



GOD 'N' COUNTRY CLASS



“GOD ‘N’ COUNTRY”

CLASS

LEARNING

ABOUT

AMERICA’S GODLY HERITAGE,

GOOD ECONOMICS

&

THE PROPER ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

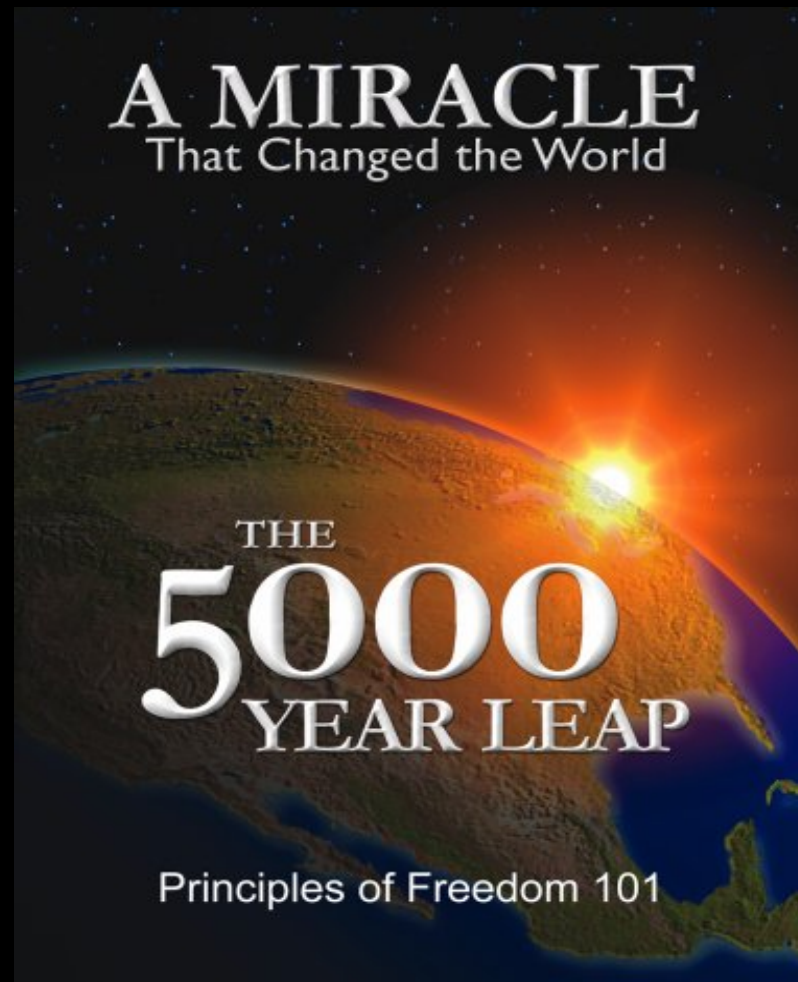
snacks, friends and saving our country!



“5,000 YEAR LEAP”

THE 28 GREAT IDEAS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

BY W. CLEON SKOUSEN



AMONG OTHER PLACES, THE FOUNDERS LOOKED TO
THE BIBLE TO DEVISE A *PROPER SYSTEM* OF
GOVERNMENT.

Exodus 18:21, “But select capable men from all the people—men who fear God, trustworthy men who hate dishonest gain—and appoint them as officials over thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens.”

All the people were organized into small manageable units where the representative of each family had a voice and a vote.

There was specific emphasis on strong, local self-government.

When the structure was completed the
Israelites were organized as follows:

Moses

V.P. (Aaron) And V.P. (Joshua)

A Senate or Council of 70

A Congress of Elected Representatives

1000 Families

100 Families

50 Families

10 Families

Single family

THE 28 GREAT IDEAS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

FIRST PRINCIPLE: The only reliable basis for
sound government
and just human relations is Natural
Law.

Cicero, “True law is right reason in
agreement with nature; it is of
universal application, unchanging
and everlasting”

SECOND PRINCIPLE: A free people cannot survive under a republican constitution unless they remain virtuous and morally strong.

Ben Franklin, “Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations become corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters.”

THIRD PRINCIPLE: The most promising method of securing a virtuous and morally stable people is to elect virtuous leaders.

Proverbs 29:2, “When the righteous thrive, the people rejoice; when the wicked rule, the people groan.” NIV

Jefferson, “There is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents....”

FOURTH PRINCIPLE: Without religion the government of a free people cannot be maintained.

