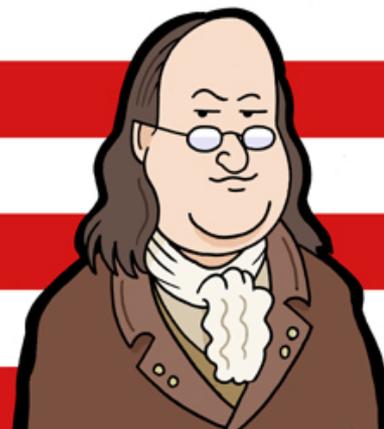


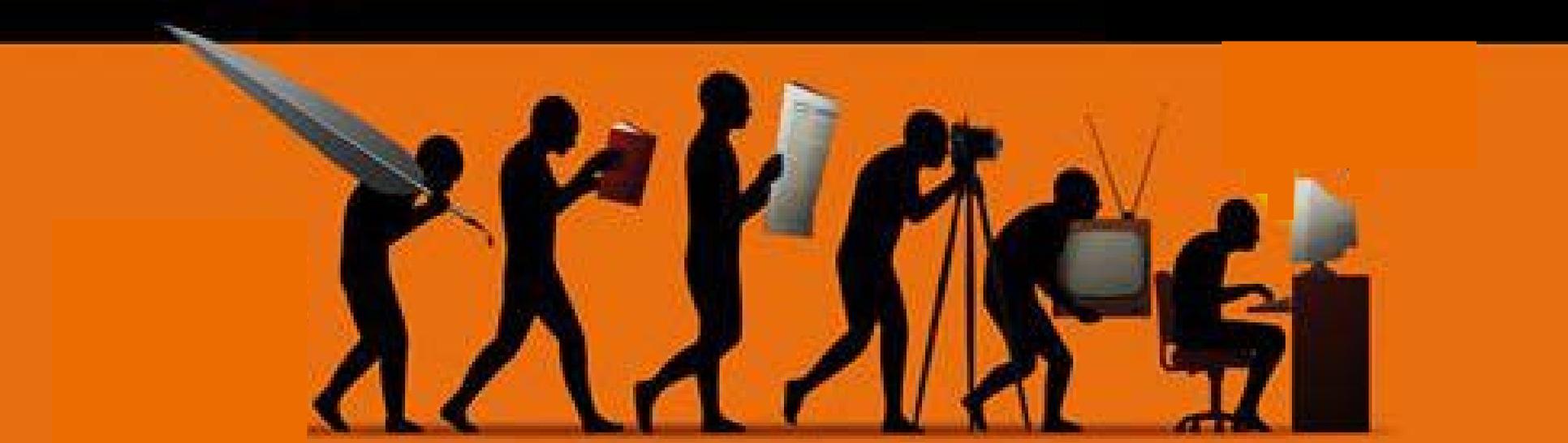
The Constitution is a Living Document

The dead should not rule the living.



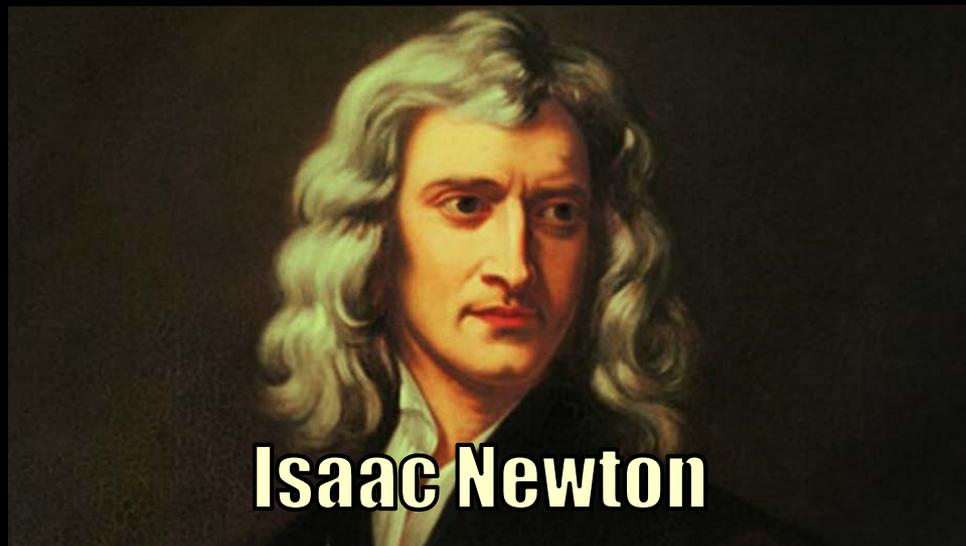
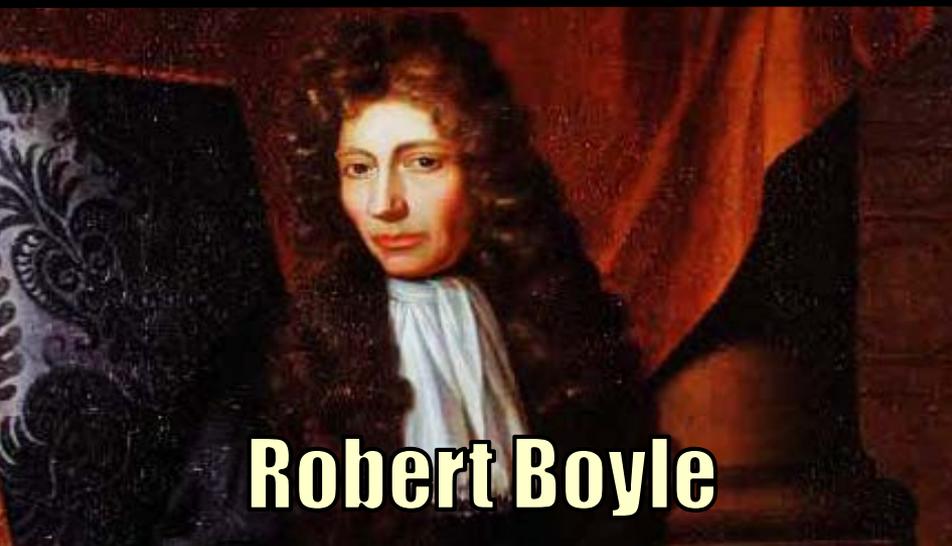
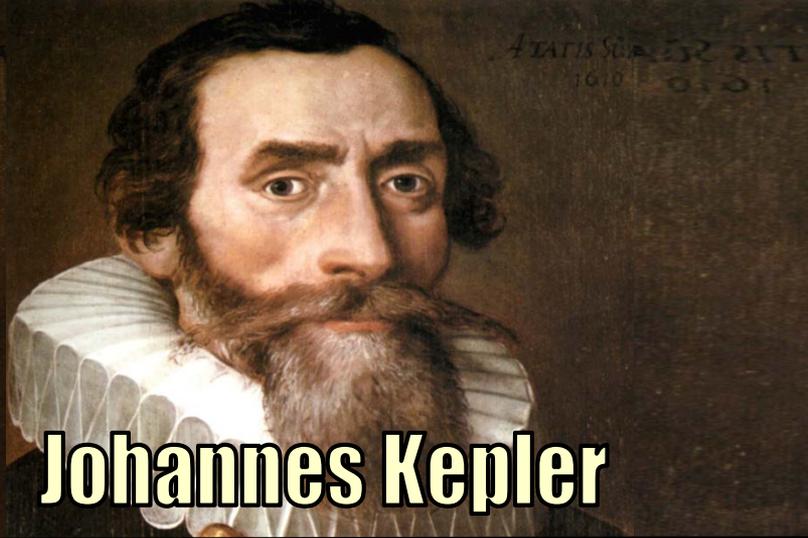
★ AMERICAN FOUNDING FATHERS





The Constitution is Expired







(1571-1630)

A diver in a dark wetsuit and scuba gear is swimming horizontally through a narrow underwater passage. The water is a deep, clear blue. The passage is bounded by dark, rocky walls covered in greenish-brown algae or coral. Light enters from above, creating a bright, shimmering area at the top of the frame. The overall scene is dimly lit, emphasizing the depth and isolation of the environment. The date range '(1627-1691)' is overlaid in white text with a black outline on the right side of the image.

(1627-1691)



(1623-1662)

Low-riders



(1642-1726)

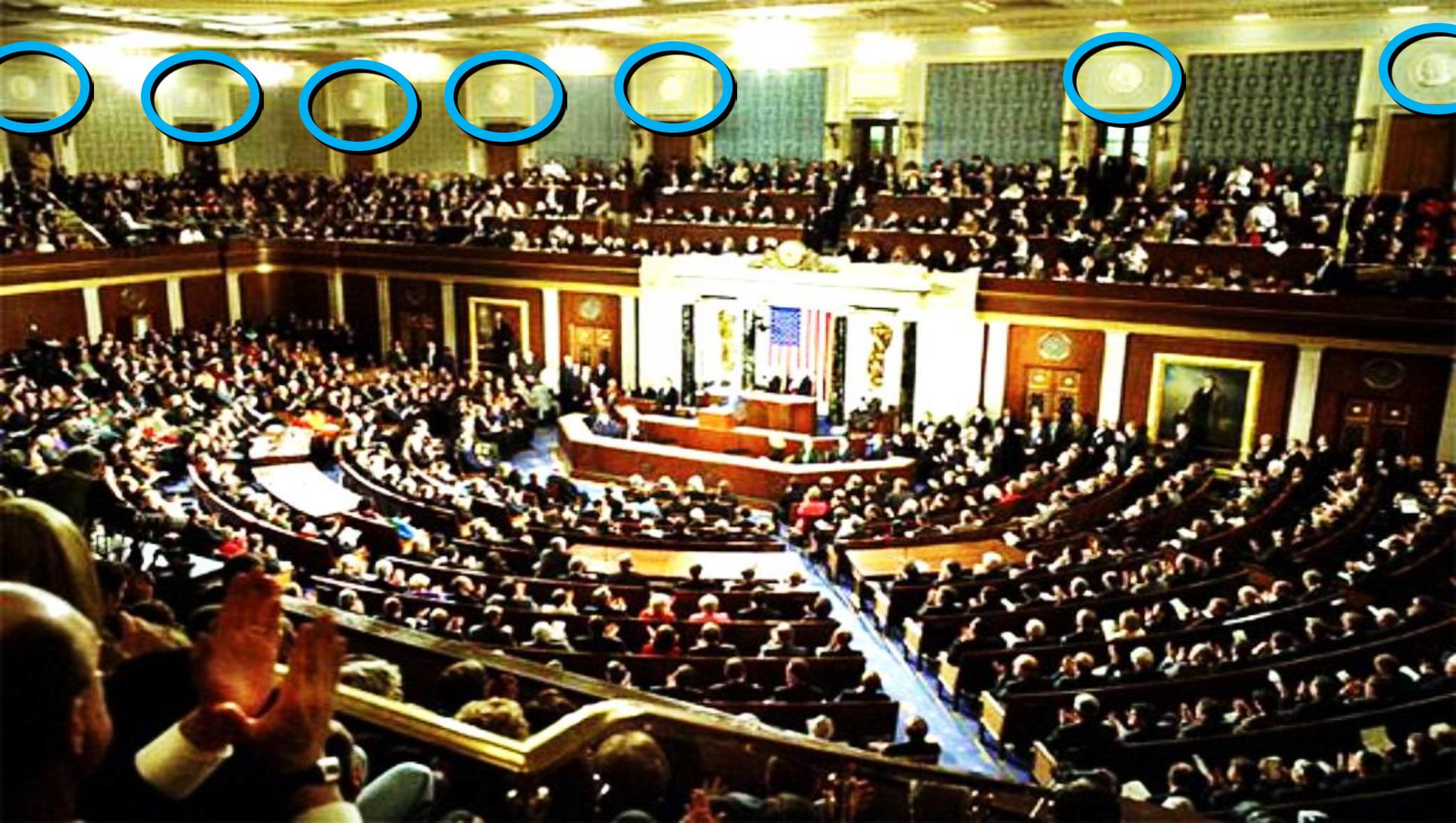


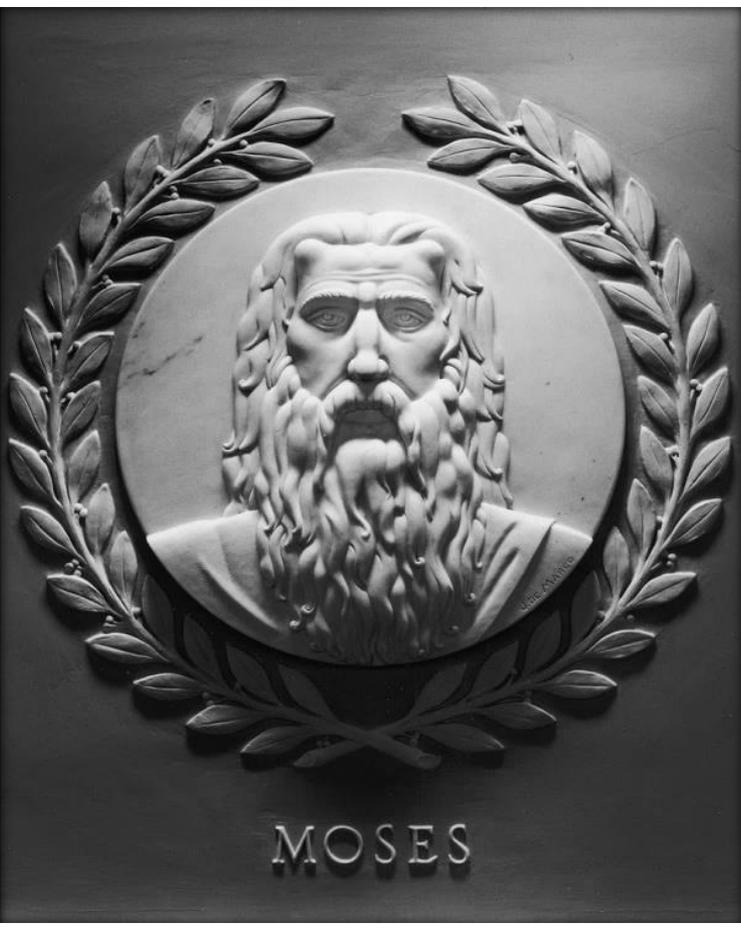
Old Timeless Principles Produce Beneficial New Things



Timeless Principles

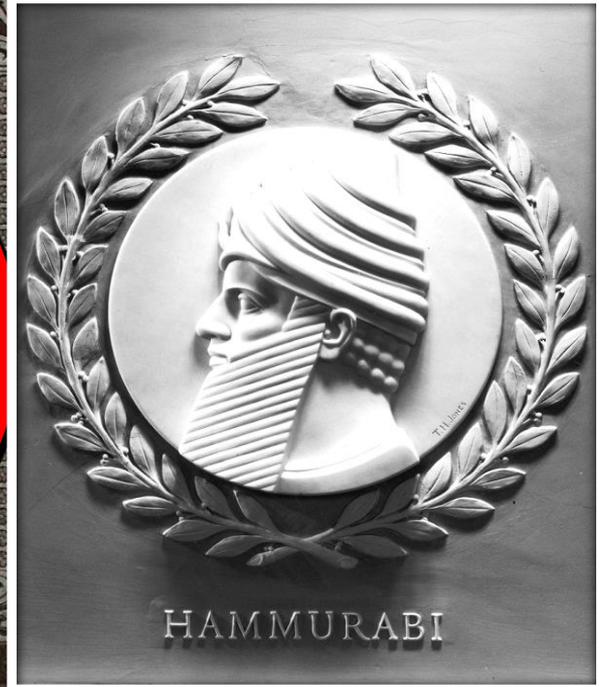
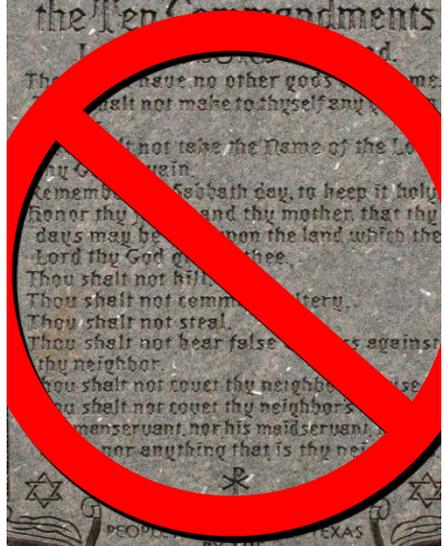
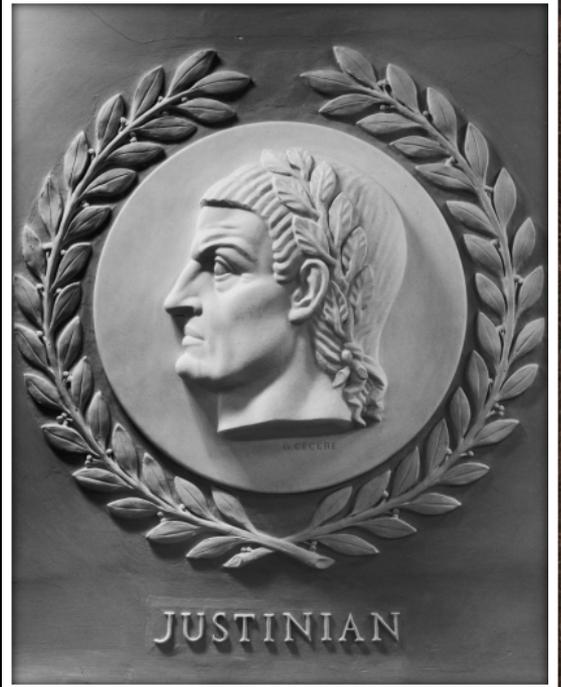


