

Use of the words rule, ruler etc in the constitution, declaration, and ratification letters

In our constitution, declaration of independence and the ratification letters the **use of ruler is** only applied to one and that is the **supreme ruler God**. We the people use our tool of government to **make rules** mainly for our government and some very **specific rules** for our selves.

Declaration of independence

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same **absolute rule** into these Colonies:

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, **whose known rule of warfare**, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is **unfit to be the ruler of a free people.**

constitution

Article 1 section 5

Each House may determine **the Rules of its Proceedings**, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Article 1 section 7

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, **shall be repassed** by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, **according to the Rules** and Limitations **prescribed in the Case of a Bill**

Article 1 section 8

To establish an **uniform Rule of Naturalization**, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and **make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;**

To **make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces**

Article IV Section 3

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all **needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States**; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Article seventh the seventh amendment

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and **no fact tried** by a jury, shall be otherwise **re-examined** in any Court of the United States, **than according to the rules of the common law.**

Ratification letters

NJ3. And whereas the legislature of this state did, on the 29th day of October last, resolve in the words following, viz., "Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this state as are entitled to vote for representatives in General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties on the fourth Tuesday in November next, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, **to choose three suitable persons to serve as delegates from each county in a state Convention**, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and that the **same be conducted** agreeably to the mode, and **conformably with the rules** and regulations, prescribed **for conducting such elections;**

(Ma 1) The Convention having impartially discussed, and fully considered, the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of the said commonwealth, passed the 25th day of October last past, — and **acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe** in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, — do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America.

(NH 2) The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of said state, passed the 14th day of December last past, and **acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe** in affording the people of the United States, in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud of surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and

ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, — Do, in the name and behalf of the people of the state of New Hampshire, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America. And as it is the opinion of this Convention, that certain amendments and alterations in the said Constitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this state, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the federal government, — The Convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations and provisions be introduced in the said Constitution: —

Vi, 5th. That the **legislative, executive** and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be **eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct.**

NY 29. That there shall be one **representatives** for every thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred, after which that number shall be **continued or increased**, but not diminished, as the Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the Congress shall fix, in **conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.**

NC-A 5. That the **legislative, executive**, and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burdens: they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people, and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, **as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.**

RI-A V. That the **legislative, executive**, and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct; and, that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the public burdens, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, returned into the mass of the people, and the **vacancies be supplied** by certain and **regular elections**, in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, **as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.**

RI- B XIX. That Congress have power to establish a **uniform rule of inhabitancy or settlement of the poor** of the different states throughout the United States.