that this is a religious nation. These are not individual sayings, declarations of private persons: they are organic utterances; they speak the voice of the entire people.”

“While because of a general recognition of this truth the question has seldom been presented to the courts, yet we find that in *Updegraph v. The Commonwealth*, it was decided that, **Christianity, general Christianity, is, and always has been, a part of the common law** of Pennsylvania ... not Christianity with an established church... but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men.

And in *The People v. Ruggles*, Chancellor Kent, the great commentator on American law, speaking as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, said:

“The people of this State, in common with the people of this country, profess the general doctrines of Christianity, as the rule of their faith and practice... **We are a Christian people**, and the morality of the country is deeply engrafted upon Christianity, and not upon the doctrines or worship of those imposters.”

“ And in the famous case of *Vidal v. Girard’s Executors*, this Court... observed:

“It is also said, and truly, that **the Christian religion is a part of the common law...**”

“ If we pass beyond these matters to a view of American life as expressed by its laws, its business, its customs and its society, we find everywhere a clear recognition of the same truth. Among other matters note the following: The form of oath universally prevailing, concluding with an appeal to the Almighty; the customs of opening sessions of all deliberative bodies and most conventions with prayer; the prefatory words of all wills, “In the name of God, amen”; the laws respecting the observance of the Sabbath, with the general cessation of all secular business, and the closing of courts, legislatures, and other similar public assemblies on that day; the churches and church organizations which abound in every city, town and hamlet; the multitude of charitable organizations existing everywhere under Christian

auspices; the gigantic missionary associations, with general support, and aiming to establish Christian missions in every quarter of the globe.”

“... we find everywhere a clear recognition of the same truth...**These, and many other matters which might be noticed, add a volume of unofficial declarations to the mass of organic utterances that this is a Christian nation...**

“The happiness of a people and the good order and preservation of civil government essentially depend upon piety, religion and morality. Religion, morality, and knowledge [are] necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind.”

[end Sup. Ct. decision Feb.29,1892]

A Proclamation

Proclamation 5018 -- Year of the Bible, 1983

February 3, 1983

By the President of the United States of America

“Of the many influences that have shaped the United States of America into a distinctive Nation and people, none may be said to be more fundamental and enduring than the Bible.

Deep religious beliefs stemming from the Old and New Testaments of the Bible inspired many of the early settlers of our country, providing them with the strength, character, convictions, and faith necessary to withstand great hardship and danger in this new and rugged land. These shared beliefs helped forge a sense of common purpose among the widely dispersed colonies -- a sense of community which laid the foundation for the spirit of nationhood that was to develop in later decades.

The Bible and its teachings helped form the basis for the Founding Fathers' abiding belief in the inalienable rights of the individual, rights which they found implicit in the Bible's teachings of the inherent worth and dignity of each individual. This same sense of man patterned the convictions of those who framed the English system of law inherited by our own Nation, as well as the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

For centuries the Bible's emphasis on compassion and love for our neighbor has inspired institutional and governmental expressions of benevolent outreach such as private charity, the establishment of schools and hospitals, and the abolition of slavery.

Many of our greatest national leaders -- among them Presidents Washington, Jackson, Lincoln, and Wilson -- have recognized the influence of the Bible on our country's development. The plainspoken Andrew Jackson referred to the Bible as no less than ``the rock on which our Republic rests." Today our beloved America and, indeed, the world, is facing a decade of enormous challenge. As a people we may well be tested as we have seldom, if ever, been tested before. We will need resources of spirit even more than resources of technology, education, and armaments. There could be no more fitting moment than now to reflect with gratitude, humility, and urgency upon the wisdom revealed to us in the writing that Abraham Lincoln called ``the best gift God has ever given to man . . . But for it we could not know right from wrong."

“The Congress of the United States, in recognition of the unique contribution of the Bible in shaping the history and character of this Nation, and so many of its citizens, has by Senate Joint Resolution 165 authorized and requested the President to designate the year 1983 as the ``Year of the Bible."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the contributions and influence of the Bible on our Republic and our people, do hereby proclaim 1983 the Year of the Bible in the United States. I encourage all citizens, each in his or her own way, to reexamine and rediscover its priceless and timeless message.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh. “ Ronald Reagan

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:10 a.m., February 3, 1983]

We're not going to debate the pluses and minuses of Ronald Regan, but in this proclamation he correctly points out the fact of our nation's Christian foundation.