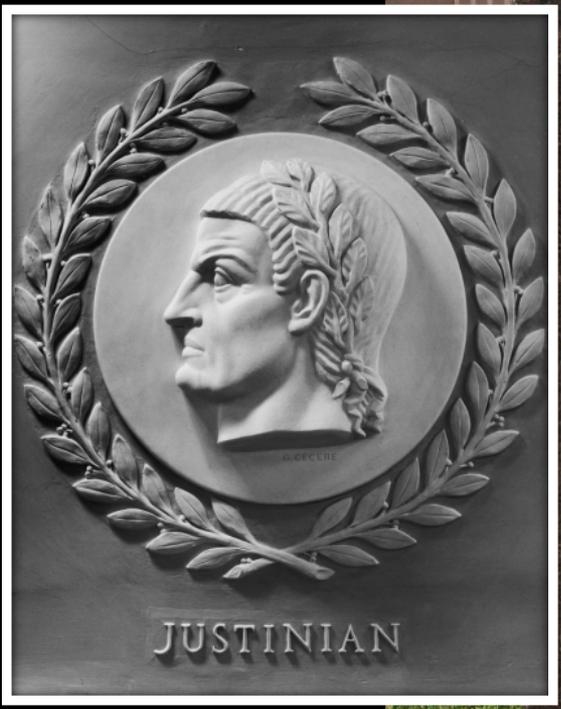




MOSES

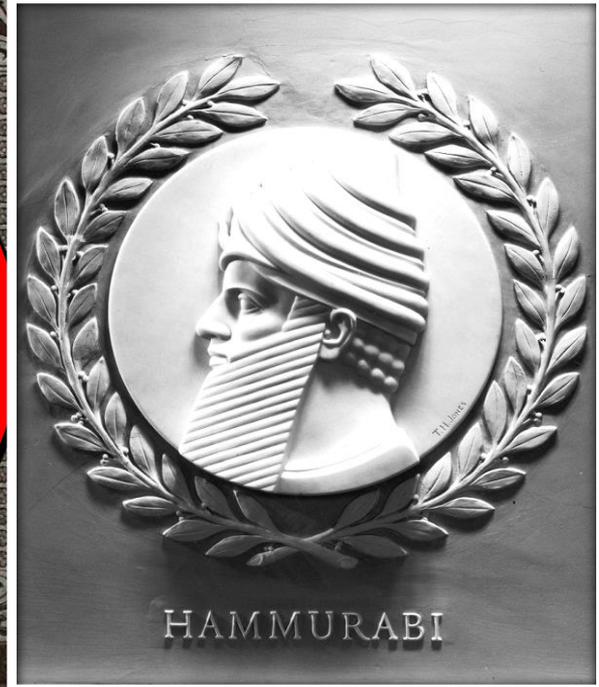
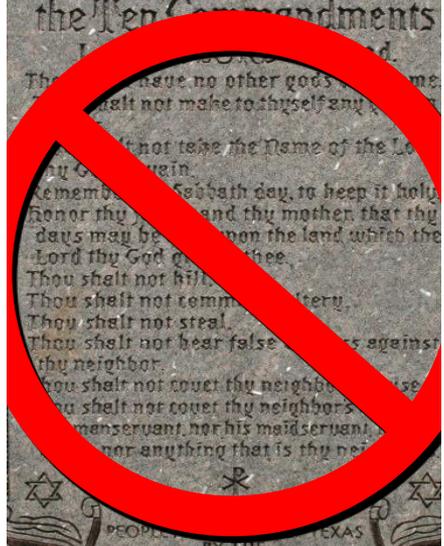
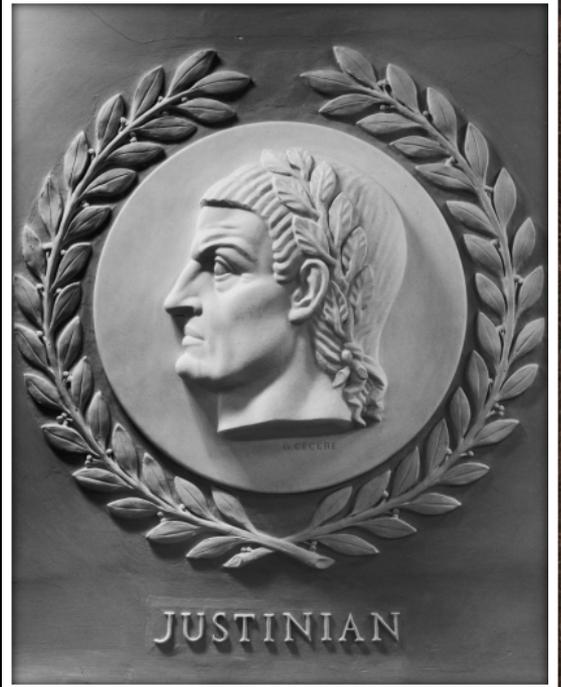


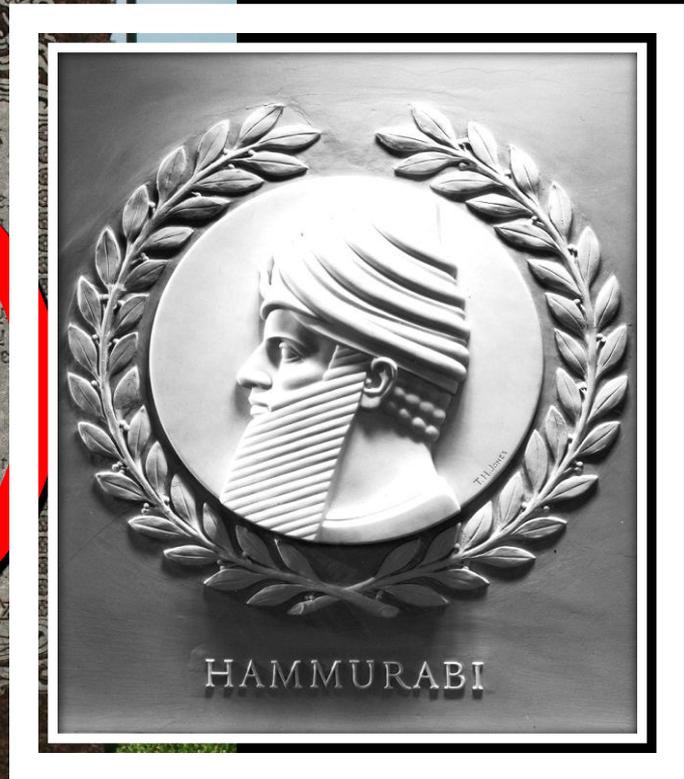


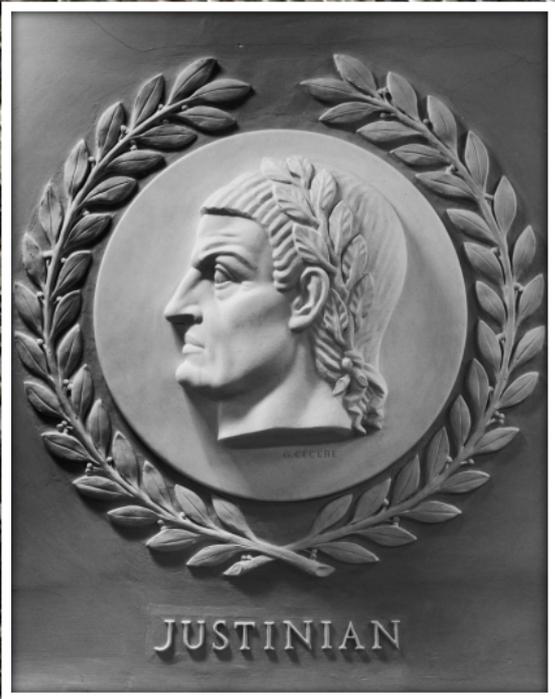


“We desire that all peoples
subject to our benign Empire
shall live under the same religion
that the Divine Peter, the Apostle,
gave to the Romans. . . .

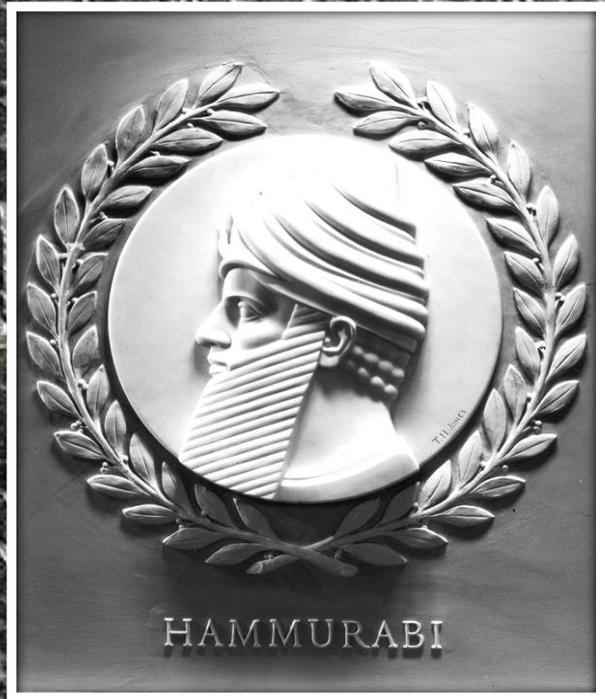
. . . that is to say, in accordance with the rules of apostolic discipline and the evangelical doctrine, we should believe that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit constitute a single Deity, endowed with equal majesty, and united in the Holy Trinity.”







