



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!



A little perspective...

- We've been in a similar situation before,

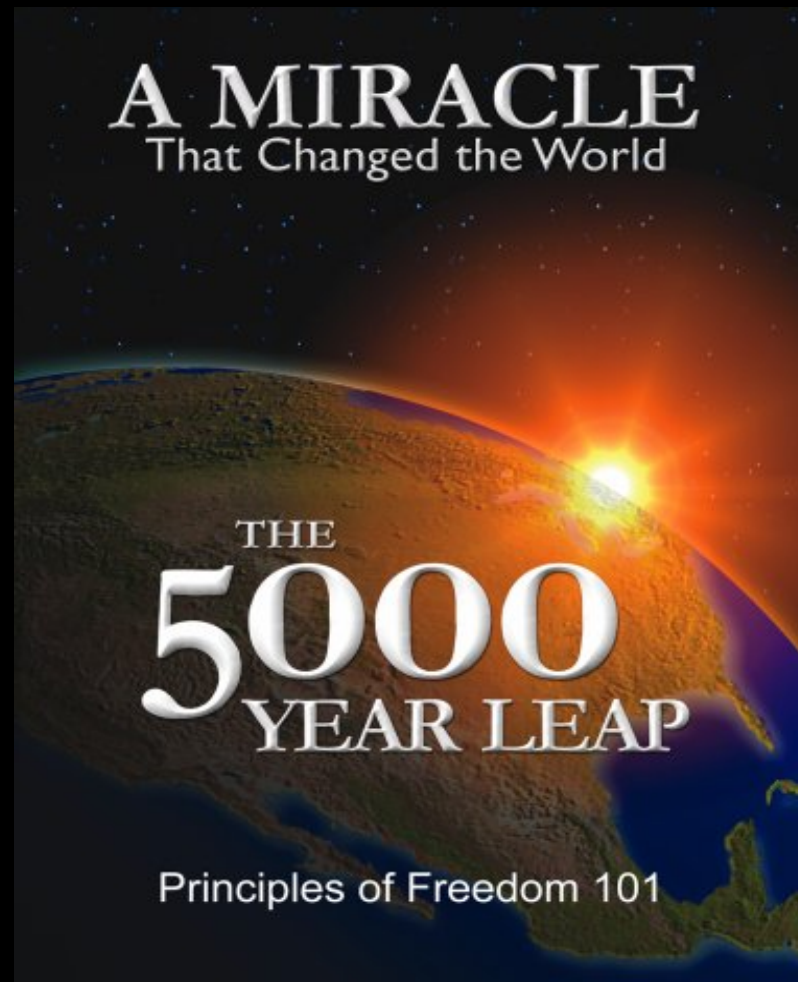
<http://lifetoday.org/video/our-past-our-future-part-1/> - Robison

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IH1e0xxRRbk> -Reagan

“5,000 YEAR LEAP”

THE 28 GREAT IDEAS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD

BY W. CLEON SKOUSEN



SIXTEENTH PRINCIPLE: The government should be separated into three branches -- legislative, executive, and judicial.

Polybius, “Monarchy could easily become tyranny, aristocracy sink into oligarchy [oppressive government by a few rich families], and democracy turn into mob rule of force and violence.”

SEVENTEENTH PRINCIPLE: A system of checks and balances should be adopted to prevent the abuse of power.

Madison, The trick is to separate the powers and then delicately lace them back together again as a balanced unit.

“It is equally evident that none of them ought to possess, directly or indirectly, an overruling influence over the others in the administration of their respective powers.”

EIGHTEENTH PRINCIPLE: The unalienable rights of the people are most likely to be preserved if the principles of government are set forth in a written constitution.

Skousen: Anglo-Saxon common law was unwritten. Since its principles were known among the whole people, they seemed indifferent to the necessity of writing them down.

Through the centuries, the British have tried to manage their political affairs with no written constitution and have merely relied fragmentary statutes as a constitutional reference source.

American Founders felt that the structure of government should be codified in a more permanent, comprehensive form. It will be appreciated, therefore, that the tradition of written constitutions in modern times is not of English origin but is entirely American, both in principle and practice.

NINETEENTH PRINCIPLE: Only limited and carefully defined powers should be delegated to government, all others being retained in the people.

The Tenth Amendment: “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.”

TWENTIETH PRINCIPLE: Efficiency and dispatch require government to operate according to the will of the majority, but constitutional provisions must be made to protect the rights of the minority.

In contrast to unanimous consent and the tyranny of the minority.

Minority retains all natural rights.

TWENTY-FIRST PRINCIPLE: Strong local self-government is the keystone to preserving human freedom.

John Adams, “There is something very unnatural and odious in a government a thousand leagues off. A whole government of our own choice, managed by persons whom we love, revere, and can confide in, has charms in it for which men will fight.”

TWENTY-SECOND PRINCIPLE: A free people
should be governed by
law and not by the whims of men.

John Adams, “a government of laws and not of men.”

“No man will contend that a nation can be free that is not governed by fixed laws. All other government than that of permanent, known laws is the government of mere will and pleasure.”

TWENTY-THIRD PRINCIPLE: A free society
cannot survive as a republic
without a broad program of general
education.

Jefferson, “If a nation expects to be
ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it
expects what never was and never will be.”

TWENTY-FOURTH PRINCIPLE: A free people
will not survive
unless they stay strong.

Franklin, "Were this Union formed, were we once united, thoroughly armed and disciplined, were everything in our power done for our security, as far as human means and foresight could provide, we might then, with more propriety, humbly ask the assistance of Heaven and a blessing on our lawful endeavors."

Ronald Reagan, "We maintain the peace through our strength; weakness only invites aggression."

TWENTY-FIFTH PRINCIPLE: "Peace, commerce,
and honest friendship with
all nations- entangling alliances with
none."

Separatism not Isolationism.

Washington, "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible."

Yet a "Manifest Destiny" (28th Principle)

TWENTY-SIXTH PRINCIPLE: The core unit which determines the strength of any society is the family; therefore, the government should foster and protect its integrity.

Skousen, “It will be appreciated that the strength and stability of the family is of such vital importance to the culture that any action by the government to debilitate or cause dislocation in the normal trilateral structure of the family becomes, not merely a threat to the family involved, but a menace to the very foundations of society itself.”

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRINCIPLE: The burden of debt is as destructive to freedom as subjugation by conquest.

Franklin, "Think what you do when you run in debt; you give to another the power over your liberty."

Jefferson, "I, however, place economy among the first and most important of republican virtues, and public debt as the greatest of the dangers to be feared."

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRINCIPLE: The United States
has a manifest destiny to be
an example and a blessing to the entire
human race.

John Adams, "I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scene and design in Providence for the illumination of the ignorant, and the emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."

Madison, "Happily for America, happily we trust for the whole human race, they [the Founders] pursued a new and more noble course.

Jefferson, The United States "will be a standing monument and example for the aim and imitation of the people of other countries."



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