

# Constitution Training

**Republic For The United States of America  
Education Program**



# Foundational Principles

## Module 1

**1.1 Covenant Foundation**

**1.2 Government Purpose**

**1.3 Republic vs Democracy**

**1.4 Natural Rights & God Given Liberties**



# Covenant Foundation of American Government

## Module 1.1

- Government as a sacred covenant under God
- Rights come from God, not government
- Oath of office as a covenantal vow
- Accountability to God restrains corruption

# Purpose of Government (Preamble)

## Module 1.2

- Form a more perfect Union
- Establish justice
- Ensure domestic tranquility
- Provide for the common defence
- Promote the general welfare
- Secure the blessings of liberty

# Republic vs. Democracy

## Module 1.3

- Republic = rule of law, limited government
- Democracy = majority rule, instability
- Founders rejected democracy
- Modern dangers of democratic drift

# Natural Rights and God-Given Liberties

## Module 1.3

- Natural rights pre-exist government
- Rights vs. privileges
- Examples of natural rights
- Modern infringements on rights

# Article I – Government Structure, Checks & Balances

## Module 2

- 2.1 Separation of Powers
- 2.2 Checks and Balances
- 2.3 Legislative Power (Congress)
- 2.4 Executive Branch (President)
- 2.5 Judicial Branch (Courts)
- 2.6 Federalism (State vs Federal Powers)



# Separation of Powers

## Module 2.1

- Government power divided into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches.
- Each branch checks the others to prevent tyranny.
- Human nature requires distributed authority.
- Prevents concentration of power.

**“Ambition must be made to counteract ambition.”**

**James Madison (Federalist No. 51)**

**Isaiah 33:22 'For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; He will save us.'**

# Checks and Balances

## Module 2.2

- Congress restrains President via budget & impeachment.
- President restrains Congress via veto.
- Courts restrain both through judicial review.
- People and States restrain all branches.

**“The two enemies of the people are criminals and government...”**

**Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 21:3 — 'To do righteousness and justice is more acceptable to the LORD than sacrifice.'**

# Legislative Power (Congress)

## Module 2.3

- Congress has enumerated powers only (Art. I Sec. 8).
- Cannot delegate lawmaking authority.
- Controls taxation, spending, and war declarations.
- Closest branch to the people.

**“The powers delegated... are few and defined.”**

**James Madison**

**Deuteronomy 16:20 — 'Justice, justice you shall pursue.'**

# Executive Branch (President)

## Module 2.4

- Executes laws — does not create them.
- Commander in Chief only once Congress authorizes action.
- Treaties require Senate consent.
- Founders feared executive tyranny most.

**“Government is a dangerous servant and a fearful master.”  
George Washington**

**1 Samuel 8 — Warning against powerful kings.**

# Judicial Branch (Courts)

## Module 2.5

- Weakest branch — no enforcement power.
- Limited to cases & controversies.
- Judicial activism violates separation of powers.
- Courts do not possess supremacy over the other branches.

**“The judiciary... has neither FORCE nor WILL, but merely judgment.”  
Alexander Hamilton (Federalist No. 78)**

**Deuteronomy 1:17 — 'You shall not show partiality in judgment.'**

# Federalism & State Sovereignty

## Module 2.6

- States retain all undelegated powers (10th Amendment).
- Federal government is agent of the States.
- States may resist unconstitutional federal actions.
- Federalism protects liberty and prevents tyranny.

**“The powers delegated... are few and defined. Those reserved... numerous and indefinite.” — James Madison**

**Exodus 18:21 — 'Select capable men... and appoint them as officials over thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens.'**

# Article II – The President

## Module 3

**3.1 Nature & Purpose of the Executive Branch**

**3.2 Qualifications, Election and Removal**

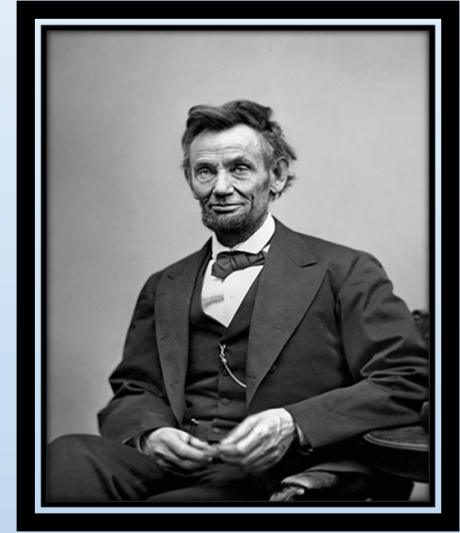
**3.3 Constitutional Powers of the President**

**3.4 Executive Orders and Executive Abuse**

**3.5 Commander-in-Chief Power**

**3.6 Foreign Affairs & Treaty Power**

**3.7 Oath of Office (Covenantal Significance)**



Article II  
President

# Purpose of the Executive Branch

## Module 3.1

- Executive Branch created to execute—not create—laws.
- President is an administrator, not a ruler.
- Founders intentionally limited executive power.
- Executive action must remain within Article II.