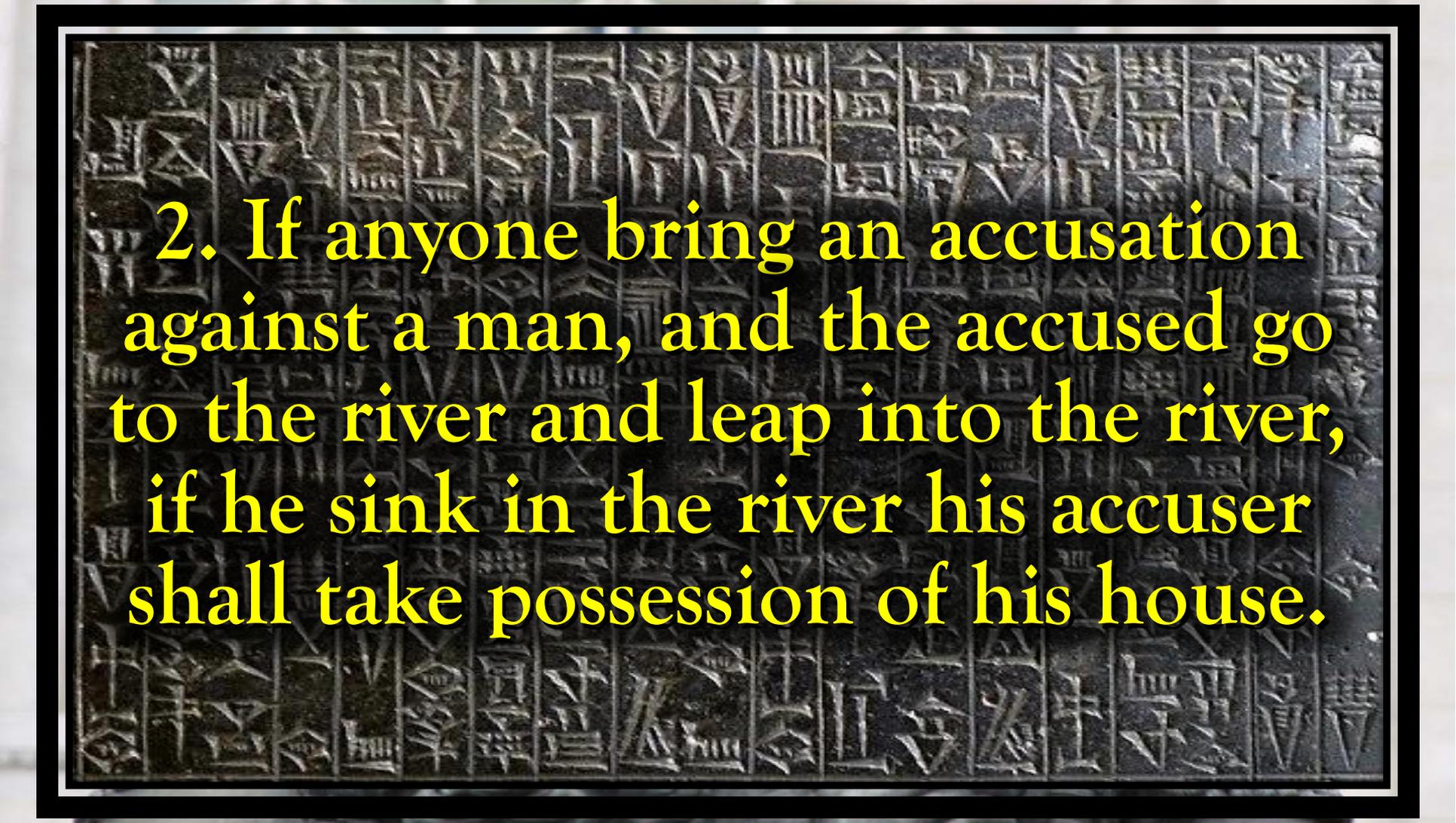
JUSTINIAN



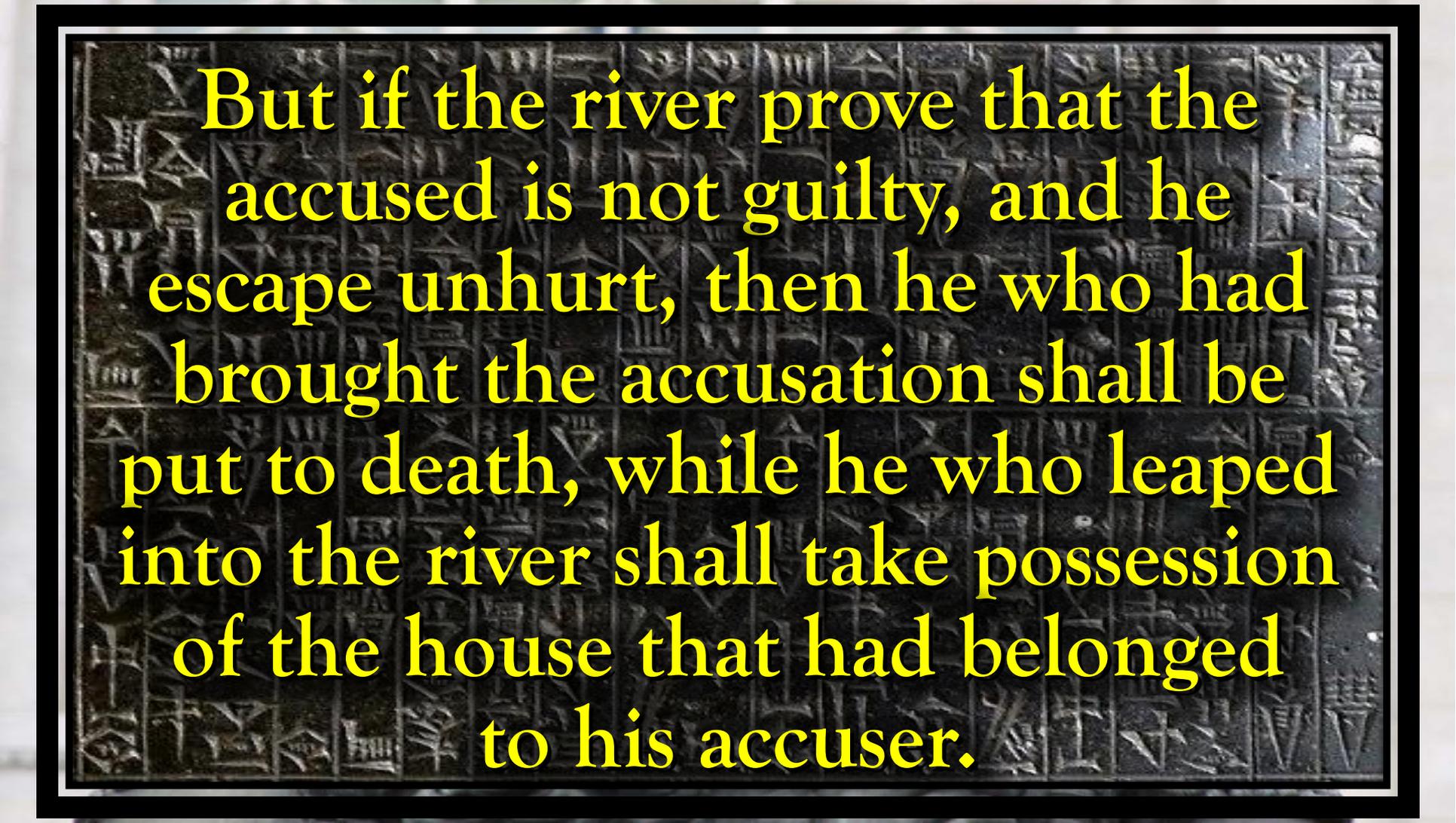
HAMMURABI

1901

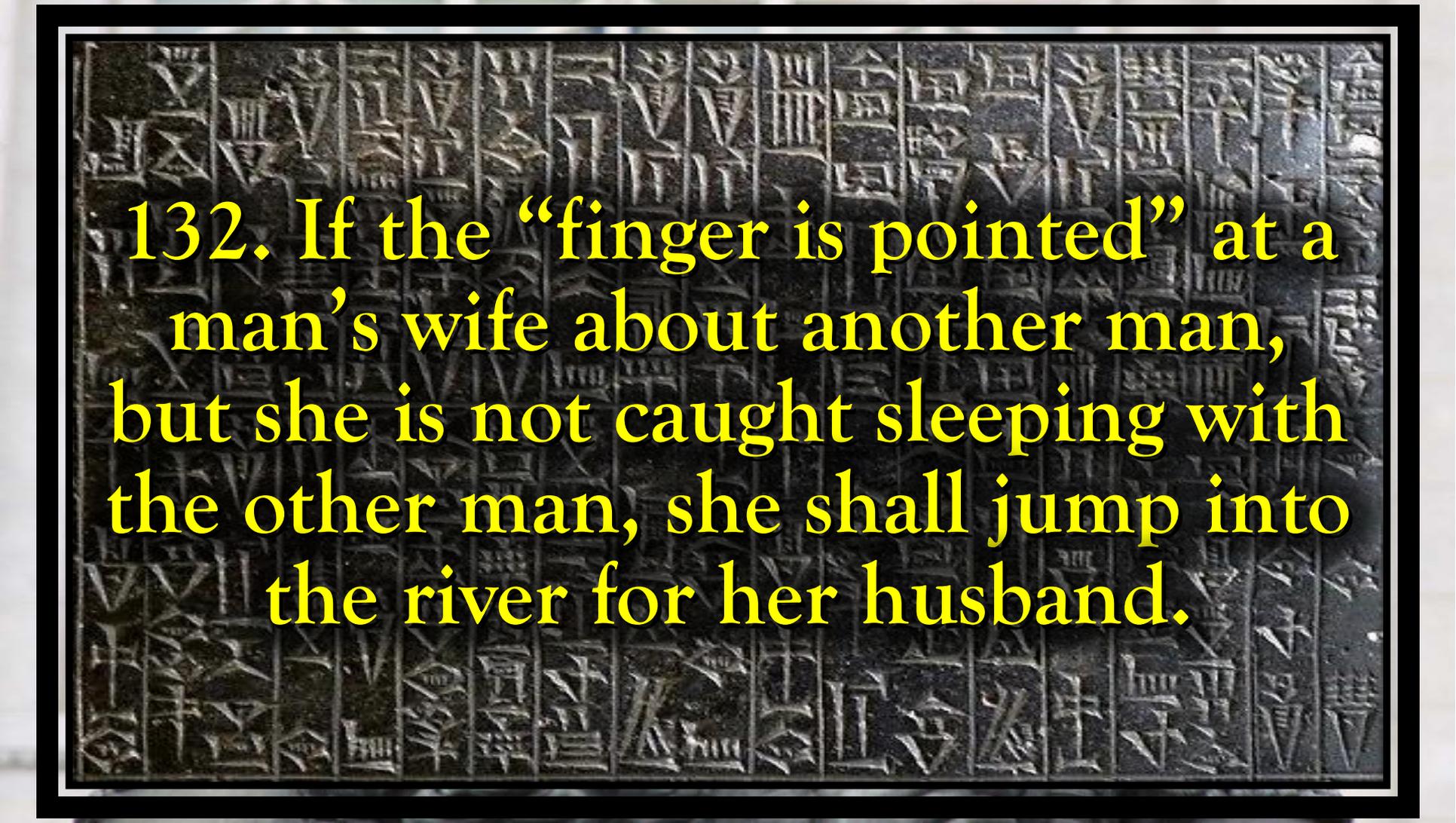
282



2. If anyone bring an accusation against a man, and the accused go to the river and leap into the river, if he sink in the river his accuser shall take possession of his house.



But if the river prove that the
accused is not guilty, and he
escape unhurt, then he who had
brought the accusation shall be
put to death, while he who leaped
into the river shall take possession
of the house that had belonged
to his accuser.



132. If the “finger is pointed” at a man’s wife about another man, but she is not caught sleeping with the other man, she shall jump into the river for her husband.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

I am the Lord thy God

Thou shalt have
no other gods before me

Thou shalt not
make unto thee
any graven image

Thou shalt not
take the name of the Lord thy
God in vain

Remember the Sabbath day
to keep it holy

Honor thy father
and thy mother

Thou shalt not
kill

Thou shalt not
commit adultery

Thou shalt not
steal

Thou shalt not
bear false witness

Thou shalt not
covet



Timeless Principles

Congress OF THE United States

begun and held at the City of New York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Convention of members of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misinterpretation of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficial side of its institution,

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution: *viz*™

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution:

The first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

The second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

The fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

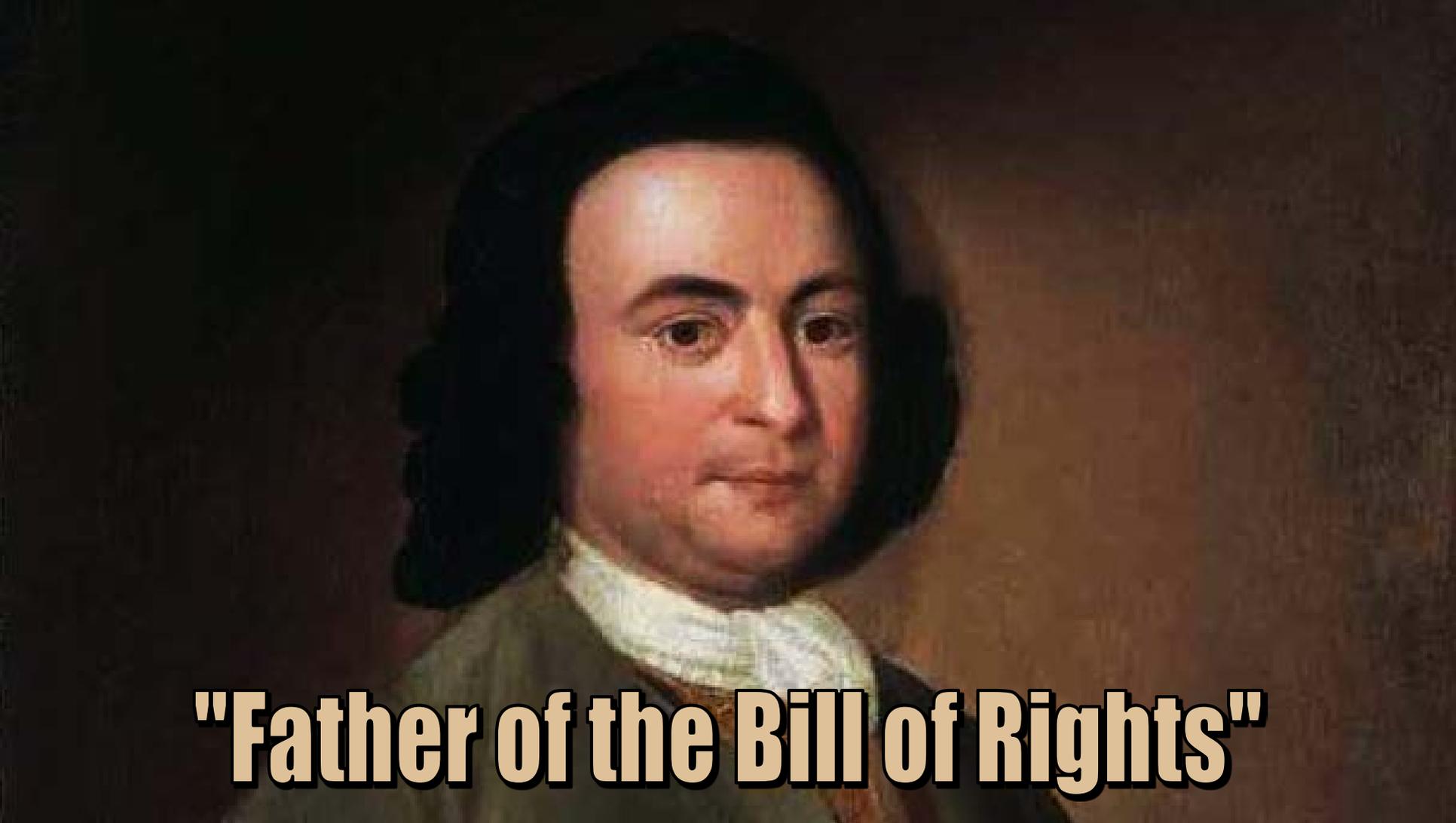
The fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

The sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

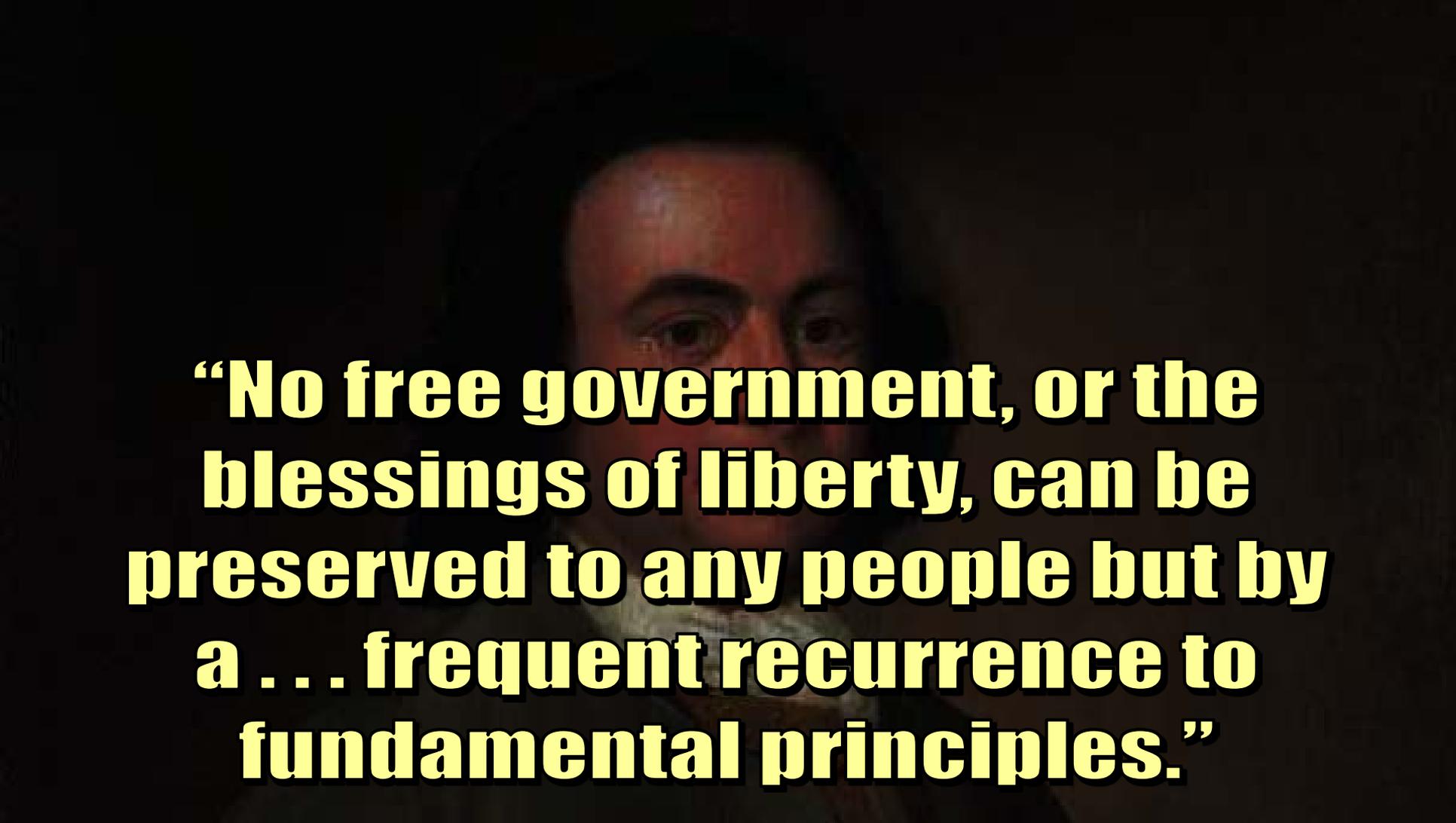
The seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in the States where such action may have been taken in conformity with the previous Articles of this Constitution, and in any State where State Proceedings may have taken place with respect to such Crimes, prior to the Adoption of this Constitution, and in any State where the State Proceedings may have taken place with respect to such Crimes, prior to the Adoption of this Constitution, and in any State where the State Proceedings may have taken place with respect to such Crimes, prior to the Adoption of this Constitution.



on

A portrait of James Oglethorpe, a colonial leader, wearing a dark wig and a white cravat. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

