

Episode 3
The result of seventeen hundred years of believers believing
The Constitutional Answer

In the light of and understanding the devil's goals in Nimrod and Nimrod 's kingdom, it can be seen that most things we the people do to divide the power of government are good. Most things that we the people do to have independants of individuals and families are good. Having simi-independant countys and states with a federal government has proven itself very profitable in allowing men and women to worship God according to their conscience.

In the example of Acts eighteen it was presented that the problem was not the government but people from outside that government trying to use the government to attack the believers. The devil, using those he can, will try to influence those in authority to attack God's people. Not always, but most often, this is the case, government is not the problem, but evil men and women attempting to use that government are.

In the book of Esther, in the Bible, there is another example of this. Haman, an evil man, was a part of the government and sought power and position. He hated Israel and sought by his position and access to the king to use the absolute power of the king to attack the children of Israel. Mordecai with Esther worked to stop these attacks. They were able to expose Haman's evil, have him destroyed, and get the permissions for the children of Israel to fight for themselves. This the children of Israel did and prevented their destruction. - *The Christian Bible the Book of Esther.*

In the Old Testament times Christ had not yet come and acquired our salvation with his sacrifice. Because of his completed work, believers can, since Pentecost, compete at a spiritual level which was not available to the Old Testament believers. This makes our *supplication, prayer, intercession, and giving of thanks* of the greatest importance. It is what we are called to do to bring deliverance to God people. It is, first of all, and what we must do to keep governments from being used against God's people.

This prayer over the years has lead to the founding of modern republics. Although a republic is good, it is not in and of itself an answer, a nation calling itself a republic can be horrifically repressive of freedom. The Union of Solviet Socialist Republics and the Peoples Republic of China are good examples of that. Both of these states were socialist republics and at one time maliciously and vulgarly repressive to their people. It seems both these socialist republics have gotten better yet they remain greatly repressive of the right to choose of their people. But as a base, the republic is far better than other government types. It is in its combination with the other elements of our constitution that we see our republics true benefit.

Capitalism is also not useful in keeping freedom and must not be confused with markets, trading, enterprise and investing. Capitalism is not markets, trading, enterprise and investing. It is simply the opponent of communism in Karl Marx's works¹. Markets, trading, enterprise and investing have existed through the history of men they are used by most forms of government including socialism and capitalism. Capitalism is simply a few very rich powerful men and women controlling all in society. It is reminiscent of, and parallel to, the authoritarian, aristocracy governments of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It differs, only in that heredity is far less important than simple power and money.

Battling between socialism and capitalism, as we the people do today, is simply a fight over who will be the best master over we the people, it has nothing to do with freedom. Both, when in full power, make slaves of the people and rule with autocratic style authority. Neither, when in full power, allow little right to choose to the individual. They are simply a choice of the lesser of two evils and their proponents work diligently to have we the people fight each other to gain to themselves more and more power.

What has proven itself profitable in allowing us to keep the individuals right to choose, and thus liberty, is the declaration and restriction of the vested elected representative powers of our government. Yet over the

last one hundred and thirty years a knowledge of this declaration and restriction and it's importance has been almost completely lost. After keeping God as our sufficiency, regaining and maintaining as much as possible all power we can to individuals and families has to be our number one priority. This will not get rid of evil, at any level.

Declaration and restriction does though make it harder for the devil to use the government to attack it's own people, most specifically all the believers. This makes it easier for the believers to renew their minds to God's Word, manifest the power of holy spirit, keep the unity of the spirit, and walk in the love and power of Christ in them. When we do this we manifest freedom in our nation. As and when we do not keep declaration and restriction then the evil we will have to stand against will be our own government, never an easy task.

Those who ratified our constitution added both declaration and restriction to the purposed constitution. They did this in the first ten amendment of our constitution and specifically in our tenth amendment. This concept of declaration and restriction is set forth in the introduction or preamble of those first ten amendments of our constitution.

*Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine
THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, **in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added**: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent starts of its institution.*

Some say this introduction has no meaning except to tell us the date the document was written. The problem is that it is written, you can read it, see the words, and know that they do have meaning. Those who say this introduction to our bill of rights does not have great importance are either very confused or they are lying.

We the people, in 1791ⁱⁱ, have added, to the purposed constitution, further declaratory and restrictive clauses, the purpose was to prevent abuse and misconstruction of the powers which we the people have vested in our federal republic. The method was to first declare, specifically, what powers we were vesting to our federal government and then restrict that government to only those clearly, particularly, expressly granted powers and absolutely nothing else.¹ This did greatly helped us keep that government from becoming tyrannical. Our not understanding and keeping these declarations and restrictions of our government, and most spicifically the tenth amendment, has lead to the abuse and misconstruction we see today in our governments.

The thirteen ratification letters, sent from 1787 to 1790 at the request of the congress and to the congress, not only ratify our constitution but also demanded those first amendments. These letters, which directly express the will or we the people, also define what is meant by those amendments, and the rest of the constitution. It is from these letters that we may read just what was intended by all of the amendments and the purposed constitution. I want to look now at our tenth amendment. Here is a summationⁱⁱⁱ of what is written in the ratification letters concerning the tenth article of amendment.