In 1787, the very year the Constitution was written and approved by Congress, that same Congress passed the famous Northwest Ordinance. In it they emphasized the essential need to teach religion and morality in the schools.

C.

AN ORDINANCE for the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North-West of the RIVER OHIO.

BE IT ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child, to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them: And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate, shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. — And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, estates in the said territory (where there may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her, in whom the estate may be, (being the children of full age) and attested by three witnesses; — and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincent's, and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.) shall be governed by the laws of the State of Virginia.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked, he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress: There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress, from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; all general officers, shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress. Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof—and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature; provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same:—Provided also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district; or the like freehold and two years residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years, and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months, at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of re-

The **NORTHWEST ORDINANCE** established a government for the Northwest Territory, outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union.

Article 3, “Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”

FIFTH PRINCIPLE: All things were created by God, therefore upon Him all mankind are equally dependent, and to Him they are equally responsible.

William Blackstone established the classes for the first law school at Oxford in 1753. His lectures on the English law were published in 1765 and were as widely read in America as they were in England.

In his Commentaries on the Laws of England, Blackstone propounded the generally accepted idea that "when the Supreme Being formed the universe" he organized it and then "impressed certain principles upon that matter, from which it can never depart, and without which it would cease to be."

“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, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

-Declaration of Independence

SEVENTH PRINCIPLE: The proper role of government is to protect equal rights, not provide equal things.

Constitutional author Clarence Carson, "First, there is equality before the law. This means that every man's case is tried by the same law governing any particular case. Practically, it means that there are no different laws for different classes and orders of men [as there were in ancient times]. The definition of premeditated murder is the same for the millionaire as for the tramp. A corollary of this is that no classes are created or recognized by law."

Carson, “Second, the Declaration refers to an equality of rights.... Each man is equally entitled to his life with every other man; each man has an equal title to God-given liberties along with every other.”

Leviticus 19:5, “Do not pervert justice; do not show partiality to the poor or favoritism to the great, but judge your neighbor fairly.”

EIGHTH PRINCIPLE: Men are endowed by
their Creator
with certain unalienable rights.

Skousen, “The Founders did not believe that the basic rights of mankind originated from any social compact, king, emperor, or governmental authority. Those rights, they believed, came directly and exclusively from God.”

Note: Unalienable rights are different than vested rights, which are given by the community or the state.

NINTH PRINCIPLE: To protect man's rights,
God has revealed
certain principles of divine law.

Blackstone, "The doctrines thus delivered we call the revealed or divine law, and they are to be found only in the Holy Scriptures. These precepts, when revealed, are found upon comparison to be really a part of the original law of nature, as they tend in all their consequences to man's felicity."

Locke, "The law of Nature stands as an eternal rule to all men, legislators as well as others. The rules that they make for man's actions must ... be conformable to the law of Nature -- i.e., to the will of God." "

TENTH PRINCIPLE: The God-given right to govern is vested in the sovereign authority of the whole people.

Hamilton, “The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people. The streams of national power ought to flow immediately from that pure, original fountain of all legitimate authority.”
(Direct contradiction to “Divine Right of Kings”)

ELEVENTH PRINCIPLE: The majority of the people may alter or abolish a government which has become tyrannical.

Declaration of Independence, "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

"But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

TWELFTH PRINCIPLE: The United States of America shall be a republic.

Madison, “Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths...”

“A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect and promises the cure for which we are seeking.”

THIRTEENTH PRINCIPLE: A constitution should be structured to permanently protect the people from the human frailties of their rulers.

Jefferson, “Let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.”

Washington, “Government is not reason, it is not eloquence -- it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master.”

FOURTEENTH PRINCIPLE: Life and liberty are
secure only so long
as the right to property is secure.