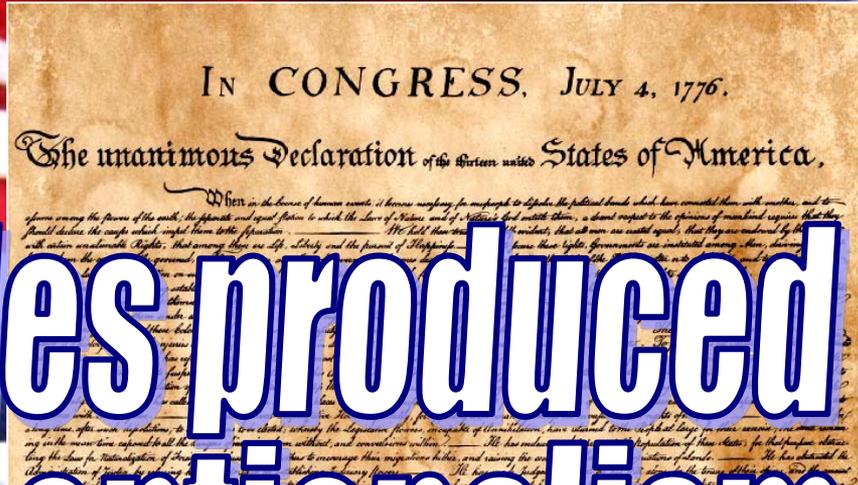
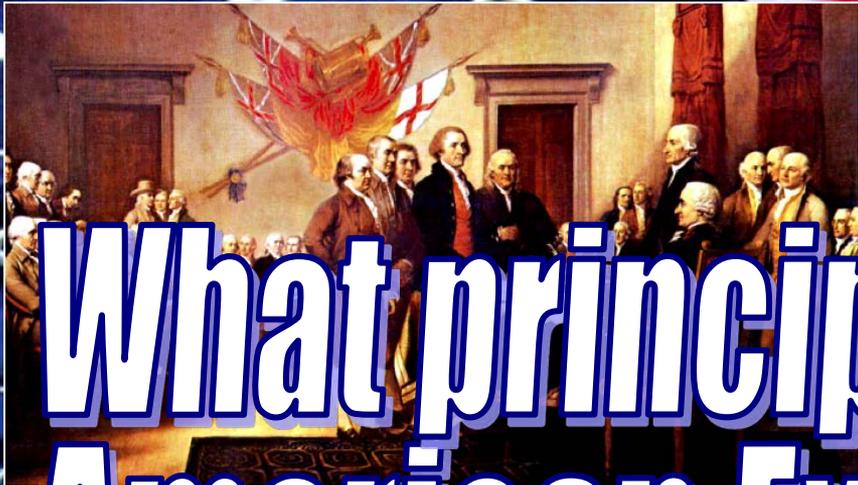
"Father of the Bill of Rights"



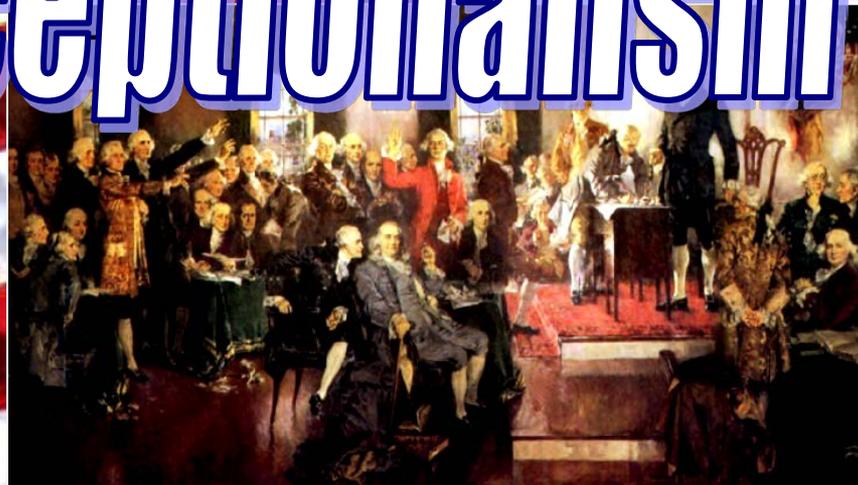
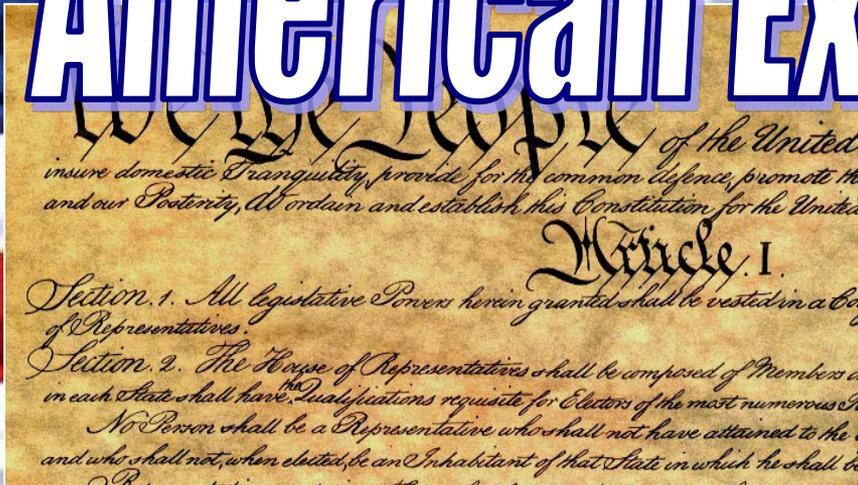
“No free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a . . . frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”



**a . . . frequent recurrence to
fundamental principles**



What principles produced American Exceptionalism



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

1. The acknowledgment that there is a Divine Creator

“...all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator...”

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

1. The acknowledgment that there is a Divine Creator

The first step in limiting government:
Acknowledging that there is a Power
higher than the government.

A portrait of George Washington, an elderly man with white, powdered hair, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The background is dark and indistinct.

George Washington

By THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favour:

And whereas both Houses of Congress, by their joint Committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a Day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the many and signal favours of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

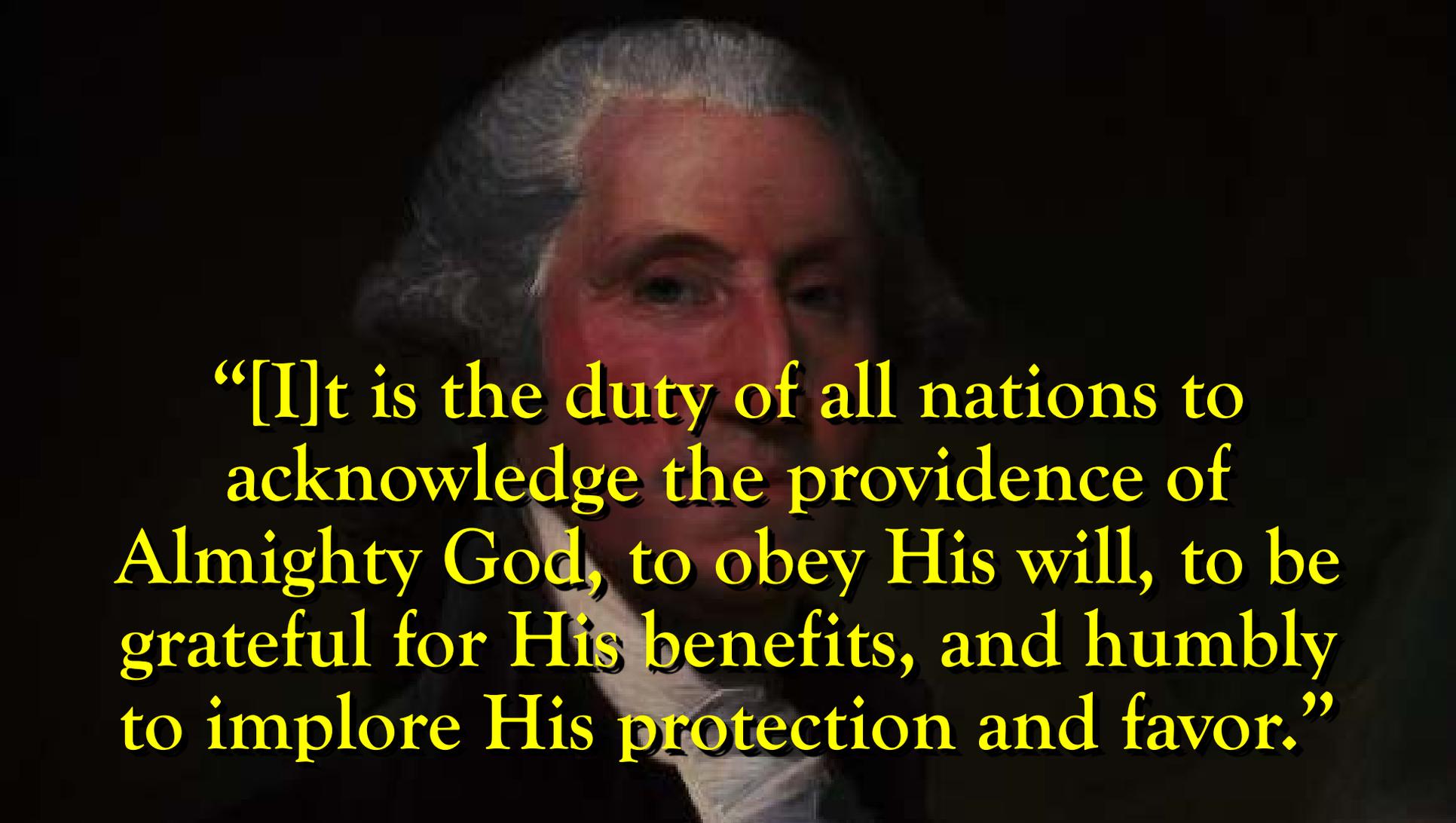
Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;—for

we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge,—and, in general, for all the great and various favours which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

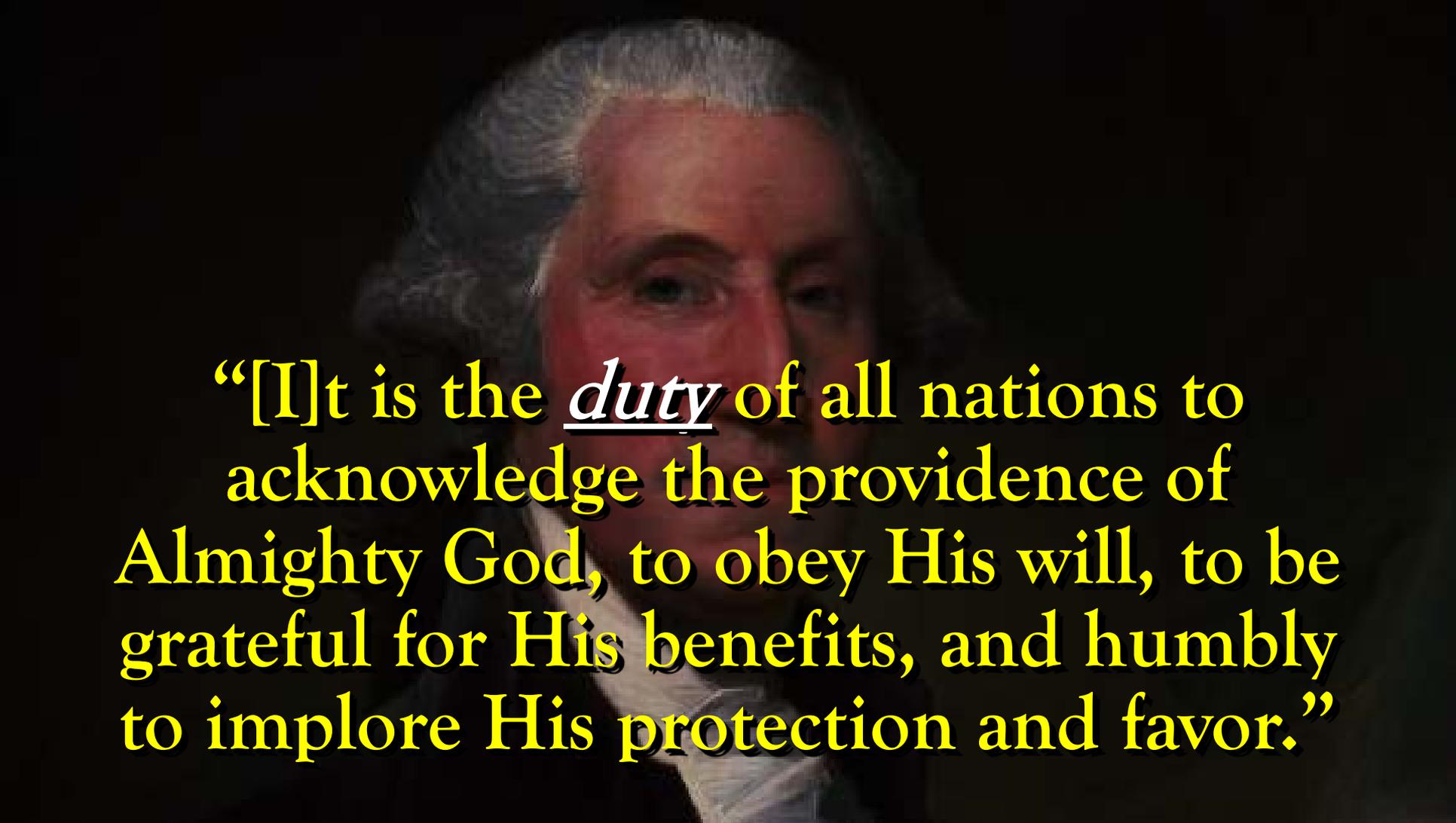
AND ALSO, That we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually;—to render our national government a blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord;—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science, among them and us;—and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

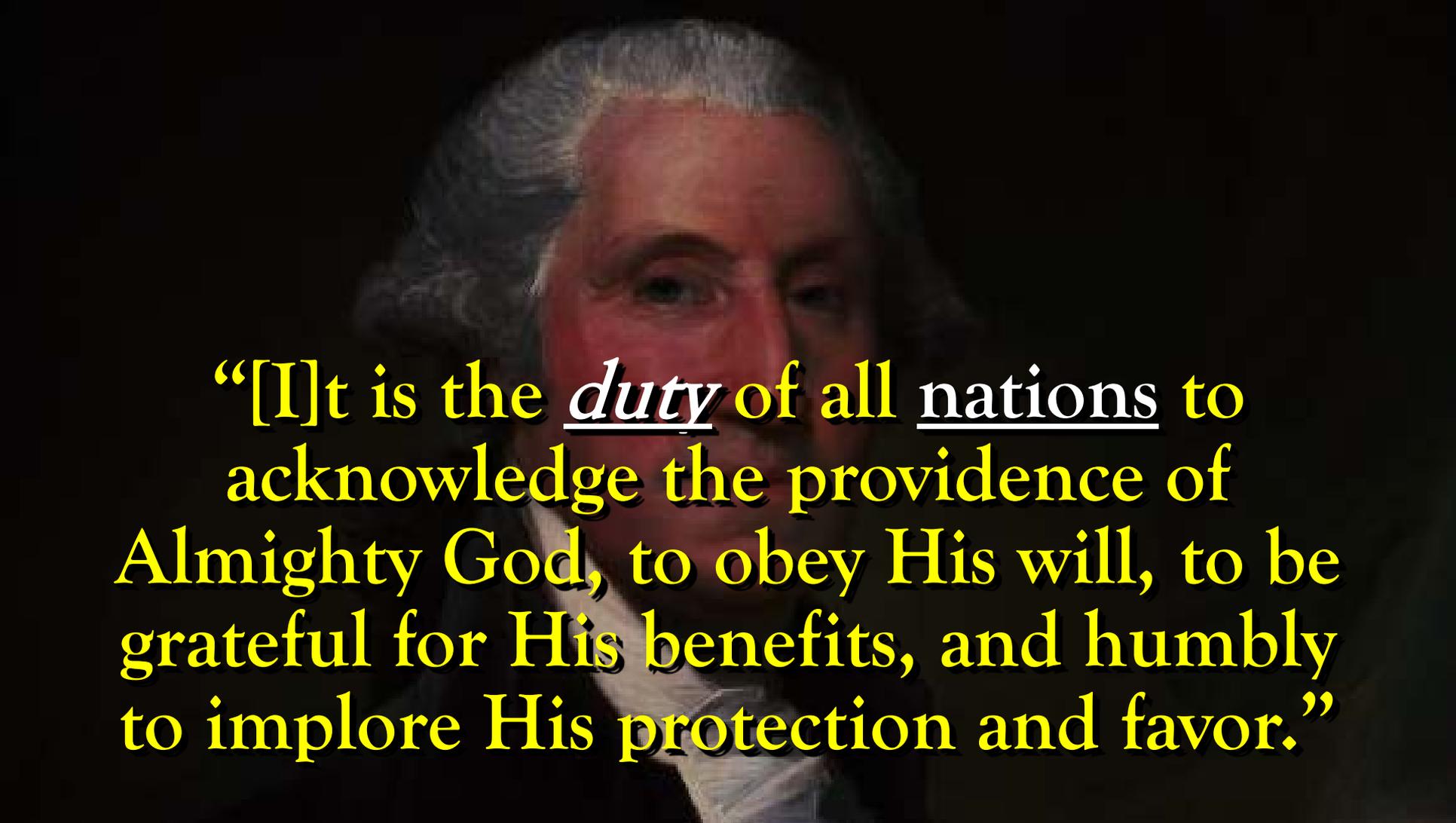
G. WASHINGTON.

