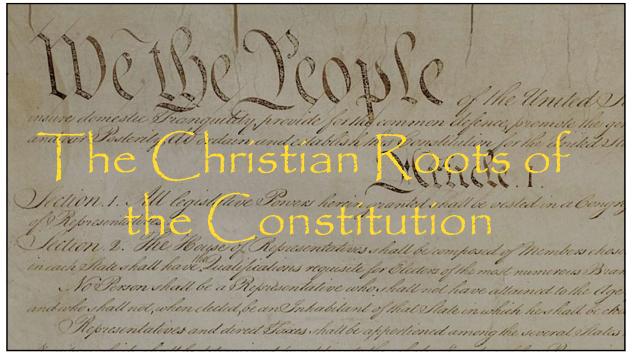
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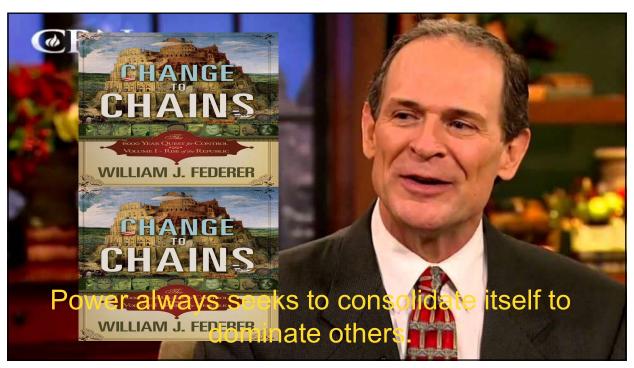
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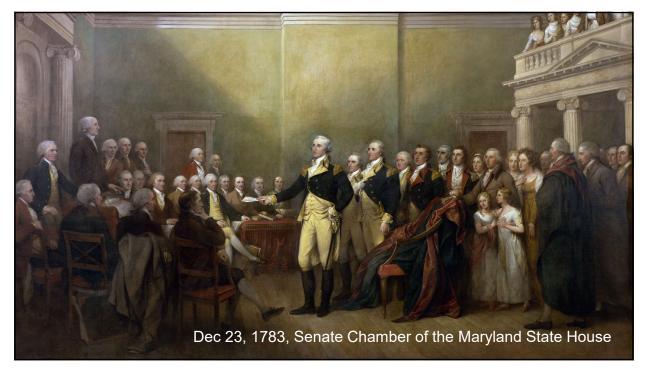
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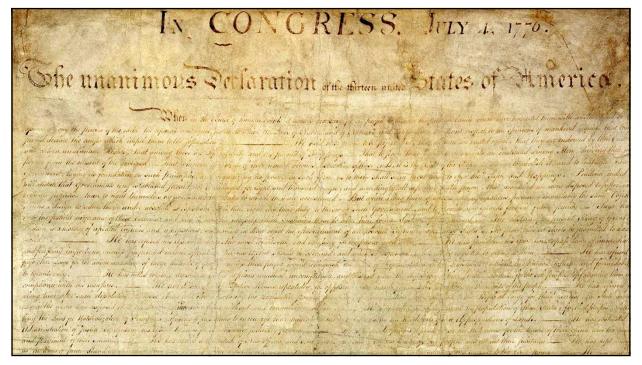
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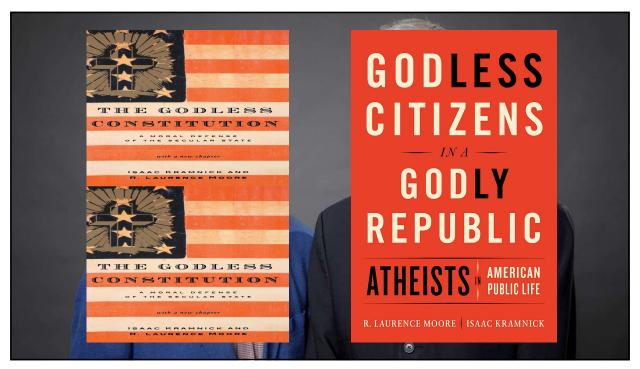