**“The Executive has no particle of spiritual jurisdiction.” — James Madison**

**1 Samuel 8 — Warning against powerful kings.**

# Qualifications, Election & Removal

## Module 3.2

- Natural-born citizen, 35 years old, 14-year resident.
- Electoral College protects Republic from demagogues.
- Impeachment for treason, bribery, or high crimes.
- State conventions originally held significant influence.

**“The process of election affords a moral certainty...”**

**Alexander Hamilton (Federalist 68)**

**Proverbs 29:2 — 'When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice.'**

# Constitutional Powers of the President

## Module 3.3

- Commander in Chief after Congress authorizes action.
- Treaties require 2/3 Senate approval.
- Appointments require Senate consent.
- President must faithfully execute the laws.

**“A President’s powers are fixed and not to be increased.”**

**George Washington**

**Deuteronomy 17:18–20 — Kings must remain under the law.**

# Executive Orders & Abuse

## Module 3.4

- Executive orders apply only to executive agencies.
- Cannot create or modify law.
- Cannot override Congress or States.
- Unconstitutional orders are void.

**“One man is no man in a republic.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Isaiah 10:1 — 'Woe to those who decree unjust statutes.'**

# Commander-in-Chief Authority

## Module 3.5

- President leads armed forces only after congressional authorization.
- Cannot declare war.
- Cannot deploy military domestically except in narrow cases.
- War powers must align with constitutional limits.

**“No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare.”  
James Madison**

**Psalm 144:1 — 'He trains my hands for war.'**

# Foreign Affairs & Treaty Power

## Module 3.6

- President negotiates treaties.
- Senate ratifies treaties by 2/3 vote.
- Executive agreements cannot override Congress.
- President cannot cede sovereignty.

**“The Senate shall have a voice in foreign affairs.”**

**Gouverneur Morris**

**Proverbs 11:14 — 'In a multitude of counselors there is safety.'**

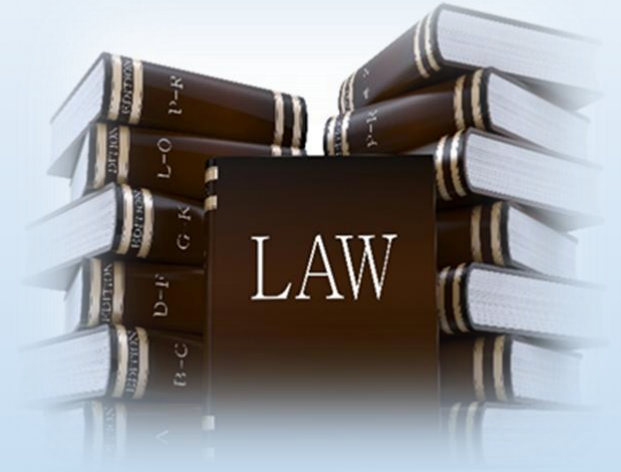
# The Oath of Office (Covenantal Significance) Module 3.7

- President must preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
- Oath is a covenant before God and the People.
- Violating the oath warrants removal.
- Oath binds the President to constitutional limits.

**“The Constitution is the guide I will never abandon.”  
George Washington**

**Ecclesiastes 5:4 — 'When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it.'**

# Article III – Judicial Branch



## Module 4

**4.1 Nature & Purpose of the Judicial Branch**

**4.2 Structure of the Judicial Branch**

**4.3 Jurisdiction & Limits on Judicial Power**

**4.4 Judicial Review vs Judicial Supremacy**

**4.5 Trial by Jury & Criminal Procedure**



# Purpose & Nature of the Judicial Branch

## Module 4.1

- Judiciary is intentionally the weakest branch.
- Has neither force nor will—only judgment.
- Can only hear cases & controversies.
- Designed to prevent judicial tyranny.

**“The judiciary... has neither FORCE nor WILL, but merely judgment.”  
Alexander Hamilton (Federalist No. 78)**

**Deuteronomy 16:18 — 'Judge the people fairly.'**

# Structure of the Federal Courts

## Module 4.2

- Supreme Court created by Constitution.
- Lower courts created by Congress.
- Congress controls jurisdiction.
- Judges serve during 'good behavior'.