A portrait of John Locke, an 18th-century philosopher, is visible in the background. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a white cravat and a dark coat. His hair is white and styled in a wig. The background is dark, making the portrait stand out.

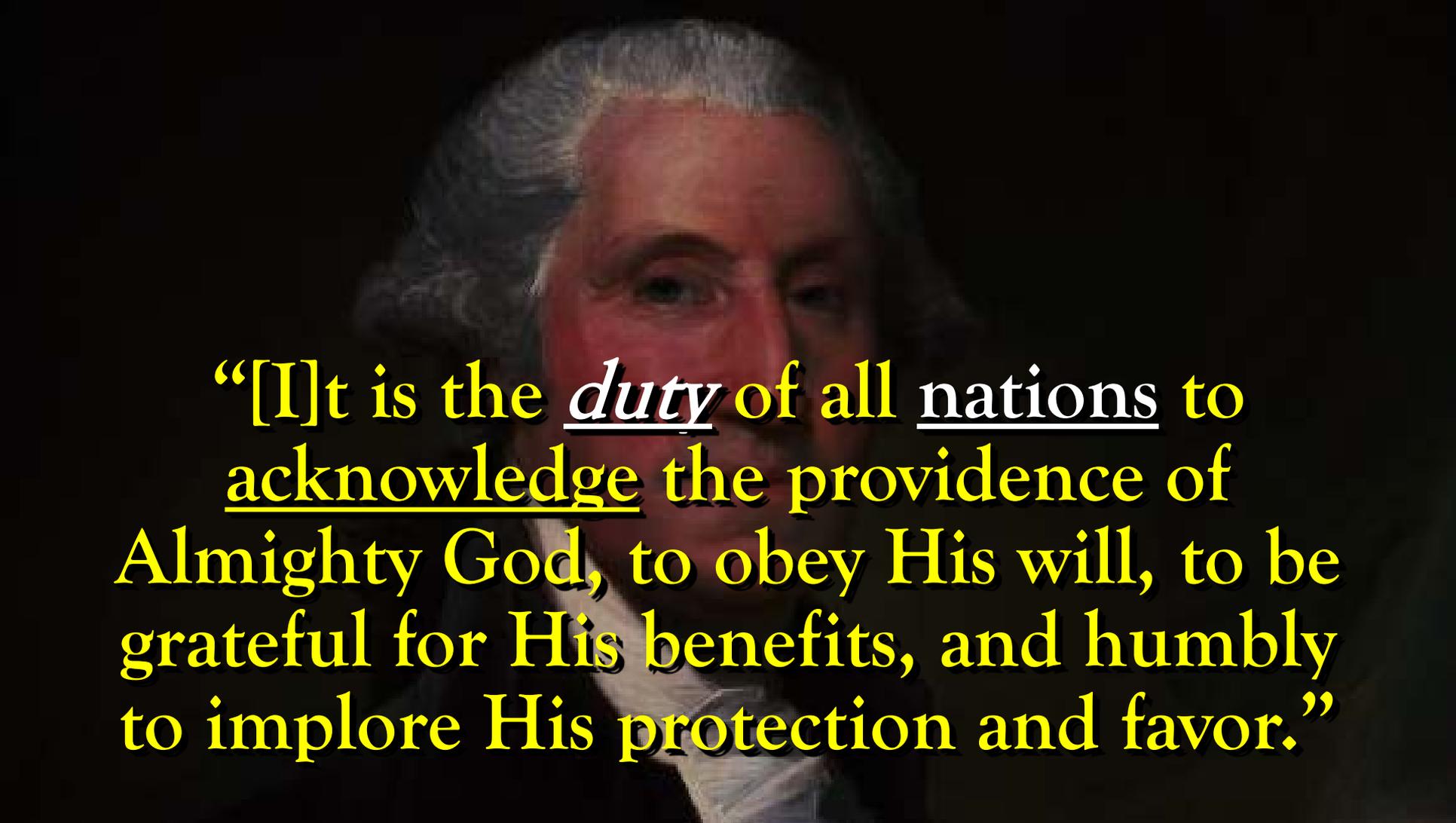
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A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is shown in the background. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a white cravat and a dark coat. His hair is white and curly. The background is dark, making the portrait stand out.

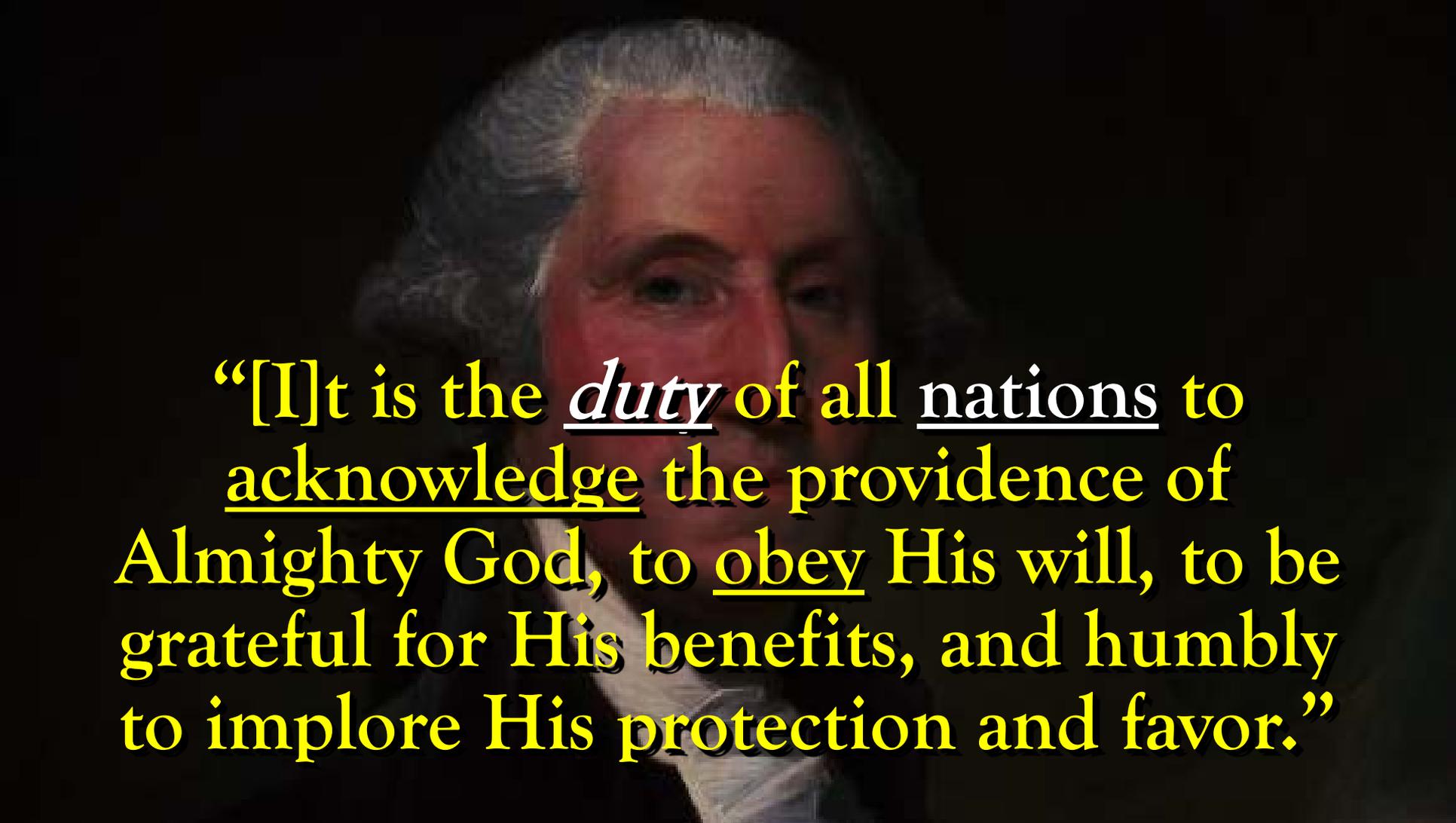
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A portrait of John Locke, an 18th-century philosopher, with his characteristic white powdered wig. The image is dark and serves as a background for the text.

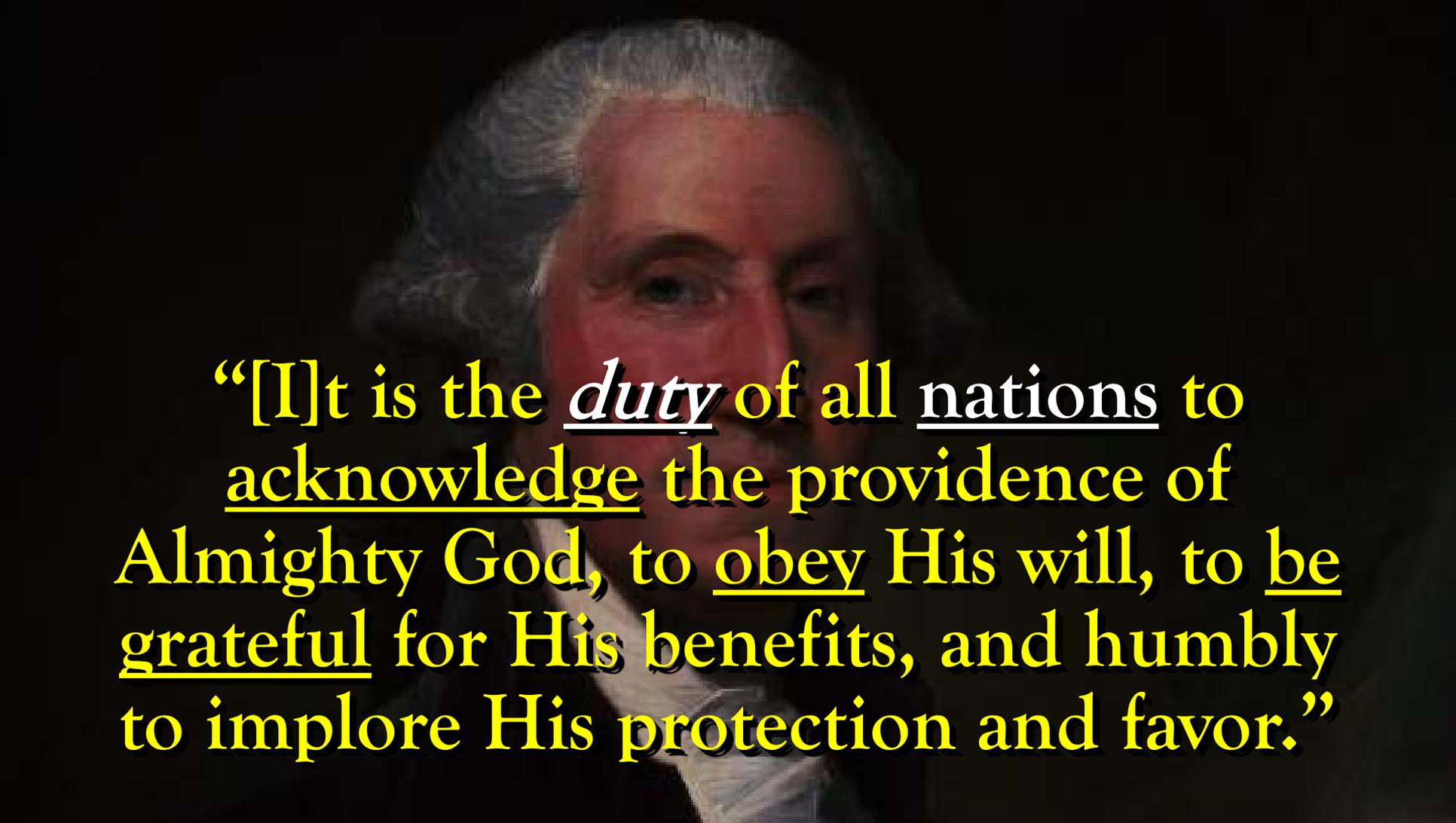
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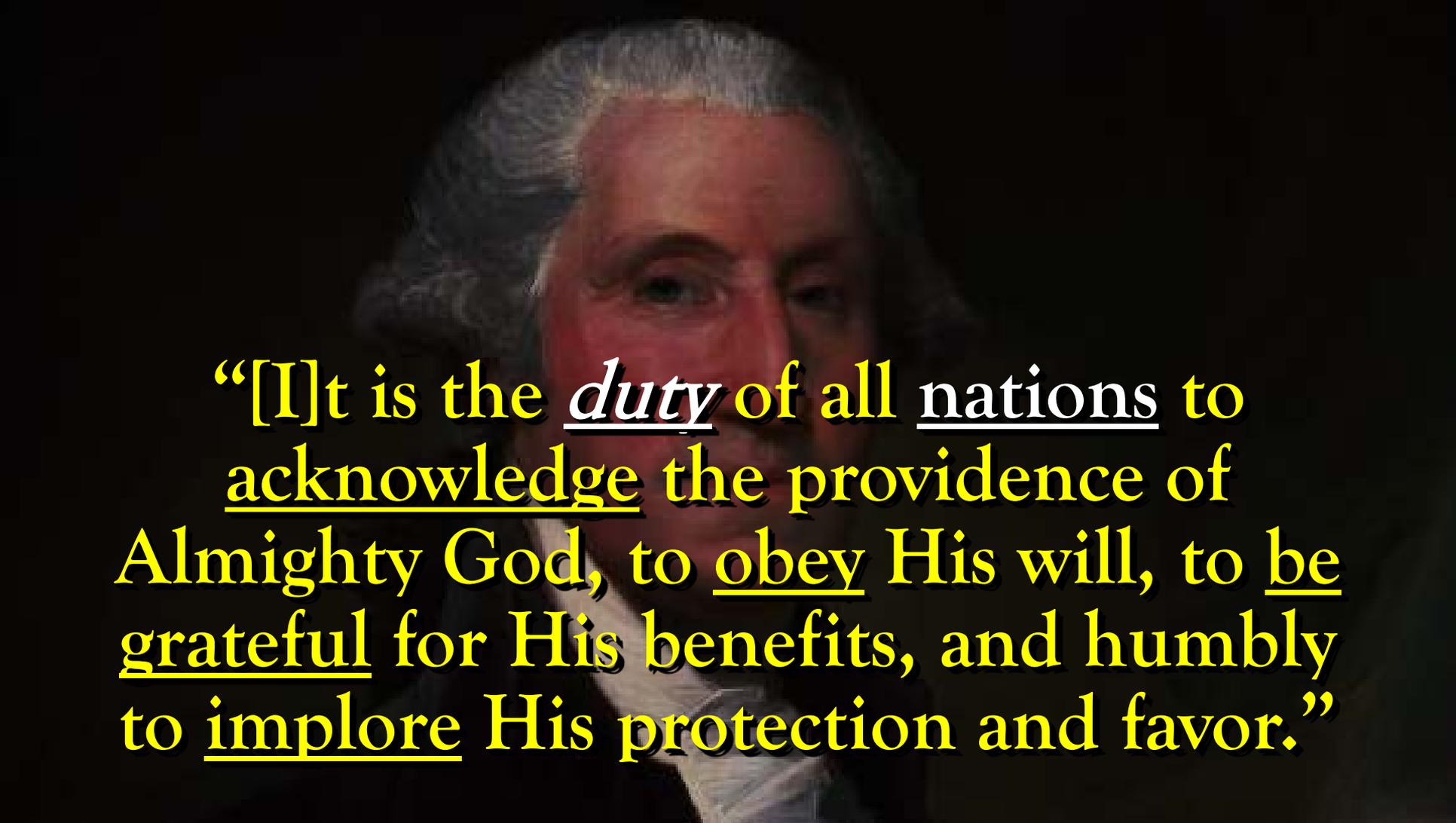
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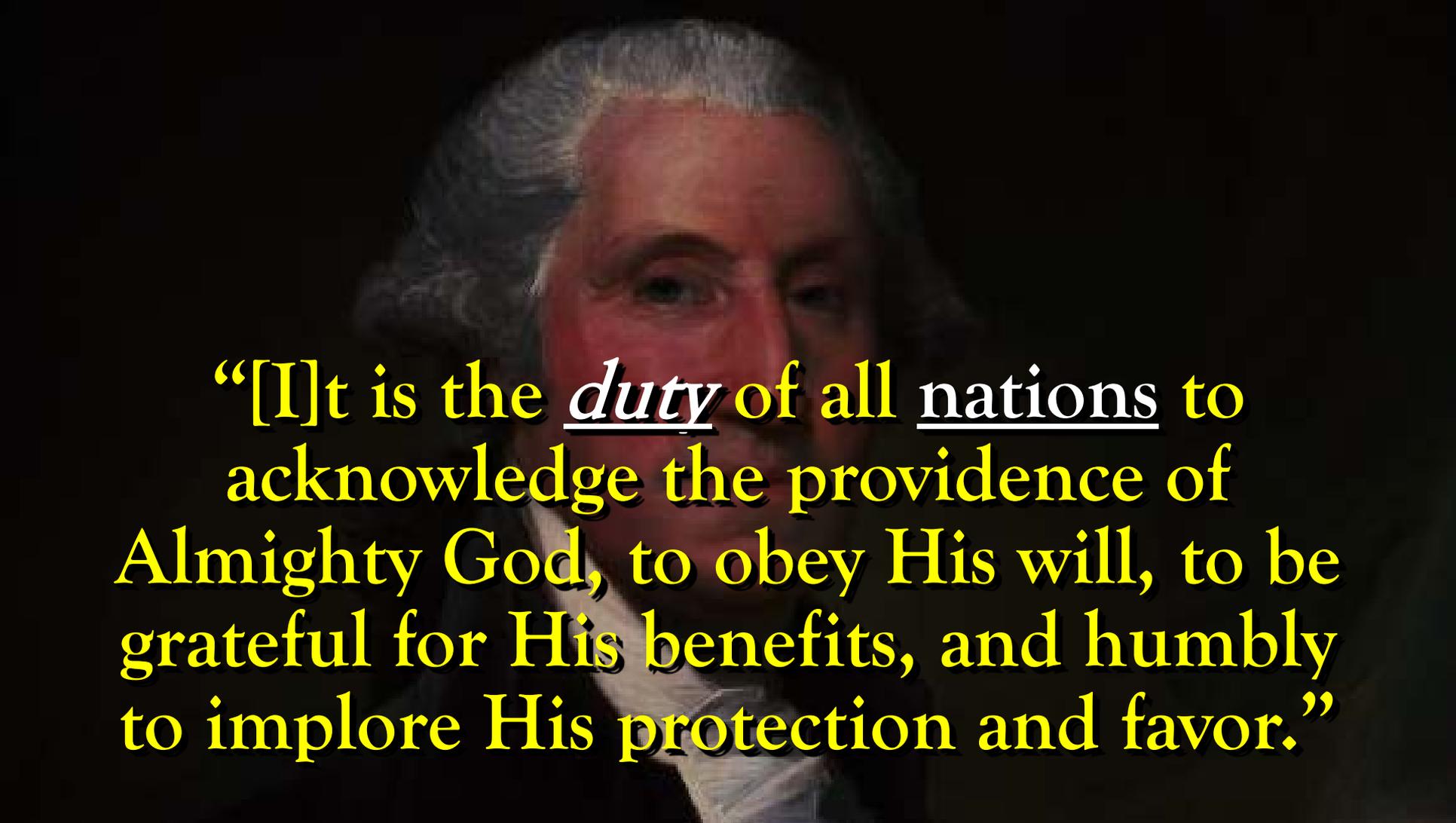
“[I]t is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor.”