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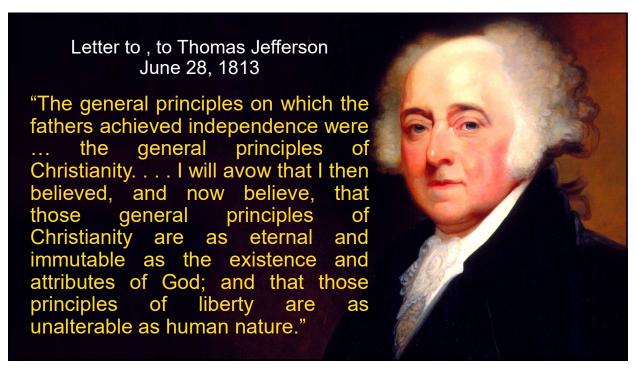
"The framers erected a godless federal constitutional structure, which was then undermined as God entered first the U.S. currency in 1863, then the federal mail service in 1912, and finally the Pledge of Allegiance in 1954." (p.143)

"[T]he founders of this nation would regard the mixing of religion and politics in the ways now being engineered by the religious right as part of the problem of failing public morality, rather than as an answer." (p.153)

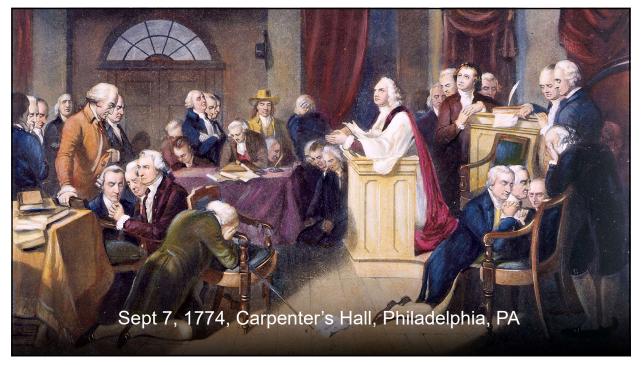
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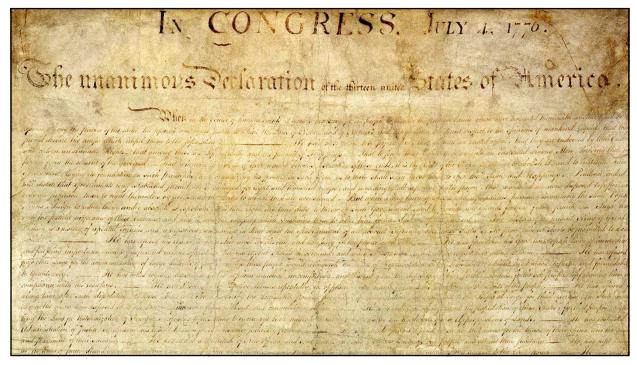
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"next Morning [Sept 7, 1774] he [Jacob Duche] appeared .. and read several Prayers, ... and then read the Collect for the seventh day of September, which was the 35th Psalm. You must remember this was the next morning after we heard the horrible rumor of the Cannonade of Boston. I never saw a greater effect upon an audience. It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read on that morning. After this Mr. Duche, unexpected to everybody, struck out into an extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better Prayer or one so well pronounced. ... in Language so elegant and sublime-for America, for the Congress, for The Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon everybody here. I must beg you to read that Psalm."

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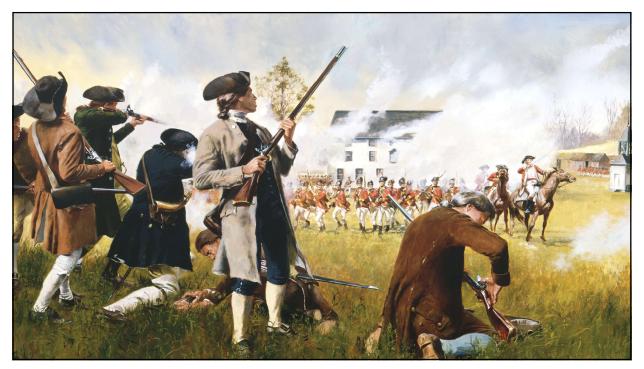
15

Letter to Pastor Zabdiel Adams June 21, 1776 Statesmen my dear Sir, may plan

"Statesmen my dear Sir, may plan and speculate for liberty, but it is Religion and Morality alone, which can establish the Principles upon which Freedom can securely stand. The only foundation of a free Constitution is pure Virtue, and if this cannot be inspired into our People in a greater Measure, than they have it now, they may change their Rulers and the forms of Government, but they will not obtain a lasting liberty."