**“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” — Marbury v. Madison (1803)**

**Isaiah 1:17 — 'Seek justice, correct oppression.'**

# Judicial Jurisdiction & Limits

## Module 4.3

- Limited to cases arising under Constitution, laws, treaties.
- Original jurisdiction is narrow.
- Cannot issue advisory opinions.
- Congress may restrict appellate jurisdiction.

**“The powers of the judiciary are confined to cases of law and equity.”**

**James Madison**

**Deuteronomy 1:17 — 'Do not show partiality in judgment.'**

# Judicial Review vs Judicial Supremacy

## Module 4.4

- Review allows courts to refuse unconstitutional laws.
- Supremacy claims courts as final authority—unconstitutional.
- Courts cannot amend Constitution.
- Courts cannot bind future Congresses.

**“The Constitution is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary...”**

**Thomas Jefferson**

**Psalm 82:2 — 'How long will you judge unjustly?'**

# Trial by Jury & Criminal Procedure

## Module 4.5

- Criminal trials require a jury.
- Trials must occur where crime occurred.
- Treason narrowly defined.
- Due process is mandatory.

**“Trial by jury is the only anchor... by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution.” Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 18:17 — 'The first to plead his case seems right... until another examines him.'**

# Article IV – State Relations

## Module 5

**5.1 Foundations of State Sovereignty**

**5.2 Full Faith and Credit**

**5.3 Privileges and Immunities**

**5.4 Extradition & Fugitive From Justice Clause**

**5.5 Admission of New States & Territorial Governance**

**5.6 The Republican Form of Governance Clause**



# State Sovereignty & Constitutional Foundation

## Module 5.1

- States are sovereign entities that created the federal government.
- Federal government is the agent; States are the principals.
- State sovereignty is essential to liberty and republican governance.
- Article IV reinforces the authority and dignity of each State.

**“The powers delegated to the federal government are few and defined.”**

**James Madison**

**Exodus 18:21 — 'Select capable men... and appoint them as officials over thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens.'**

# Full Faith & Credit Clause

## Module 5.2

- States must honor public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other States.
- Ensures unity without destroying sovereignty.
- Does not require States to adopt each other's policies.
- Protects interstate trust and legal continuity.

**“The safety and happiness of society depends on the faithful discharge of the trusts of government.” — John Jay**

**Romans 13:7 — 'Render to all what is due them.'**

# Privileges & Immunities

## Module 5.3

- Citizens must be treated fairly when traveling between States.
- Clause protects individuals—not government powers.
- Prevents economic discrimination across State lines.
- Strengthens the constitutional union.

**“Liberty must at all hazards be supported.”**

**John Adams**

**Leviticus 24:22 — 'You shall have the same law for the stranger and the native-born.'**

# Extradition & Interstate Cooperation

## Module 5.4

- Fugitives must be returned to the State with jurisdiction.
- Prevents criminals from evading justice by crossing borders.
- Protects lawful order between sovereign States.
- Federal interference in State criminal matters is limited.

**“Justice is the end of government.” — James Madison**

**Numbers 35:33 — 'Blood pollutes the land... and no atonement can be made except by the blood of him who shed it.'**

# Admission of New States & Territorial Governance

## Module 5.5

- Congress admits new States on equal footing.
- Territories are governed temporarily until statehood.
- No State may be formed from another without consent.
- Equality of States is a constitutional cornerstone.

**“A union of States, preserving their individuality, is essential.”**

**Roger Sherman**

**Deuteronomy 32:8 — 'He set the boundaries of the peoples.'**

# Republican Form of Government Clause

## Module 5.6

- Federal government must guarantee every State a republican government.
- Prohibits monarchy, dictatorship, mob-rule democracy, or bureaucracy-rule.
- Protects States from internal or external subversion.
- One of the strongest safeguards of liberty.

**“A republic, if you can keep it.” — Benjamin Franklin**

**Proverbs 29:2 — 'When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice.'**

# Article V – Amendments

## Module 6

6.1 Purpose of Article V

6.2 The Amendment Process

6.3 Amendment Ratification

6.4 Constitutional Protections & Limits Within Article V

6.5 When Amendments Are Appropriate

6.6 Historical Amendment Lessons



Amendments  
Article V

# Purpose of Article V

## Module 6.1

- Article V provides the ONLY lawful method to amend the Constitution.
- Amendments require extraordinary consensus to prevent instability.
- The Founders saw the Constitution as a covenant—not a living document.
- Amendment process protects natural rights and state sovereignty.