A portrait of John Locke, an 17th-century English philosopher, is shown in the background. He has long, wavy, grey hair and is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. The portrait is slightly faded and serves as a backdrop for the text.

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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

1. The acknowledgment that there is a Divine Creator

“...all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator...”

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

2. Inalienable Rights come from God

“...they are endowed
by their Creator with certain
unalienable rights...”

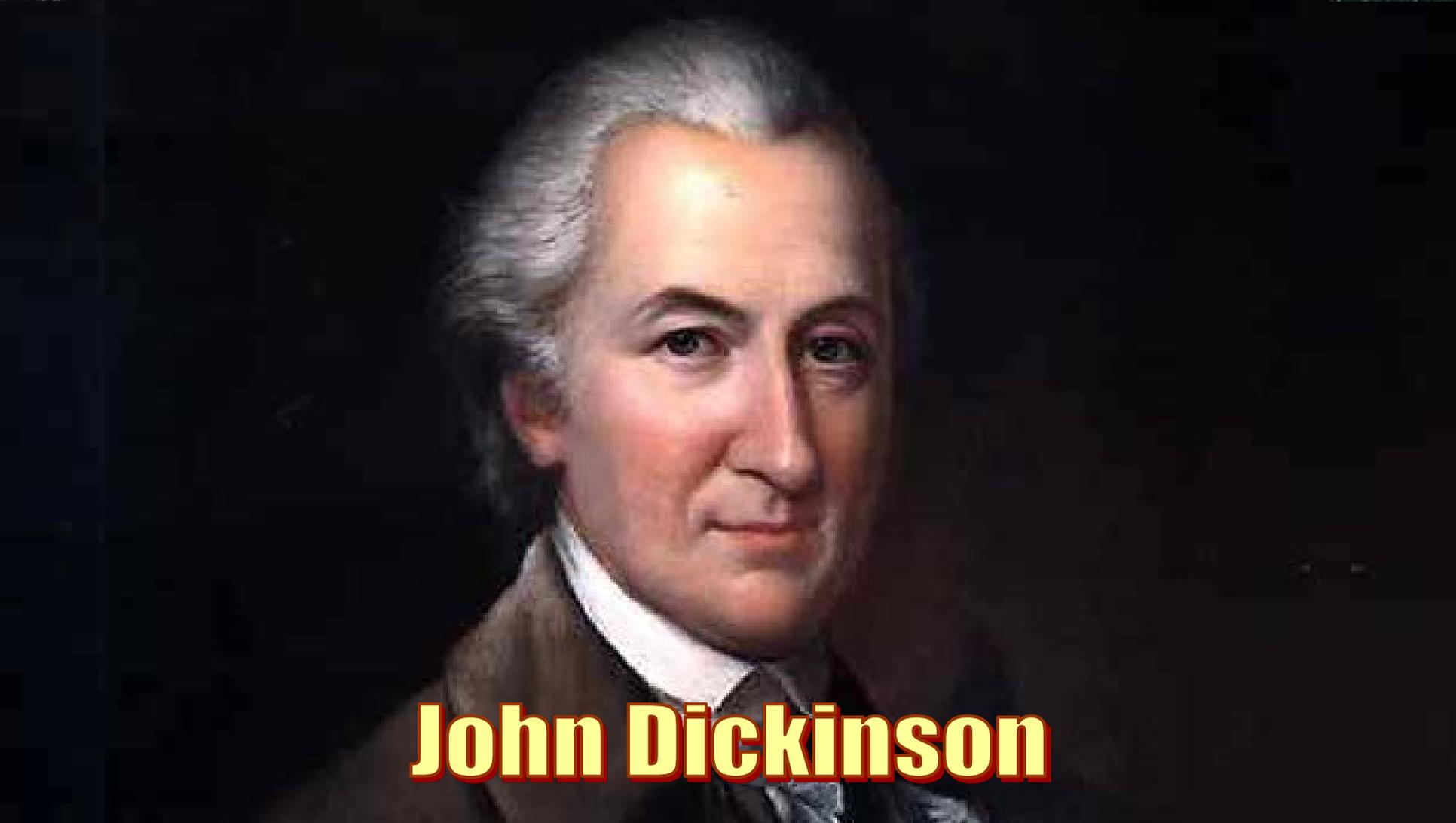
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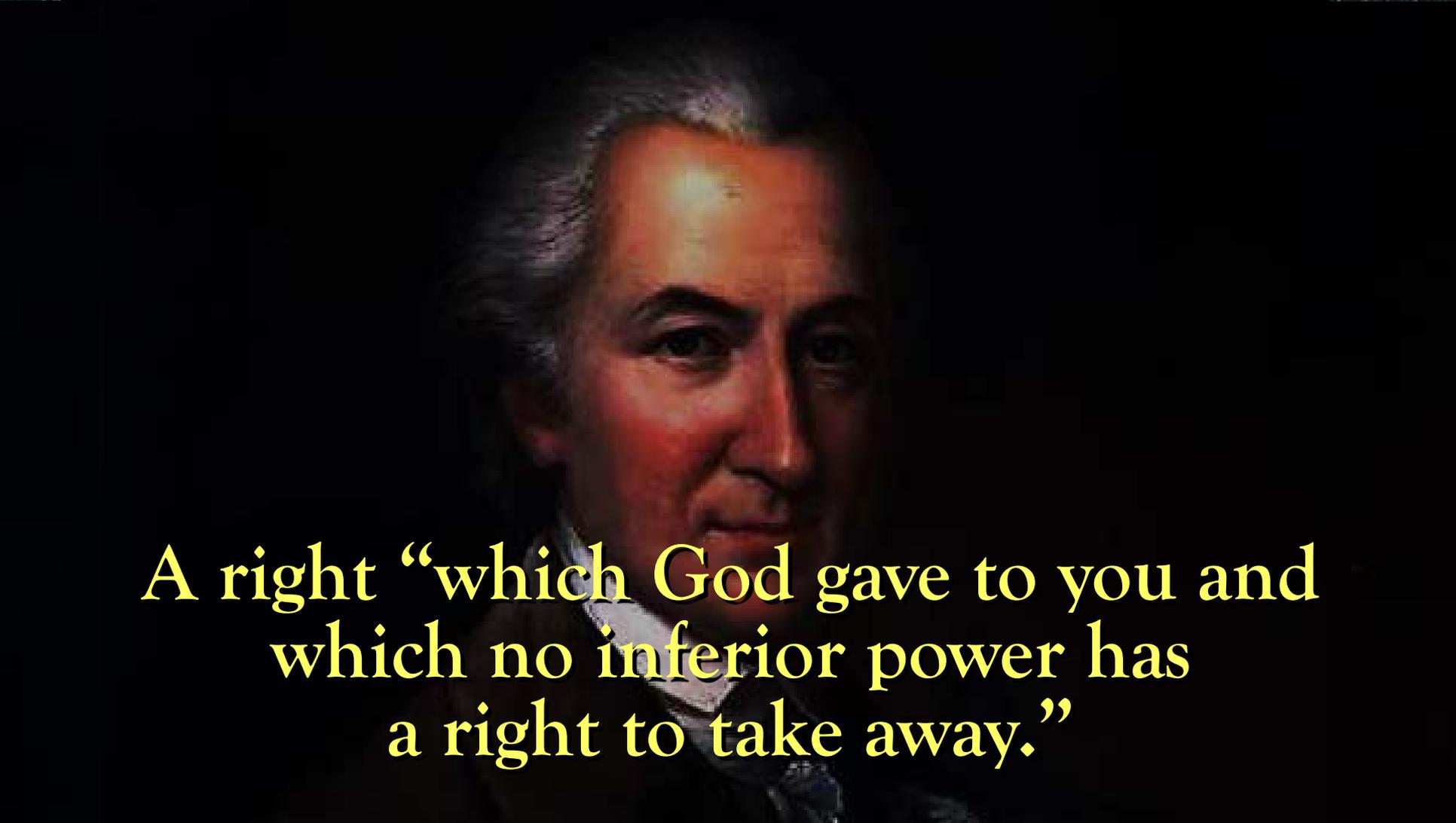
2. Inalienable Rights come from God

The second step in limiting government:
Acknowledging that there are
distinct jurisdictions.

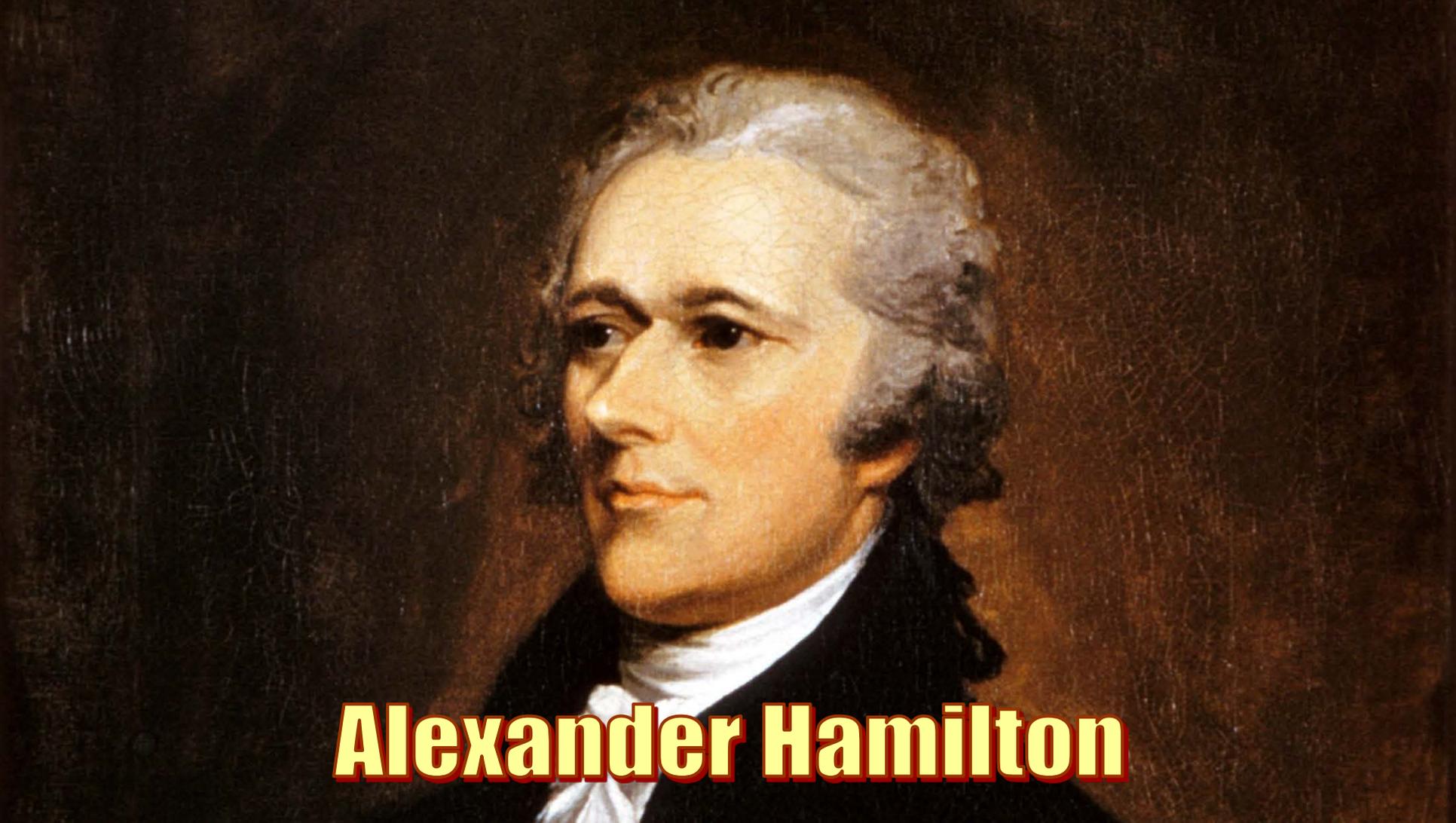
***What is an
inalienable right?***

A portrait of John Dickinson, an American statesman and one of the Founding Fathers. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark brown coat over a white cravat and a dark waistcoat. His hair is powdered and styled in a typical 18th-century fashion. The background is dark and indistinct.