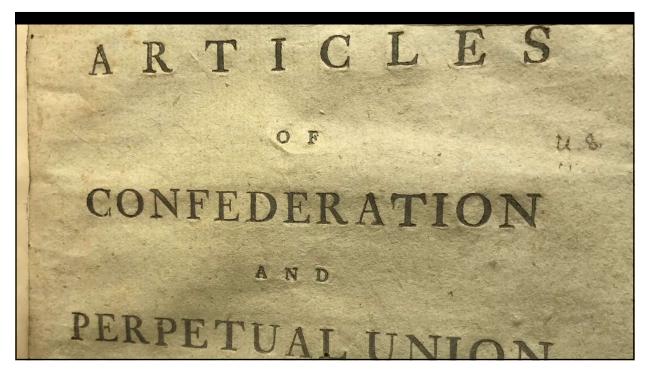
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- 21
- 1. On May 25, 1787, delegates met in the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia, PA.
- 2. Elected George Washington president of the Convention and established the rules.
- 3. Voted to keep the proceedings completely secret.
- 4. Gov Edmund Randolph of VA presented the "Virginia Plan" drafted by James Madison. The Plan called for a strong national government with both houses of the legislative branch apportioned by population. The plan gave the national government the power to legislate "in all cases in which the separate States are incompetent" and even gave a proposed national Council of Revision veto power over state legislatures.

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- 5. Charles Pinckney of SC asked whether proponents of the VA plan "meant to abolish the State Governments altogether."
- 6. June 14, the "New Jersey Plan" was presented by William Paterson of NJ. The Plan kept federal powers limited and created no new Congress.
- 7. At the insistence of delegates from southern states, Congress was restricted from limiting the slave trade for a minimum of 20 years and slaves were not recognized as citizens and denied the vote. The southerners were could count 3/5 of their slaves for the purpose of apportioning representatives and determining electoral votes.
- 8. By September, 39 of the 55 delegates supported adoption of the new Constitution, barely enough to win support from each of the twelve attending state delegations.

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70 delegates were appointed to the Constitutional Convention with only 55 attending and with only 39 actually signing.

Of the 16 who did not sign, 10 refused to sign because:

- George Mason VA, no bill of rights
- Elbridge Gerry MA, no bill of rights
- Caleb Strong MA, against electoral college, wanted legislature to elect president
- Edmund Randolph VA, not enough checks and balances
- Luther Martin MD, violated states rights
- John Mercer MD, left in protest
- John Lansing NY, opposed a strong national government
- Robert Yates NY, opposed notion of a strong national government
- Patrick Henry VA, endangered the rights of States and individual freedoms
- Richard Henry Lee VA, no bill of rights

James N. Anderson, Professor of Theology & Philosophy, Reformed Theological Seminary, Charlotte, NC:

"Those who wrote and signed it [Constitution] understood their political arguments to have theological foundations. They appealed to the idea of natural laws, in the sense of natural rights, but they understood that such laws need a lawmaker or lawgiver."



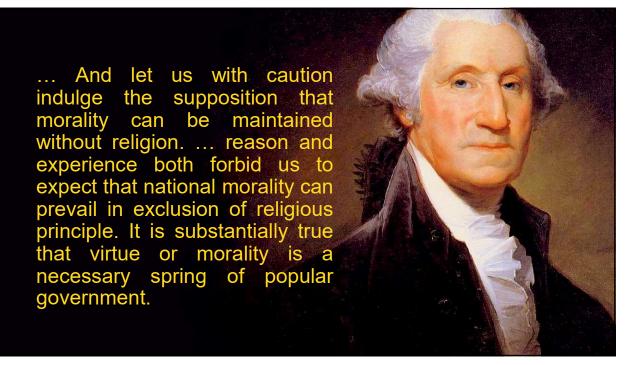
25

Washington farewell address 1796:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.



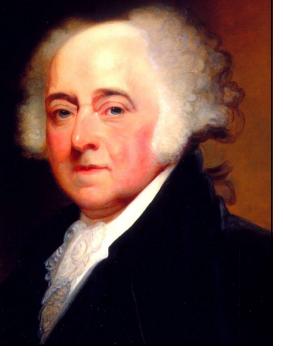
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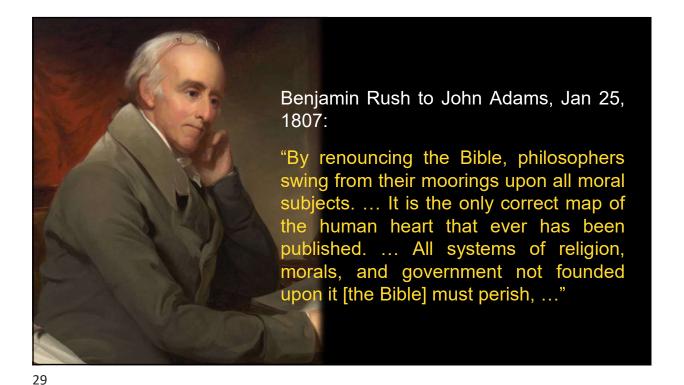
27

Letter to the Officers of the First MA Militia, Oct 11, 1798

"... we have no government armed with power capable of contending with human passions unbridled by morality and religion. Avarice, ambition, revenge, or gallantry, would break the strongest cords of our Constitution as a whale goes through a net. Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."