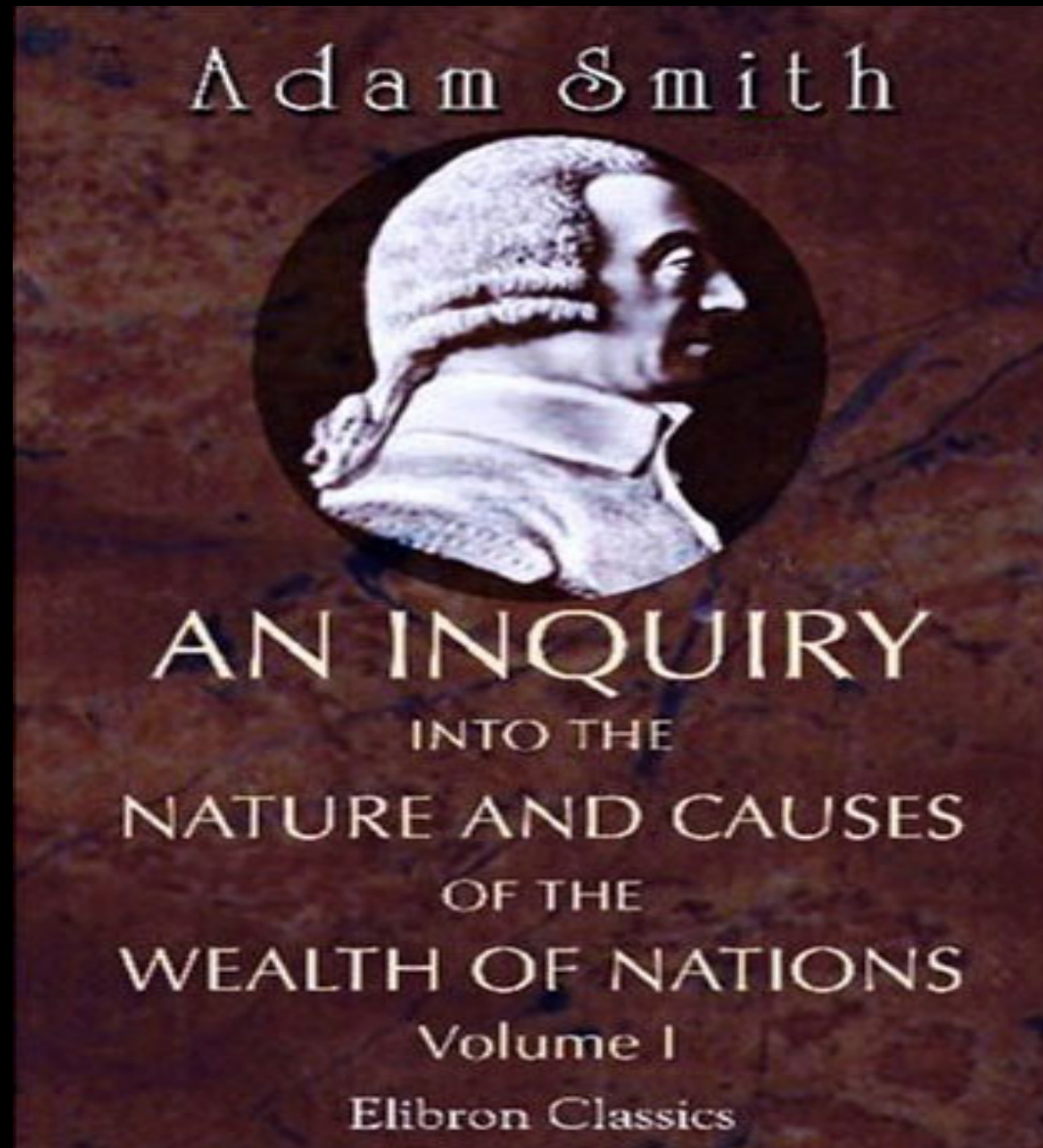
Locke: All property is an extension of a person's life, energy, and ingenuity. Therefore, to destroy or confiscate such property is, in reality, an attack on the essence of life itself.

John Adams, "The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence. Property must be secured or liberty cannot exist."

FIFTEENTH PRINCIPLE: The highest level of prosperity occurs when there is a free-market economy and a minimum of government regulations.

Adam Smith described the “Invisible Hand” in “The Wealth of Nations” as the driving force in a free-market.

ADAM SMITH'S "WEALTH OF NATIONS"



Adam Smith's Free-Enterprise Formula

1. Specialized production -- let each person or corporation do what they do best.
2. Exchange of goods takes place in a free-market environment without governmental interference in production, prices, or wages.
3. The free market provides the needs of the people on the basis of supply and demand, with no government imposed monopolies.
4. Prices are regulated by competition on the basis of supply and demand.
5. Profits are looked upon as the means by which production of goods and services is made worthwhile.
6. Competition is looked upon as the means by which quality is improved, quantity is increased, and prices are reduced.

“The Four Laws of Economic Freedom”

To Promote Maximum Prosperity

1. The Freedom to try.
2. The Freedom to buy.
3. The Freedom to sell.
4. The Freedom to fail.

Government's Role in Economy

- Different theories, but at least
 - Prevent and punish force used in the market
 - This ensures a VOLUNTARY exchange of goods and services
 - Thus protecting private property rights.



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