**“Our Constitution is sacredly obligatory upon all.” — George Washington**

**Numbers 30:2 — 'If a man vows a vow unto the LORD... he shall not break his word.'**

# How Amendments Are Proposed

## Module 6.2

- Two methods: 2/3 of Congress OR 2/3 of State Legislatures.
- State Convention route protects States against federal abuse.
- Congress cannot block or control a State-called convention.
- Founders designed dual methods to safeguard liberty.

**“The people should never rise in rebellion... until the amendments are refused.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 15:22 — 'In a multitude of counselors there is safety.'**

# Ratification Process

## Module 6.3

- Ratification requires 3/4 of States by legislature or convention.
- Ratification reflects consent of sovereign States.
- Founders ensured amendments would never be partisan.
- Bill of Rights was a condition of ratification itself.

**“The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions.” — George Washington**

**Amos 3:3 'Can two walk together unless they agree?'**

# Constitutional Protections & Limits

## Module 6.4

- Certain clauses were temporarily unamendable (until 1808).
- One clause is permanently unamendable—equal State suffrage in Senate.
- Senate equality protects small States from majority tyranny.
- Founders built safeguards against structural manipulation.

**“The Senate will be the great anchor of the government.”**

**George Washington**

**Deuteronomy 16:19 — 'Do not pervert justice or show partiality.'**

# When Amendments Are Appropriate

## Module 6.5

- Proper uses: structural improvements, liberty protections, correcting defects.
- Improper uses: ideological goals, expanding federal power, restricting rights.
- Amendments should reinforce—not weaken—federalism and natural law.
- Modern misuse attempts threaten the Republic.

**“The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Isaiah 5:20 — 'Woe to those who call evil good and good evil.'**

# Lessons from Historical Amendments

## Module 6.6

- Positive amendments expanded liberty (13th, 14th, 19th).
- Dangerous amendments weakened federalism (16th, 17th).
- Amendments can correct national sin or create structural harm.
- Senators must evaluate amendments through Founders' intent.

**“Liberty once lost is lost forever.” — John Adams**

**Psalm 11:3 'If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?'**

# Article VI – Debts, Supremacy & Oaths of Office



## Module 7

**7.1 Overview & Purpose of Article VI**

**7.2 The Debts Clause**

**7.3 The Supremacy Clause**

**7.4 The Oath Clause**

**7.5 Religious Test Prohibition**



Debts & Oaths  
Article VI

# Overview & Purpose of Article VI

## Module 7.1

- Article VI establishes the binding authority of the Constitution.
- Ensures continuity of national obligations and commitments.
- Reinforces constitutional supremacy—not federal supremacy.
- Defines the oath requirement for all officers of government.

**“The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.” — Alexander Hamilton**

**Psalm 119:89 'Forever, O LORD, Your word is settled in heaven.'**

# The Debts Clause

## Module 7.2

- Honors financial obligations incurred under the Articles of Confederation.
- Builds national trustworthiness and moral legitimacy.
- Reflects biblical principles of honoring commitments.
- Prevents the new Republic from repudiating lawful obligations.

**“Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Romans 13:7 — 'Render to all what is due them.'**

# The Supremacy Clause

## Module 7.3

- Supremacy belongs to the Constitution—not federal agencies or courts.
- Only laws made IN PURSUANCE of the Constitution are supreme.
- Unconstitutional laws are void and non-binding.
- States retain sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment.

**“The powers of the federal government are limited and enumerated.”  
James Madison**

**Acts 5:29 — 'We must obey God rather than men.'**

# The Oath Clause

## Module 7.4

- All federal and state officers must swear to support the Constitution.
- The oath is a covenant before God and the People.
- Violating the oath is a grave moral and constitutional offense.
- Oath binds leaders to constitutional limits—not personal preference.

**“The Constitution is the guide which I will never abandon.”**

**George Washington**

**Ecclesiastes 5:4 — 'When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it.'**

# No Religious Test Clause

## Module 7.5

- Prevents creation of a federally mandated national denomination.
- Means no additional sectarian test beyond a shared Christian foundation.
- All 13 Colonies oaths of office universally invoked God. Atheists were legally barred from office for incapacity to swear truthfully. The majority required explicit Christian profession.

**“Providence has given to our people the choice of their rulers, and it is the duty as well as the privilege and interest of our Christian nation to select and prefer Christians for their rulers.” -- John Jay**

**“Religion is the basis and foundation of government.” — James Madison**

**2 Corinthians 3:17 — 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'**

# Article VII – Ratification

## Module 8

**8.1 Purpose & Function of Ratification**

**8.2 Sovereignty & Consent**

**8.3 Implications of Article VII for Today**

**8.4 Historical Ratification & Lessons Learned**



Ratification  
Article VII

# Purpose of Article VII (Ratification)

## Module 8.1

- Article VII defines how the Constitution becomes binding law.
- Ratification required the consent of sovereign States.
- Establishment of the Constitution between States ratifying it.
- Demonstrates that the Union is voluntary, not imposed.