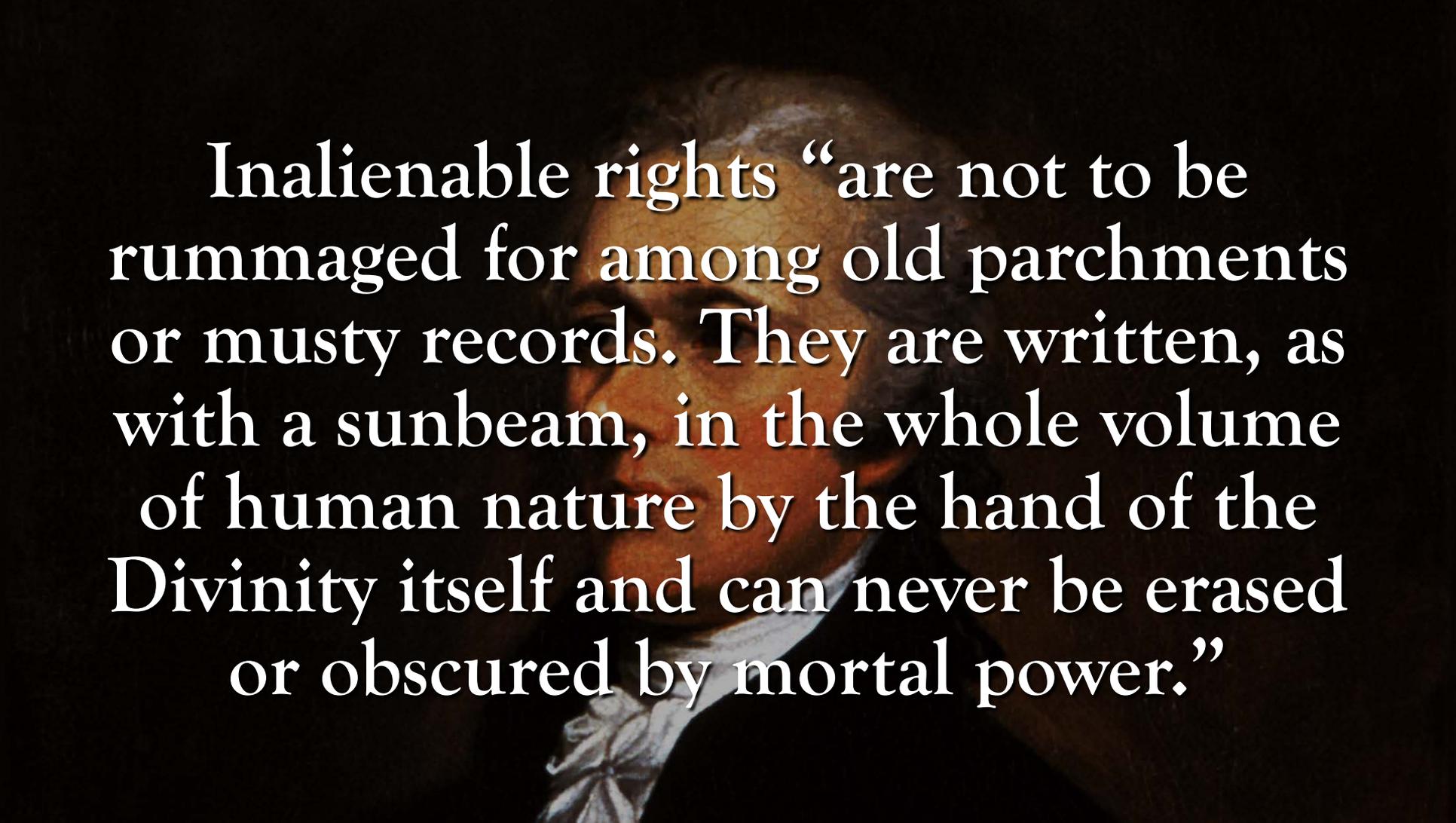
John Dickinson

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, is shown in the background. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights on his face and hair, set against a dark background.

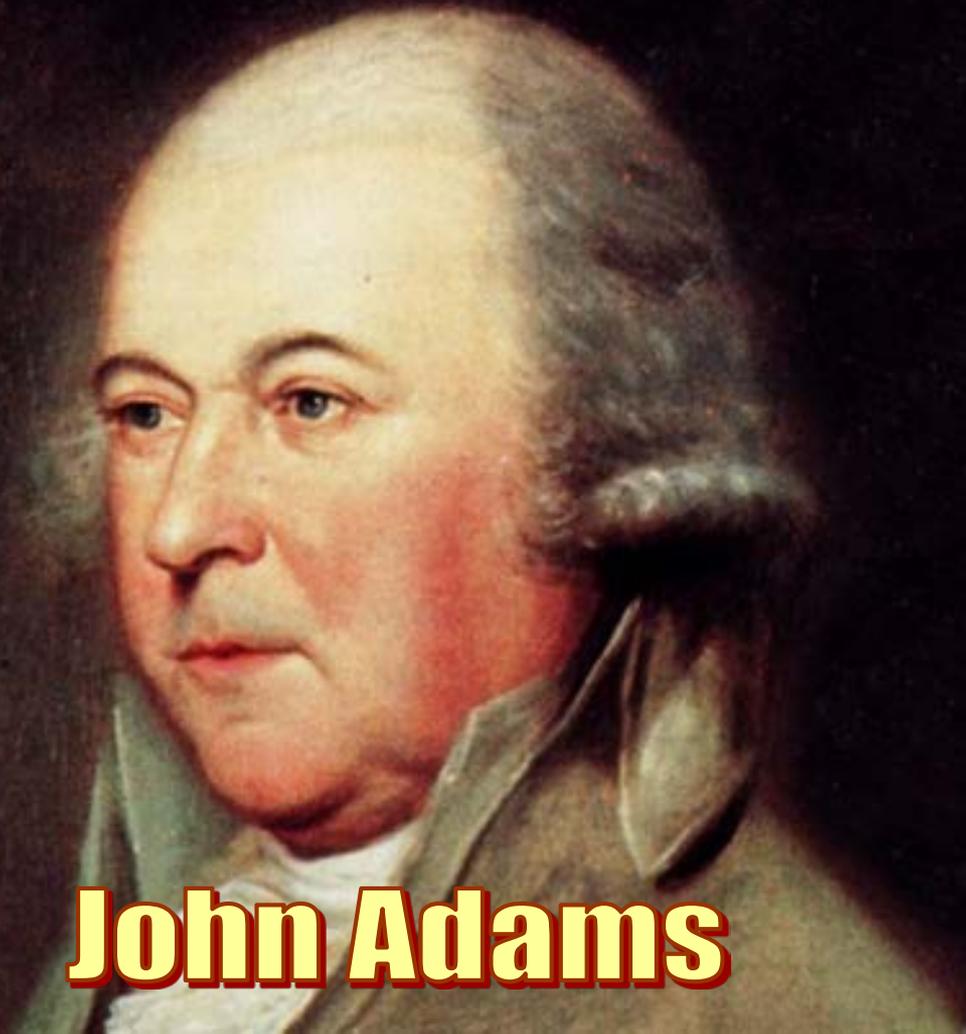
A right “which God gave to you and
which no inferior power has
a right to take away.”



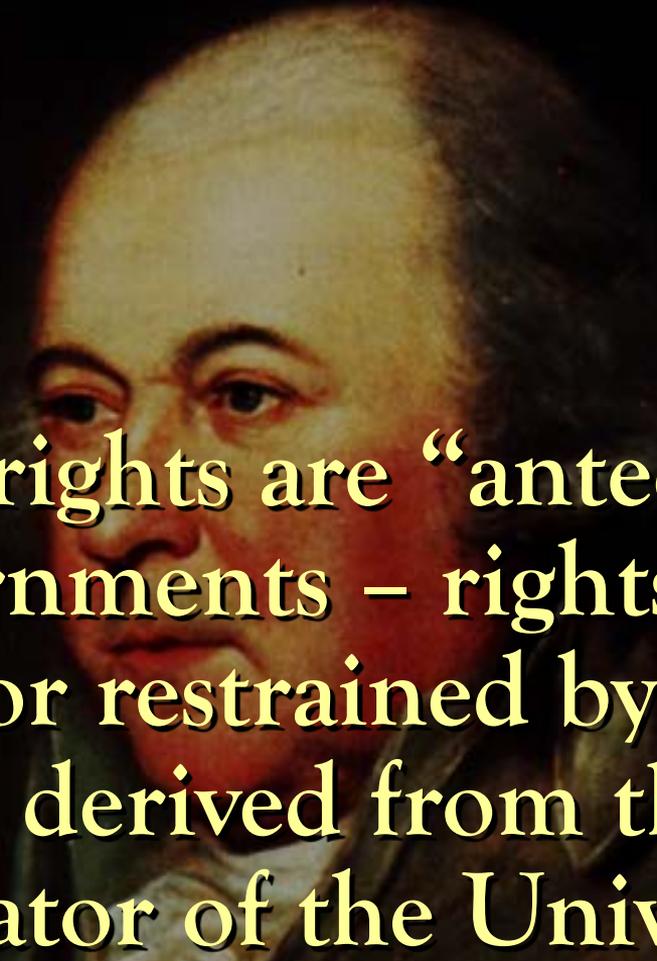
Alexander Hamilton

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is visible in the background. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, serif font.

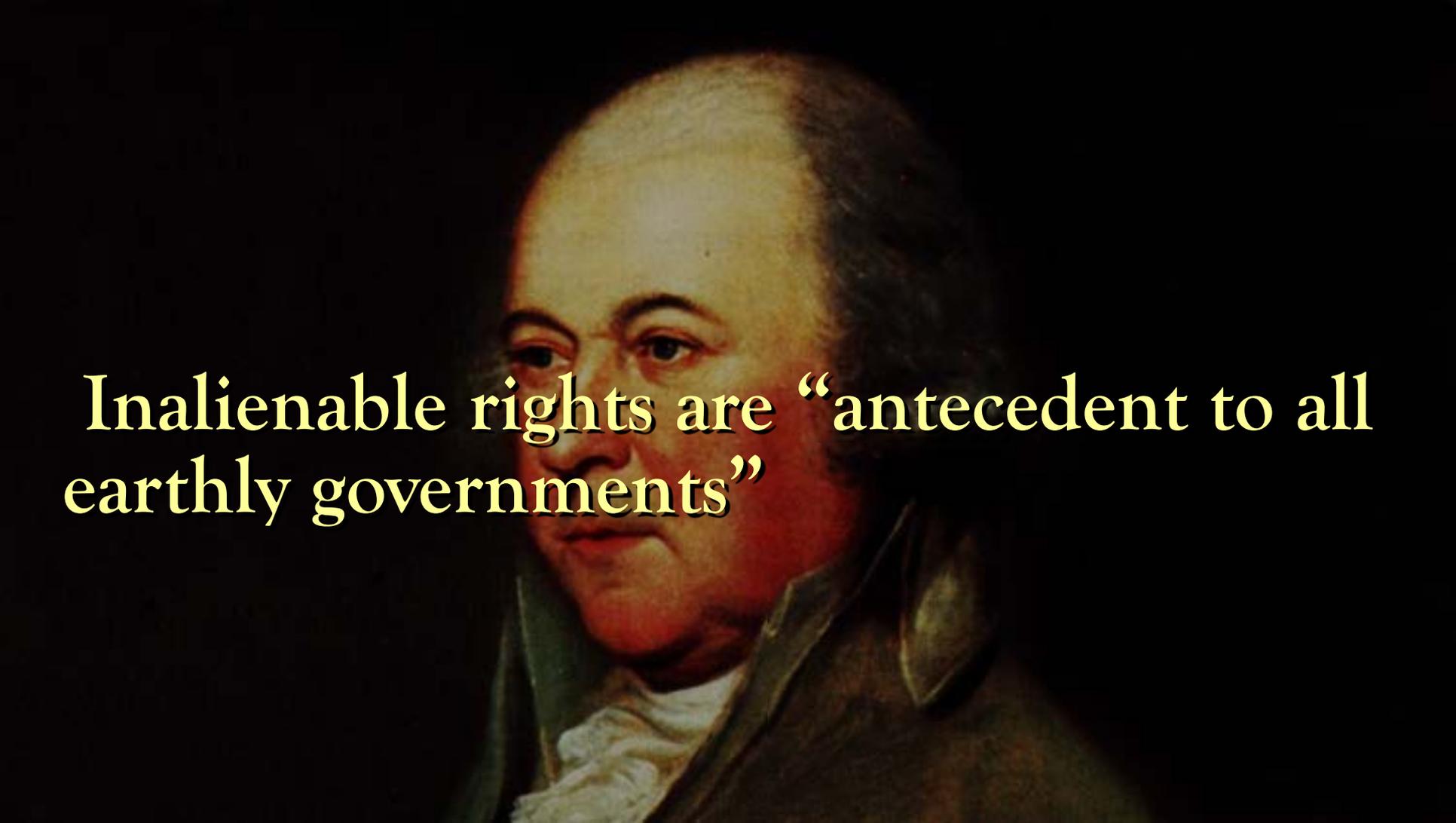
Inalienable rights “are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature by the hand of the Divinity itself and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power.”



John Adams

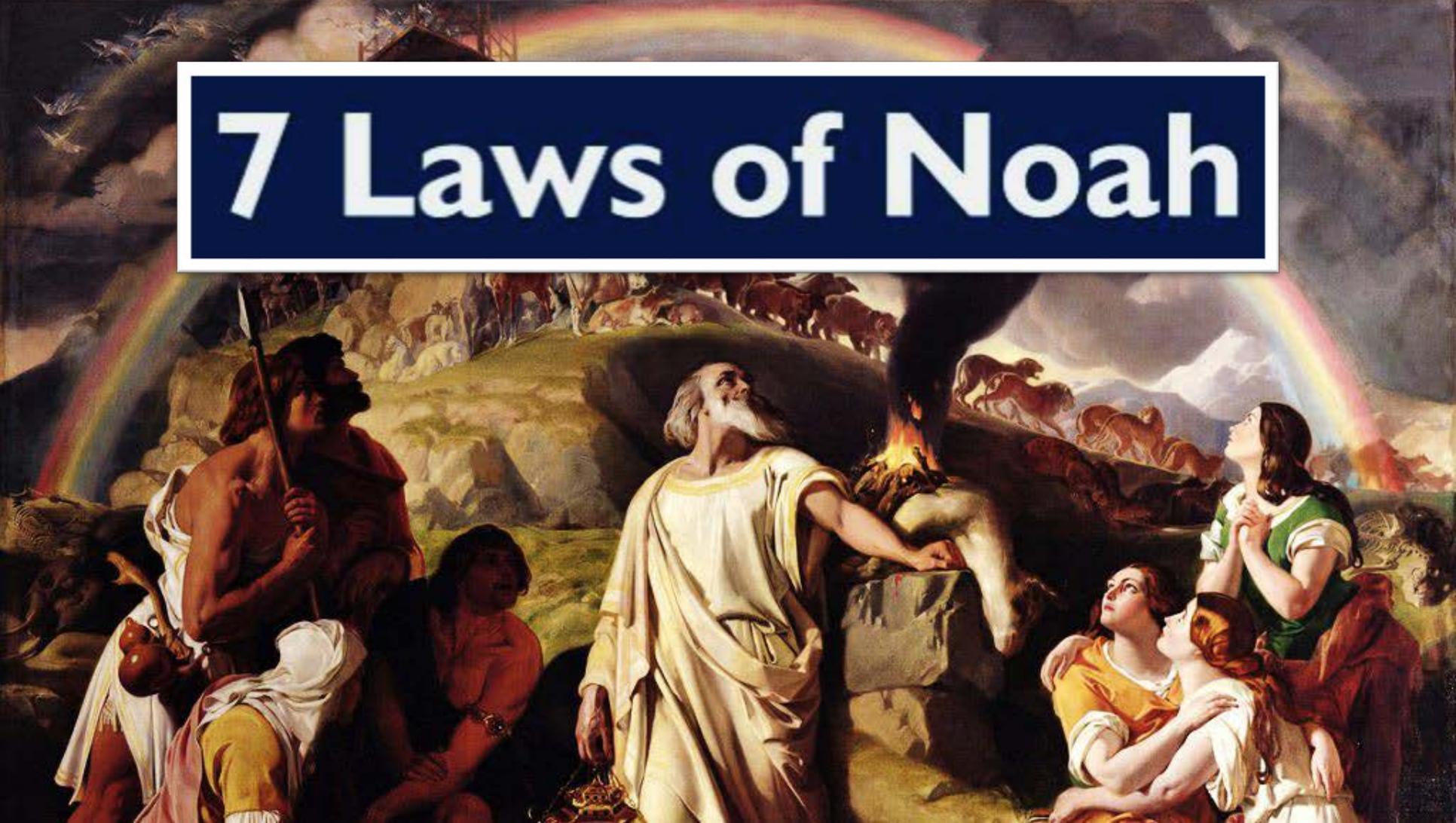
A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, is visible in the background. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The portrait is slightly faded and serves as a backdrop for the text.