*That every and all powers, jurisdiction, and right not expressly^{iv}, clearly^v, particularly^{vi}, delegated and granted to the United States [the name of the federal government] and vested in the general government of the Union or to the departments of the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States^{vii}, remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same, - *abridged from the ratification letters sent by the states to congress**

1 Note: Men and women have sought to be free of its declaration and restriction since before the ink was dry on the Bill of Rights. We have not kept this declaration and restriction of vested powers to any great extent for the past one hundred and thirty years. Since WWII declaration and restriction as set forth in the introduction of our Bill of Rights and the ratification letters has become unknow and unused. Because of this many things are and have been done by our government, in the name of the constitution, yet contrary to that very constitution.

This written statement defines what became our tenth amendments of our constitution. It pairs with our ninth amendment to set the restriction of the powers of our federal government.

Article the ninth

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the tenth

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

These forty nine words and their effect on our constitution, all of this, came out of the actions of women and men who knew and believed God's calling given in First Timothy chapter two verses one and two. Whenever and to the degree we have kept it this has restricted the Nimrods who would make slaves of all of us. These words, written in 1789, and coming from the ratification letters, changed government on the planet earth as it had never been changed before. It allowed a government ruled by its people via their constitution².

It is not a constitution that solves all our problems, for our government is not our master, we are its. This can work when a nation has a solid base of men and women who have Jesus Christ as their lord and live according to God's Word rightly divided. As our constitution was written, and to the degree and when we have kept it, our constitution has kept our government from being a tool of those who would abuse and misconstrue our powers, making slaves of us all. Those who ratified our constitution would rather believe God and take care of themselves than be the servants of the most kind and loving master. We see then in our written constitution all these distinct elements that hold back the devils evil uses of government.

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| 1. Constitutional government | 6. Vested powers |
| 2. Republic | 7. Elected representation |
| 3. Federal government – division of power | 8. no particular religious sect favored or established by law |
| 4. Declared powers | 9. uses of amendments to add, delete or change vested powers |
| 5. Restricted powers | |

To the degree we have not kept it we have lost much of our right to choose and our manifested God given liberty.

2 Whenever it is said that the constitution is in any way vague, unclear, fussy or any such verbiage, concerning some power, something we want to use the federal government to do, or make a law about, then we do know that whatever power is being spoken of is absolutely none of the federal governments business. The congress, federal courts, president, or any department of that government are all or any to have nothing to do with that. We the people will handle that ourselves or have our local, county, or state governments take care of it. The only way it could then become the business of the federal government is if we the people ratified an amendment that clearly, particularly, expressly granted such powers to our federal government.

i Marx set communism in opposition to capitalism. And that is the choice we are often presented in the United States today. When ever we become a part of the socialism vs capitalism debate we are simply becoming the tools of Marxist. Our government and constitution have nothing to do with either and are also uniquely different from all other republics or socialist governments. Because of the combination of elements and the introduction of general declaration and restriction of power our government is unlike any that has ever been. The fact that we now function as a socialist/capitalist state and have for several decades is what confuses many.

ii The introduction and first ten amendments were purposed in 1789 but ratified by we the people in 1791.

iii All that is in the Ratification Letters concerning the tenth amendment to our constitution:

That it be explicitly declared no section or paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a construction that each state in the Union shall or do not respectively retain every and all power jurisdiction, and right not expressly relinquished by them [power originally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people]. That every and all powers, jurisdiction, and right not expressly, clearly, particularly, delegated and granted to the United States (the name of the federal government) and vested in the general government of the Union or to the departments of the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same, and are reserved to each of the several States respectively, or to the people to be by them exercised. That therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the Congress assembled, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes. - 199 words

IV express (adj.) - late 14c., "stated explicitly, not implied, clearly made known" from Old French espres, expres (13c.), from Latin expressus "clearly presented, distinct, articulated precisely," past participle of exprimere (see express (v.1)). Also late 14c. as an adverb, "specially, on purpose;" it also doubled as an adverb in Old French. An express train (1841) originally was one that ran to a certain station.

V Clearly - c. 1300, of vision and speech, from clear (adj.) + -ly (2). Meaning "evidently" is from 1560s; as a parenthetical expression in argument, "it is clear," recorded from 1867.

Clear - late 13c., "bright," from Old French cler "clear" (of sight and hearing), "light, bright, shining; sparse" (12c., Modern French clair), from Latin clarus "clear, loud," of sounds; figuratively "manifest, plain, evident," in transferred use, of sights, "bright, distinct;" also "illustrious, famous, glorious" (source of Italian chiaro, Spanish claro), from PIE *kle-ro-, from root *kle- (2) "to shout."

The sense evolution involves an identification of the spreading of sound and the spreading of light (compare English loud, used of colors; German hell "clear, bright, shining," of pitch, "distinct, ringing, high"). Of complexion, from c. 1300; of the weather, from late 14c.; of meanings or explanations, "manifest to the mind, comprehensible," c. 1300. (An Old English word for this was sweotol "distinct, clear, evident.") Sense of "free from encumbrance," apparently nautical, developed c. 1500. Phrase in the clear attested from 1715. Clear-sighted is from 1580s (clear-eyed is from 1529s); clear-headed is from 1709.

www.etymonline.com

vi **particularly (adv.)**

"in a special degree, more than others," 1670s, from particular (adj.) + -ly (2).

particular (adj.)

late 14c., "pertaining to a single thing or person," from Old French particuler (14c., Modern French particulier) and directly from Late Latin particularis "of a part, concerning a small part," from Latin particula "particle" (see particle). Sense of "precise, exacting" first recorded 1814.

particular (n.)

"a part or section of a whole," late 14c., from particular (adj.). Particulars "small details of statement" is from c. 1600.

vii Those things prohibited by the constitution to the States

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controol of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; **nor any State be formed** by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.