**“The Constitution is founded on the assent and ratification of the people of America.” — James Madison**

**Amos 3:3 — 'Can two walk together, except they be agreed?'**

# Why Ratification Conventions (Not Legislatures) Module 8.2

- Ratification conventions represented the sovereign will of each State.
- Legislatures could not change the Articles they were created under.
- Conventions avoided legislative conflicts of interest.
- Mirrors biblical covenant assemblies.

**“The people are the fountain of all legitimate authority.” — James Wilson**

**Joshua 24:25 — 'Joshua made a covenant with the people that day.'**

# Why Nine States Were Enough

## Module 8.3

- Unanimity under the Articles made change impossible.
- Nine States ensured overwhelming consensus.
- States voluntarily joined the new Union.
- No State was forced—demonstrating sovereignty and consent.

**“The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people.” — Alexander Hamilton**

**Deuteronomy 29:1 — 'These are the words of the covenant...'**

# State Sovereignty & Constitutional Consent

## Module 8.4

- Ratification proves States are the creators of the Constitution.
- Federal government is the agent, not the master.
- States voluntarily bound themselves to the compact.
- Consent remains the foundation of republican legitimacy.

**“The States can best govern our home concerns.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 11:14 — 'In the multitude of counselors there is safety.'**

# Historical Ratification Lessons

## Module 8.5

- Delaware became the first State to ratify.
- New Hampshire was the ninth, bringing the Constitution into force.
- Virginia and New York followed after national debate.
- Bill of Rights promised as a condition for ratification.

**“A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Psalm 33:12 — 'Blessed is the nation whose God is the LORD.'**

# The Bill of Rights (Amendments I – X)



## Module 9

**9.1 Purpose, History & Spiritual Foundation of The Bill of Rights**

**9.2 The First Amendment: Five Freedoms**

**9.3 The Second Amendment: Constitutional Firewall**

**9.4 Third & Fourth Amendments: Protection From Government**

**9.5 Fifth to Eighth Amendments: Due Process & Criminal Procedure**

**9.6 Ninth & Tenth Amendments: People & States Retain All Powers**



Bill of Rights  
Amendments

# Purpose of the Bill of Rights

## Module 9.1

- Bill of Rights protects God-given natural rights.
- Rights pre-exist government and cannot be granted or revoked.
- Ensures federal government remains strictly limited.
- Designed to prevent tyranny by any branch.

**“A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**2 Corinthians 3:17 — 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'**

# First Amendment: Five Freedoms

## Module 9.2

- Protects religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
- Allows citizens to expose corruption and defend truth.
- Forbids federal church establishment but protects free exercise.
- Safeguards the spiritual, political, and intellectual life of the Republic.

**“If freedom of speech is taken away, then dumb and silent we may be led like sheep to the slaughter.” — George Washington**

**Galatians 5:1 — 'Stand fast... in the liberty by which Christ has made us free.'**

# Second Amendment: Right to Bear Arms

## Module 9.3

- Protects the natural right of self-defense.
- Militia is 'the people' — not the government.
- Ensures the security of a free State.
- Any infringement violates constitutional and natural law.

**“No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Luke 22:36 — 'Let the one who has no sword sell his cloak and buy one.'**

# Third & Fourth Amendments: Privacy & Security

Module 9.4

- Third Amendment protects homes from military intrusion.
- Fourth Amendment guards against unreasonable searches.
- Privacy is a God-given right recognized by the Founders.
- Warrants require probable cause and specificity.

**“Every man’s house is his castle.” — James Otis**

**Deuteronomy 24:10–11 — Privacy protection in God's law.**

# Fifth–Eighth Amendments: Due Process & Justice

## Module 9.5

- Due process protects life, liberty, and property.
- Accused have rights to counsel, confrontation, and fair trial.
- Jury trials prevent government abuse.
- Punishments must not be cruel or excessive.

**“Trial by jury is the only anchor... by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 18:17 — 'The first to plead his case seems right... until another examines him.'**

# Ninth & Tenth Amendments: Retained Rights & State Sovereignty Module 9.6

- Ninth Amendment protects unenumerated natural rights.
- Tenth Amendment reserves undelegated powers to States and the People.
- Federal power is intentionally limited.
- Together, these amendments safeguard liberty and federalism.