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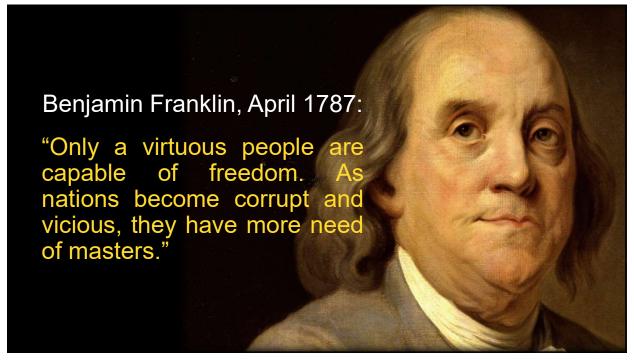
James Wilson, signer of the Constitution:

"Far from being rivals or enemies, religion and law are twin sisters, friends, and mutual assistants. Indeed, these two sciences run into each other. The divine law, as discovered by reason and the moral sense, forms an essential part of both."

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"No free government now exists in the world, unless where Christianity is acknowledged, and is the religion of the country.

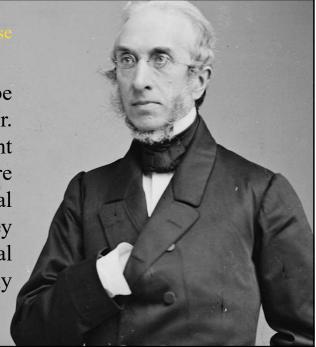
Pennsylvania supreme Court, 1824, Updegraph v. Commonwealth



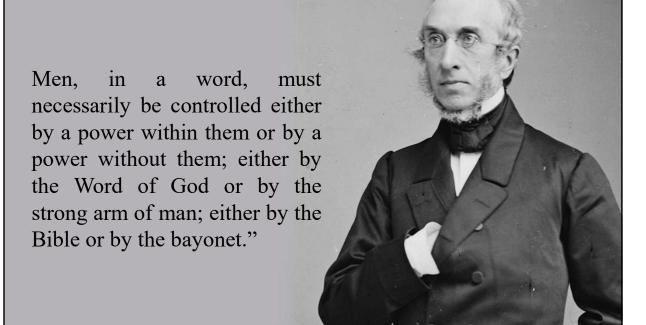
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Robert Winthrop, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, May 28, 1849:

"All societies of men must be governed in some way or other. The less they have of stringent State Government, the more they must have of individual self-government. The less they rely on public law or physical force, the more they must rely on private moral restraint.



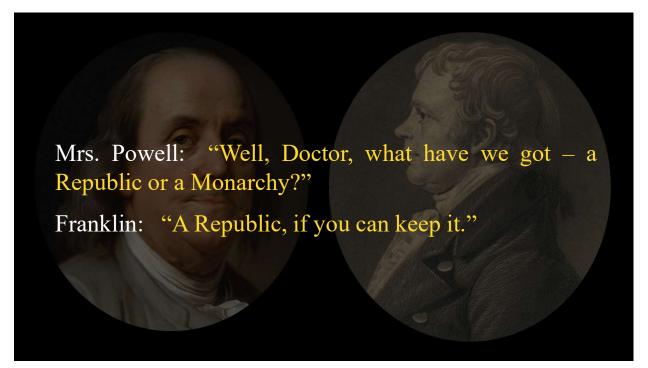
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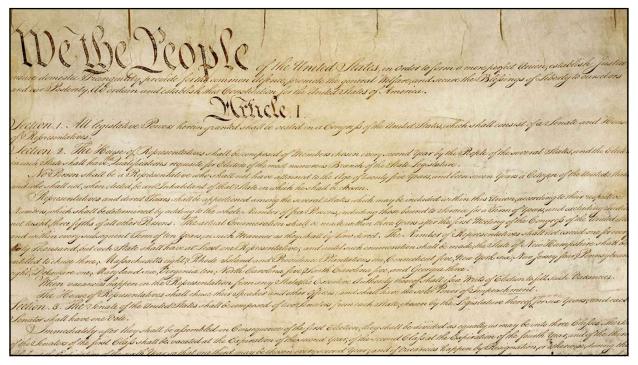
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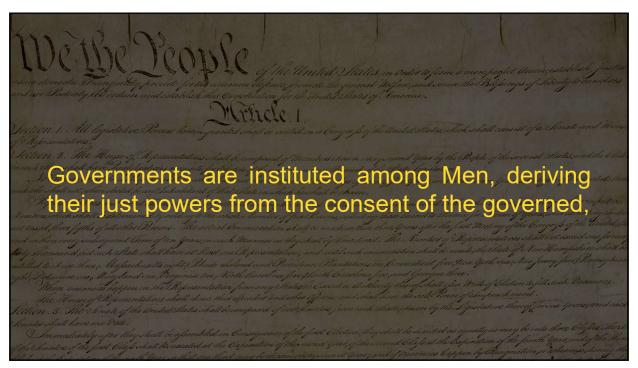