Space does not permit the great weight of evidential materials that witness to more of the same as cited above, *that well after the federal Constitution was ratified*, America was indeed considered to be a Christian nation by law.

There is no doubt that the history of America shows that the nation was Christian from the days that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, through the time of the Declaration of Independence, during and including the drafting of the federal Constitution, and after that well into the late 1800's. Subversion of Christian Law in America was a progressive endeavor that escalated in the early to mid 1900's to the point we have a

changed federal outlook today that has no resemblance to the true principles and meaning of the Constitution as originally ratified. Those who see the Constitution itself as our problem are in error, and by using their same misplaced rationale we could equally insist on a ban of the Bible! After all, the argument may be made, it is the Bible (misapplied of course) that has been used as the written and quoted source of the social gospel teachings from the modern communal pulpits of America that has caused the real damage to our fundamental Divine national fabric. Do we then accuse the Bible as being “the problem” simply because evil men have misquoted it? No -- but then again, it’s not the original Constitution that is the problem either. For the most part, Americans today have been so intentionally misled to the point that the average citizen has been robbed of the truth inherent in both the Bible and the Constitution. However, many dedicated Christian American lovers of liberty are presently doing a great work in shaking the dust off of our national heritage books and are discovering the truth of our Founding Fathers – “No King But Jesus”! The original Constitutional America was a decidedly Christian America. By the reader’s helping to spread the truth of the real law and the real history of our nation, we can return our land to the greatness it once embraced.

SUMMARY

In closing, we must remember that even though some liberal secular groups claim that the Constitution provided for a “multi-religion America”, such a mistaken view reflects the propensity of men to inject their opinions into that founding document. In fact the generation immediately following the original Christian based Constitution began to digress from the purest racial intent of that written instrument, and erroneously implied that possibly the Republic should apply to non Christians too. This was a rare opinion to find within the great Christian population of those national formative years, but a few misled voices hinted at the thought.

The background of law at the time in which the Constitution was drafted conclusively shows that all of the stipulations of the several Articles contained in the Constitution are only valid as set forth and viewed *from the Preamble*, and only *under authority* of the Preamble’s purpose at law. And what exactly was that lawful purpose? It was to secure the Biblical Commonwealth form of administration (Eph. 2: 12, 20) *already previously established and already active in American government* specifically and exclusively *for the posterity* (racial kin family) of white Saxon Christendom. By law it meant that if any section of the Constitution was to be interpreted *outside the scope* of the Preamble (and the *posterity mentioned*), that interpretation would be false. The entire Constitution falls under the Preamble and its resulting parameters for the Saxon Christian race.

Those truth seeking law students of today’s body of believers in Christ who are not aware of the Bible law origins of the Preamble to the Constitution for the United States of America will find an exhaustive study of what the Preamble is really all about at this Law Commentary link: <http://www.solarsabbath.org/AmericaBequeathed1.pdf> (three parts) Yes, it will take some study to review as we have all been robbed of our heritage by the

modern schooling institutes. But it will be well worth your time to regain the basic knowledge of our family law history that is rooted and grounded upon Yahweh's written Word.

The problem with non Christian group's secular interpretation of the Constitution is a total lack of comprehension concerning the law of Descent and Distribution based upon Adamic inheritance promises of the Bible as it applies to the Preamble. Without this foundational understanding there can be no valued discussion of America's Constitution as all subsequent opinions will be presented from a skewed and faulty basis, no matter how lengthy the dissertation.

When you understand the truth behind the Preamble, you will never again be fooled by the liberal claim which teaches that the Constitution opened the door for "all religions and races". The above suggested study link will aim Christian Bible law students on a truthful path, from which they will then be able to add their own further studies without arriving at contradictory conclusions.

May our King of Kings, Jesus (Yahshua) Christ continue to bless the entire chosen Remnant with His revelation of truth about His glorious Kingdom Commonwealth government!

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