**“The powers not delegated... are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” — James Madison**

**Psalm 119:45 — 'I will walk at liberty, for I seek Your precepts.'**

# Subsequent Amendments XI - XXVII

## Module 10

- 10.1 Amendment XI State Sovereign Immunity
- 10.2 Amendment XII Modernizing Electoral College
- 10.3 Amendment XIII Prohibition of Slavery
- 10.4 Amendment XIV Citizenship, Due Process & Equal Protection
- 10.5 Amendment XV Voting Rights for All Races
- 10.6 Amendment XVI Federal Income Tax
- 10.7 Amendment XVII Direct Election of Senators
- 10.8 Amendment XVIII Prohibition & Repeal
- 10.9 Amendment XIX Women's Voting Rights
- 10.10 Amendment XX Lame Duck Amendment
- 10.11 Amendment XXII Term Limits for The President
- 10.12 Amendment XXIII DC Electoral Votes
- 10.13 Amendment XXIV Poll Tax Prohibition
- 10.14 Amendment XXV Presidential Succession & Disability
- 10.15 Amendment XXVI Voting Age to 18
- 10.15 Amendment XXVII Congressional Compensation



# Amendment XI: State Sovereign Immunity (1795) Module 10.1

- Restored State sovereign immunity after Chisholm v. Georgia.
- States cannot be sued by citizens of other States or nations.
- Reaffirmed States as sovereign parties to the Constitution.
- Vital protection of federalism and State dignity.

**“The States can best govern our home concerns.” — Thomas Jefferson**  
**Deuteronomy 1:16 — 'Hear the disputes... judge fairly.'**

# Amendment XII: Electoral College Reform (1804) Module 10.2

- Created separate ballots for President and Vice President.
- Prevented electoral deadlock like Jefferson–Burr.
- Strengthened republican electoral design.
- Maintained balance between States and population.

**“The process of election affords a moral certainty.”  
Alexander Hamilton (Federalist 68)**

**Proverbs 11:14 — 'In a multitude of counselors there is safety.'**

# Amendment XIII: Abolition of Slavery (1865) Module 10.3

- Abolished slavery nationwide.
- Aligned Constitution with natural and biblical law.
- Affirmed equal human dignity under God.
- Fulfilled moral intent of the Declaration of Independence.

**“I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Galatians 3:28 — 'You are all one in Christ Jesus.'**

# Amendment XIV: Citizenship, Due Process, Equal Protection (1868) Module 10.4

- Originally intended to protect freedmen after Civil War.
- Commonly misused to justify federal overreach.
- Did not authorize courts to rewrite the Constitution.
- Must be interpreted within federalism and State sovereignty.

**“The powers delegated... are few and defined.” — James Madison**

**Isaiah 1:17 — 'Seek justice, correct oppression.'**

# Amendment XV: Voting Rights Regardless of Race (1870) Module 10.5

- Prohibited racial discrimination in voting.
- Protected equal access to representation.
- Part of Reconstruction Amendments expanding liberty.
- Did not affect State control of election administration.

**“Let justice be done though the heavens fall.” — John Adams**

**Acts 10:34 — 'God shows no partiality.'**

# Amendment XVI: Federal Income Tax (1913) Module 10.6

- Authorized direct federal taxation of income.
- Enabled massive federal expansion.
- Weakened State sovereignty and economic liberty.
- One of the most harmful amendments to federal balance.

**“Liberty must at all hazards be supported.” — John Adams**

**1 Samuel 8:10–18 — Warning about oppressive taxation.**

# Amendment XVII: Direct Election of Senators (1913) Module 10.7

- Removed State legislatures from Senate selection.
- Eliminated a key check on federal power.
- Shifted loyalty of Senators from States to voters.
- Most damaging amendment to federalism.

**“The Senate will be the great anchor of the government.” — George Washington**

**Proverbs 29:4 — 'By justice a king gives a country stability.'**

# Amendments XVIII & XXI: Prohibition & Repeal Module 10.8

- 18th: Banned alcohol, expanded federal policing.
- Led to crime, corruption, and black markets.
- 21st: Repealed Prohibition; returned power to States.
- Illustrates dangers of moral policy amendments.

**“Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny.” — Edmund Burke**

**1 Corinthians 6:12 — 'All things are lawful, but not all things are helpful.'**

# Amendment XIX: Women's Suffrage (1920) Module 10.9

- Prohibited voting discrimination based on sex.
- Affirmed natural rights of women as equal citizens.
- Expanded participation in the Republic.
- Consistent with biblical dignity of men and women.