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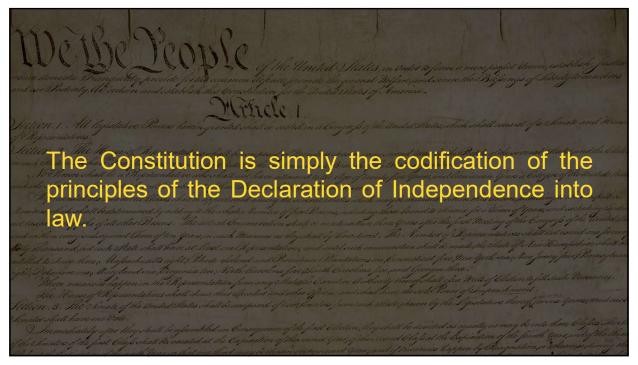


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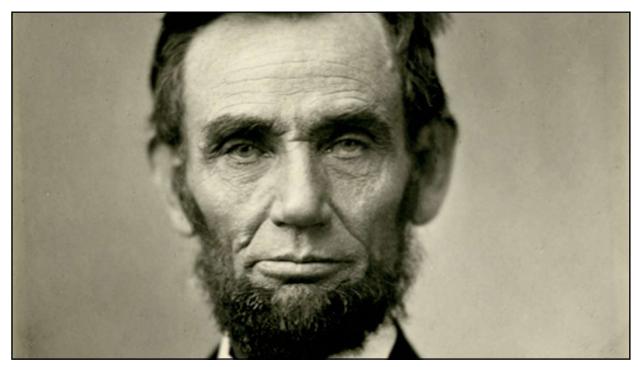




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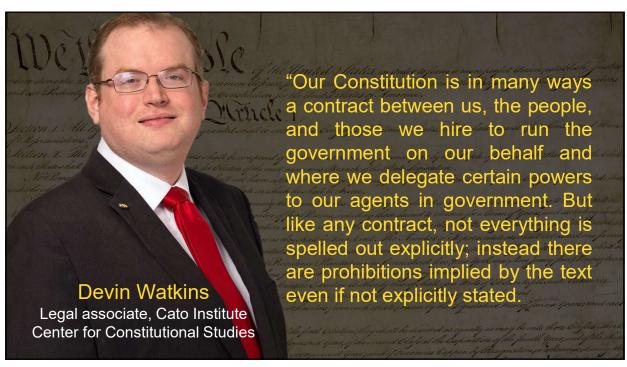
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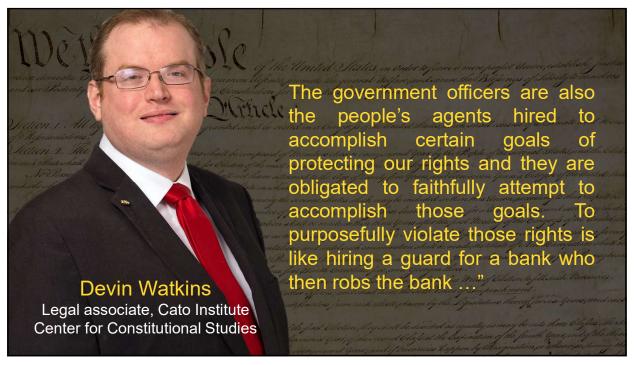
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A. Lincoln, "Fragment on the Constitution & the Union"

"The assertion of that principle [liberty for all], at that time, was the word, 'fitly spoken' [from Prov 25:11] which has proved an 'apple of gold' to us. The Union, and the Constitution, are the picture of silver, subsequently framed around it [Declaration of Independence]. The picture was made, not to conceal, or destroy the apple; but to adorn, and preserve it. The picture was made for the apple – not the apple for the picture."



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