**“The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.” — William Ross Wallace**

**Genesis 1:27 — 'Male and female He created them.'**

# Amendment XX: Lame Duck Reform (1933) Module 10.10

- Shortened time between elections and inauguration.
- Reduced influence of outgoing officials.
- Improved governmental continuity.
- Administrative change, not structural revision.

**“A decent respect for the opinions of mankind...” — Declaration of Independence**

**Ecclesiastes 3:1 — 'To everything there is a season...'**

# Amendment XXI: Presidential Term Limits (1951) Module 10.11

- Limits Presidents to two terms.
- Prevents executive monarchy.
- Response to FDR breaking tradition.
- Strengthens republican rotation.

**“Nothing is more dangerous than a man with unlimited power.”**

**Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 16:18 — 'Pride goes before destruction.'**

# Amendment XXIII: D.C. Electoral Votes (1961) Module 10.12

- Granted D.C. three electoral votes.
- Did not make D.C. a State.
- Preserved separation of federal district from States.
- Ensured limited representation.

**“The seat of government should remain independent of any state.”**

**James Madison**

**Psalm 75:7 — 'God is the judge; He brings one down, He exalts another.'**

# Amendment XXIV: Abolition of Poll Taxes (1964) Module 10.13

- Banned poll taxes in federal elections.
- Protected economically disadvantaged citizens.
- Strengthened equal voting rights.
- Reinforced fairness in representation.

**“Justice is the end of government.” — James Madison**

**James 2:1 — 'Show no partiality.'**

# Amendment XXV: Presidential Succession (1967) Module 10.14

- Clarified presidential succession and disability.
- Allows temporary transfer of authority.
- Ensures continuity during crisis.
- Critical for national stability.

**“Energy in the executive is a leading character in good government.”  
Alexander Hamilton**

**1 Corinthians 14:40 — 'Let all things be done decently and in order.'**

# Amendment XXVI: Voting Age to 18 (1971) Module 10.15

- Lowered voting age to 18.
- Driven by military draft fairness.
- Expanded youth political participation.
- Debate continues on civic maturity.

**“The ballot is stronger than the bullet.” — Abraham Lincoln**

**1 Timothy 4:12 — 'Let no one despise your youth...'**

# Amendment XXVII: Congressional Compensation (1992) Module 10.16

- Congress cannot immediately raise its own pay.
- Pay increases take effect only after next election.
- Improves accountability and public trust.
- Originally proposed in 1789; ratified 203 years later.

**“Public office is a public trust.” — Grover Cleveland**

**Luke 16:10 — 'He who is faithful in little is faithful also in much.'**

# Unratified Amendments



## Module 11

**11.1 Understanding Unratified Amendments**

**11.2 Modern Proposed Amendments**

**11.3 The Doctrine of Constitutional Restoration**

**11.4 Identifying Unconstitutional Changes & Judicial Distortions**

**11.5 What the Constitution Did Not Allow**



Additional  
Amendments

# Unratified Amendments: Lessons from What America Rejected

## Module 11.1

- Unratified amendments show what the Republic refused to become.
- They reveal protections the States preserved through non-ratification.
- Examples include Titles of Nobility, Corwin, ERA, DC Statehood.
- Failure to ratify is often a deliberate act of constitutional preservation.

**“The people are the masters of the Constitution.” — James Madison**

**Psalm 127:1 — 'Unless the LORD builds the house, they labor in vain who build it.'**

# Titles of Nobility Amendment

## Module 11.2

- Passed by Congress in 1810, nearly ratified by States.
- Would strip citizenship from anyone accepting foreign titles.
- Designed to prevent foreign infiltration and corruption.
- Reflects Founders' fear of aristocracy and foreign influence.

**“Foreign influence is one of the baneful foes of republican government.”**  
**George Washington**

**Proverbs 4:23 — 'Guard your heart with all diligence.'**

# Modern Dangerous Amendment Proposals

## Module 11.3

- National Popular Vote threatens the Electoral College.
- Court-packing amendments undermine judicial neutrality.
- Central bank digital currency amendments destroy liberty.
- Federalizing healthcare or education violates States' sovereignty.

**“Liberty once lost is lost forever.” — John Adams**

**Isaiah 5:20 — 'Woe to those who call evil good and good evil.'**

# Proper Constitutional Restoration

## Module 11.4

- Restoration requires returning to enumerated powers.
- States must reassert sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment.
- Unconstitutional agencies must be dismantled.
- Restoration follows covenant renewal patterns found in Scripture.

**“The Constitution is the guide I will never abandon.” — George Washington**

**Deuteronomy 29:9 — 'Keep the words of this covenant and do them.'**

# Tools of Restoration: Nullification & Interposition Module 11.5

- States may nullify unconstitutional federal acts.
- Interposition allows States to stand between citizens and tyranny.
- Both principles flow from the States as creators of the Constitution.
- Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions remain guiding examples.

**“Where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification is the rightful remedy.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Acts 5:29 — 'We must obey God rather than men.'**

# Identifying Constitutional Subverters

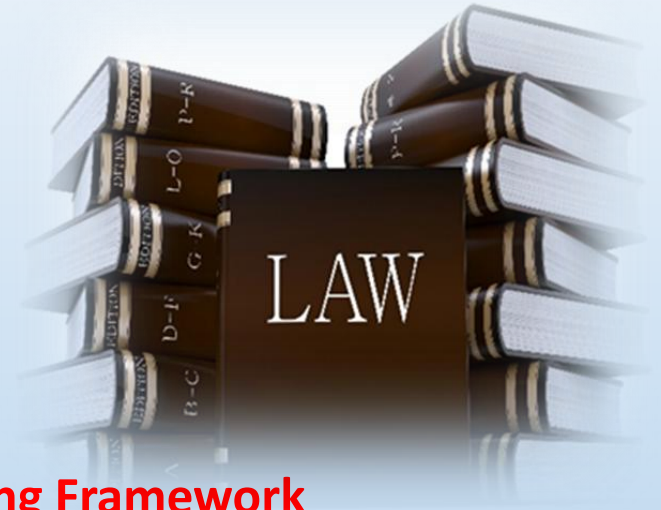
## Module 11.6

- Subverters attack natural rights, federalism, and separation of powers.
- They advocate democracy over republican government.
- Often push amendments that centralize power in Washington.
- Discernment requires moral, spiritual, and constitutional clarity.

**“The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.” — Attributed to Jefferson**

**Matthew 7:15 — 'Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing.'**

# Constitutional Case Studies



## Module 12

**12.1 The Constitutional Decision-Making Framework**

**12.2 Case Study Bank (Founders-Intent Interpretation)**

**12.3 Constitutional Crisis Simulation Scenarios**

**12.4 The Senator's Constitutional Response Protocol**

**12.5 Constitutional Interpretation Tools (Rhema + Logos)**

**12.6 Constitutional Accountability: Identifying Domestic Enemies**



# Constitutional Decision-Making Framework

## Module 12.1

- A 7-step operational test ensures fidelity to the Constitution.
- Determines constitutionality, jurisdiction, and authority.
- Helps identify violations instantly.
- Forms the core reflex for every constitutional officer.

**“A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.” — George Mason**

**Psalm 119:105 — 'Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path.'**

# Case Studies: Founding Era Examples

## Module 12.2

- Washington consulting the Senate on treaties (proper separation).
- Jefferson refusing to enforce Alien & Sedition Act (executive restraint).
- Madison vetoing unconstitutional spending bills (limited powers doctrine).
- These examples establish constitutional precedents.

**“The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government.”**

**Patrick Henry**

**Proverbs 2:11 — 'Discretion will protect you, and understanding will guard you.'**

# Crisis Simulation: Executive Overreach

## Module 12.3

- National emergency orders must comply with enumerated powers.
- Executive cannot suspend rights or override States.
- Unconstitutional orders are void and non-binding.
- Senate must resist, States must interpose.

**“The accumulation of all powers... may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.” — James Madison**

**Acts 5:29 — 'We must obey God rather than men.'**

# Crisis Simulation: Judicial Activism

## Module 12.4

- Courts cannot create rights or rewrite the Constitution.
- Judicial supremacy is not constitutional.
- States are not bound by activist opinions outside constitutional authority.
- Senators must use power of jurisdiction stripping when necessary.

**“The judiciary... has neither FORCE nor WILL, but merely judgment.”  
Alexander Hamilton (Federalist 78)**

**Isaiah 1:17 — 'Learn to do good; seek justice, correct oppression.'**

# Crisis Simulation: Legislative Abuse

## Module 12.5

- Congress cannot create agencies wielding legislative power.
- Federal criminal codes outside enumerated powers are unconstitutional.
- Legislative overreach threatens liberty and federalism.
- Senators must block, expose, and reverse such abuses.

**“The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground.” — Thomas Jefferson**

**Proverbs 29:2 — 'When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice.'**

# Senator's Constitutional Response Protocol

## Module 12.6

- Step 1: Identify the violation.
- Step 2: Publicly declare it (oath requirement).
- Step 3: Refuse consent; block unconstitutional actions.
- Step 4: Partner with States to prepare interposition.

**“Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.” — Attributed to Jefferson**

**Ephesians 6:13 — 'Having done all, to stand.'**



# The End

In God We Serve