Inalienable rights are “antecedent to all earthly governments – rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws – rights derived from the great Legislator of the Universe.”

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, is shown in the background. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The portrait is set against a dark, almost black background. Overlaid on the left side of the portrait is a quote in a yellow, serif font.

Inalienable rights are “antecedent to all earthly governments”

7 Laws of Noah



***What are our
inalienable rights?***



Samuel Adams

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is centered in the upper half of the image. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a white cravat and a dark coat. The background is dark and textured. The lighting is soft, highlighting his face and hair.

**“First, a right to life; secondly,
to liberty; thirdly, to property.”**

Congress OF THE United States

begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Conventions of several of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both concurring that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution: *Verge*

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution:

the first.... After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

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the fourth.... A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

the fifth.... No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

the sixth.... The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

the seventh.... No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless by a grand Jury indictment, or the return of a Bill of Attainder or Ex post facto Law.

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The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

2. Inalienable Rights come from God

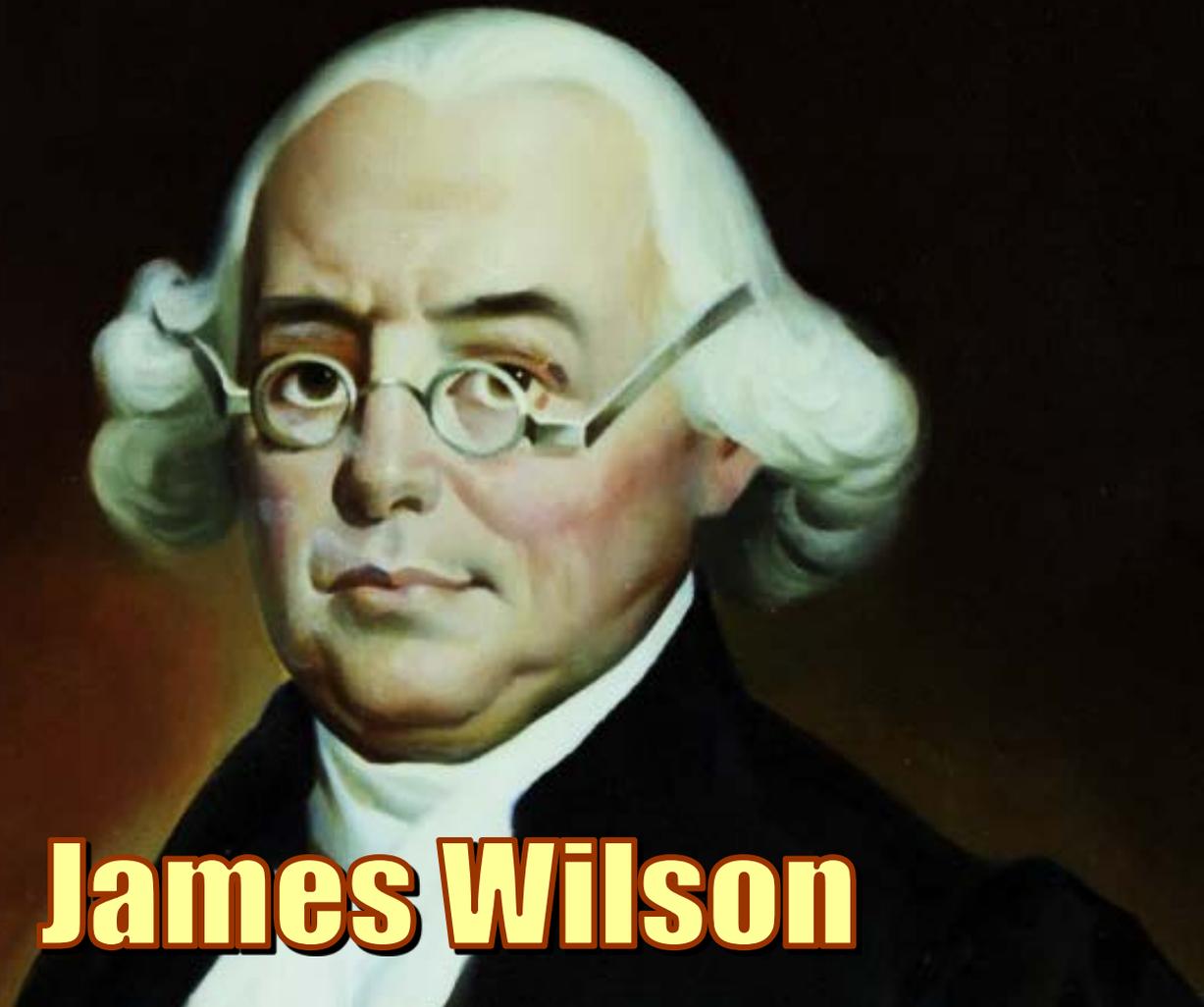
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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

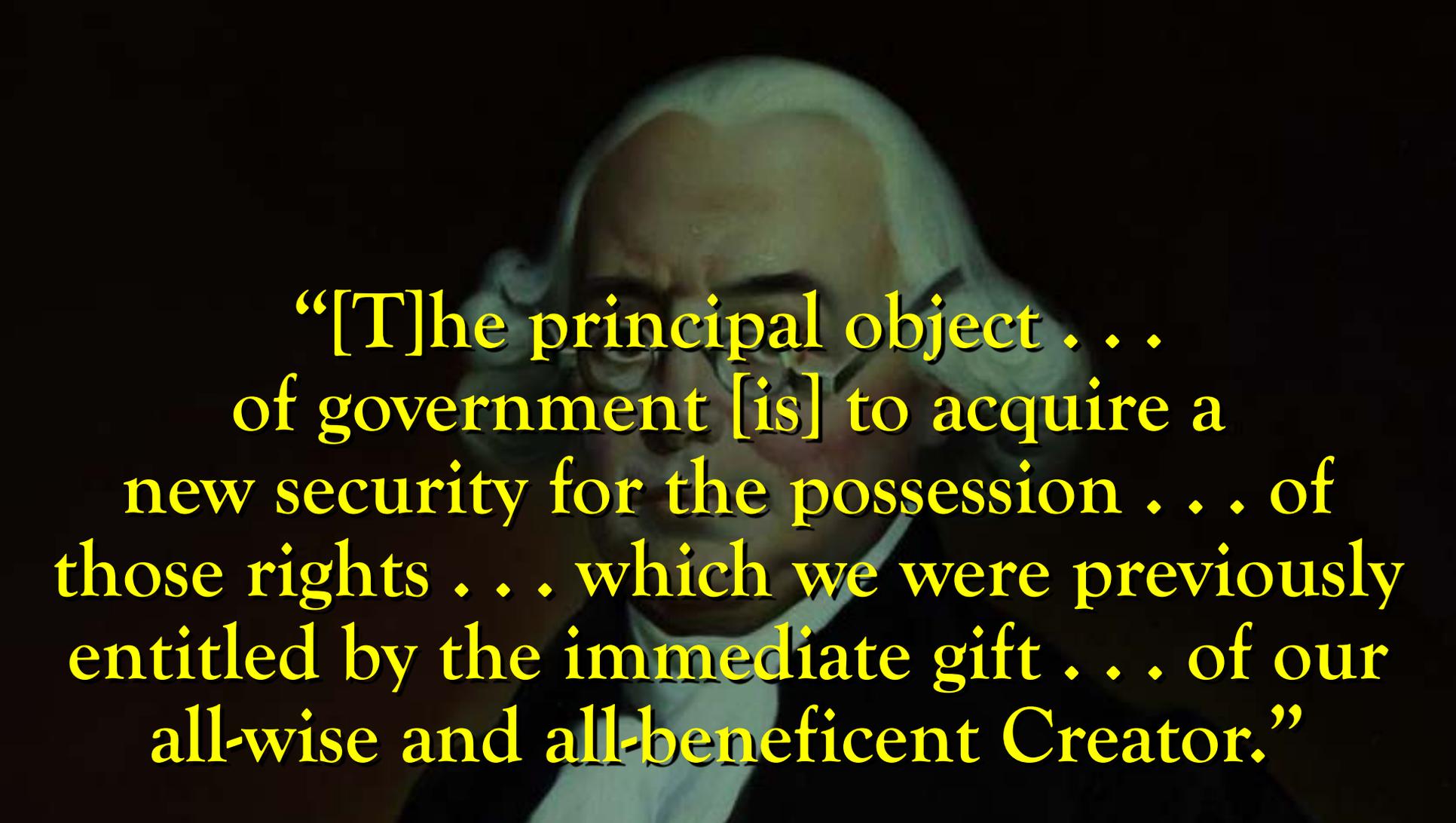
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

3. Government exists to protect inalienable rights

“...that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men...”



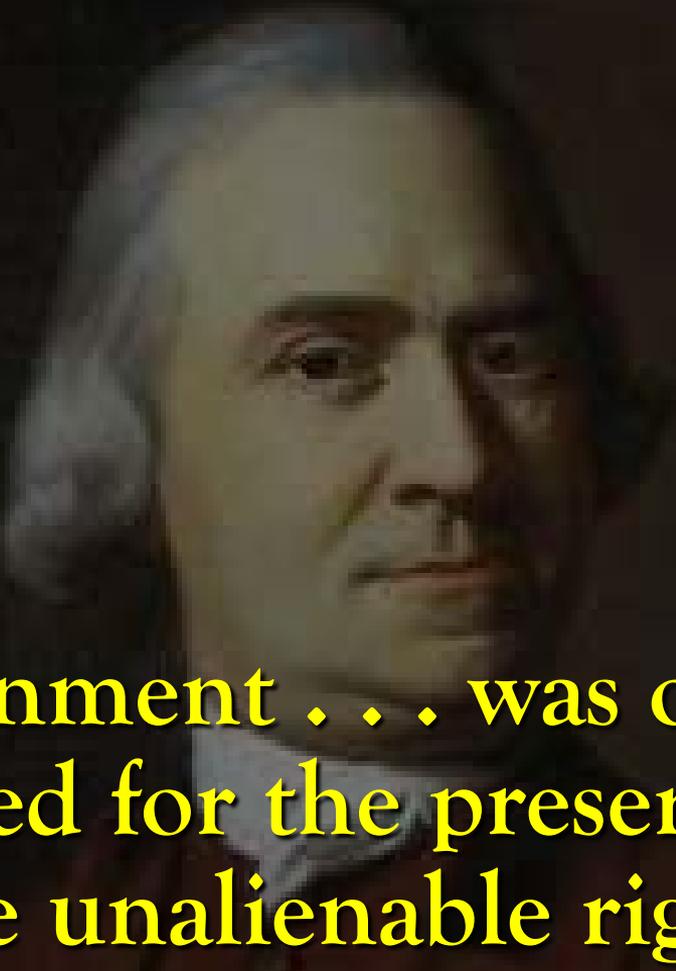
James Wilson

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is shown in the background. He is wearing a white wig and a dark coat. The text is overlaid on the image in a yellow, serif font.

“[T]he principal object . . .
of government [is] to acquire a
new security for the possession . . . of
those rights . . . which we were previously
entitled by the immediate gift . . . of our
all-wise and all-beneficent Creator.”



Samuel Adams

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, an American Founding Father, is centered in the background. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The portrait is slightly faded and set against a dark, textured background.

“[G]overnment . . . was originally designed for the preservation of the unalienable rights.”

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

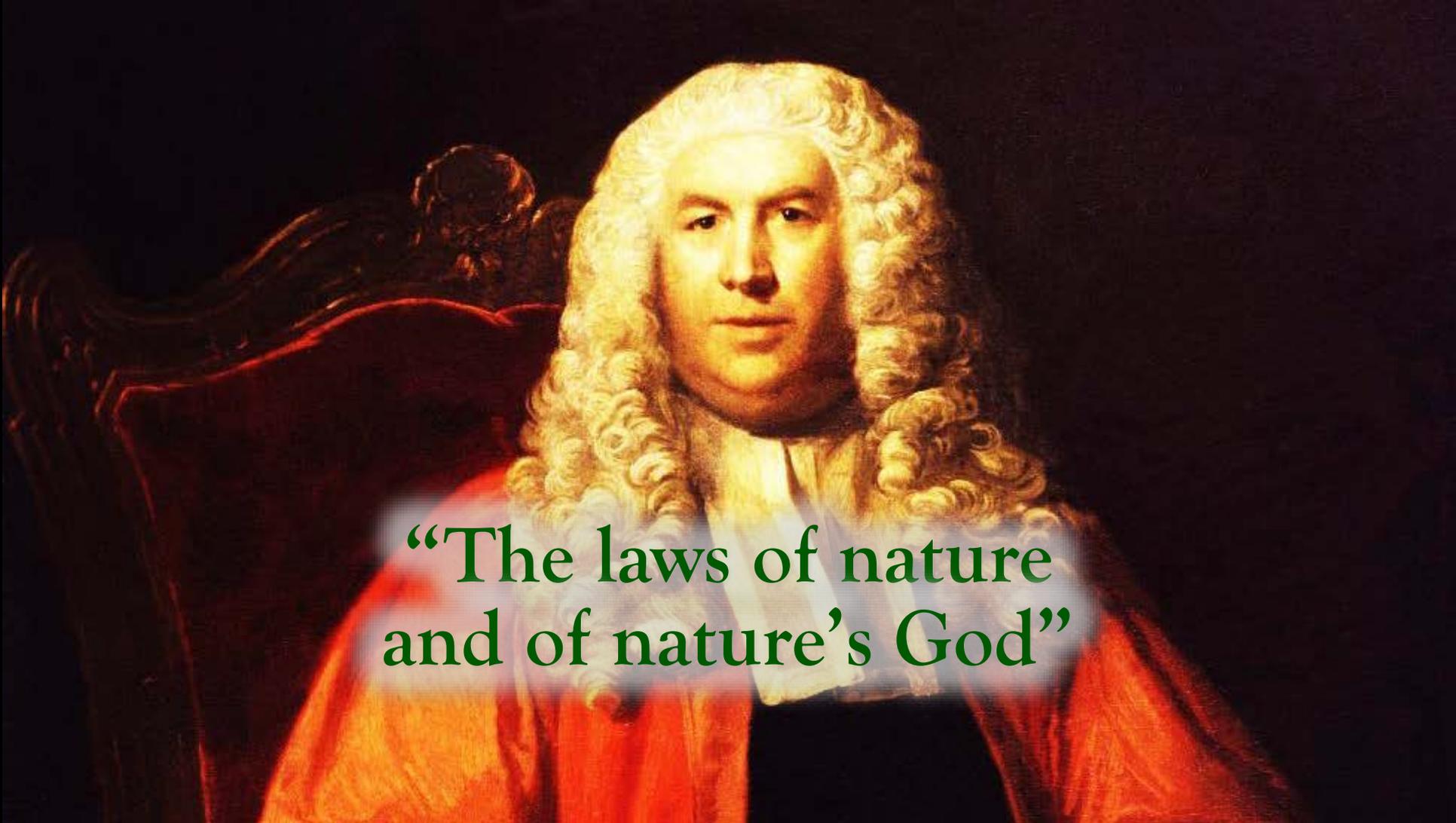
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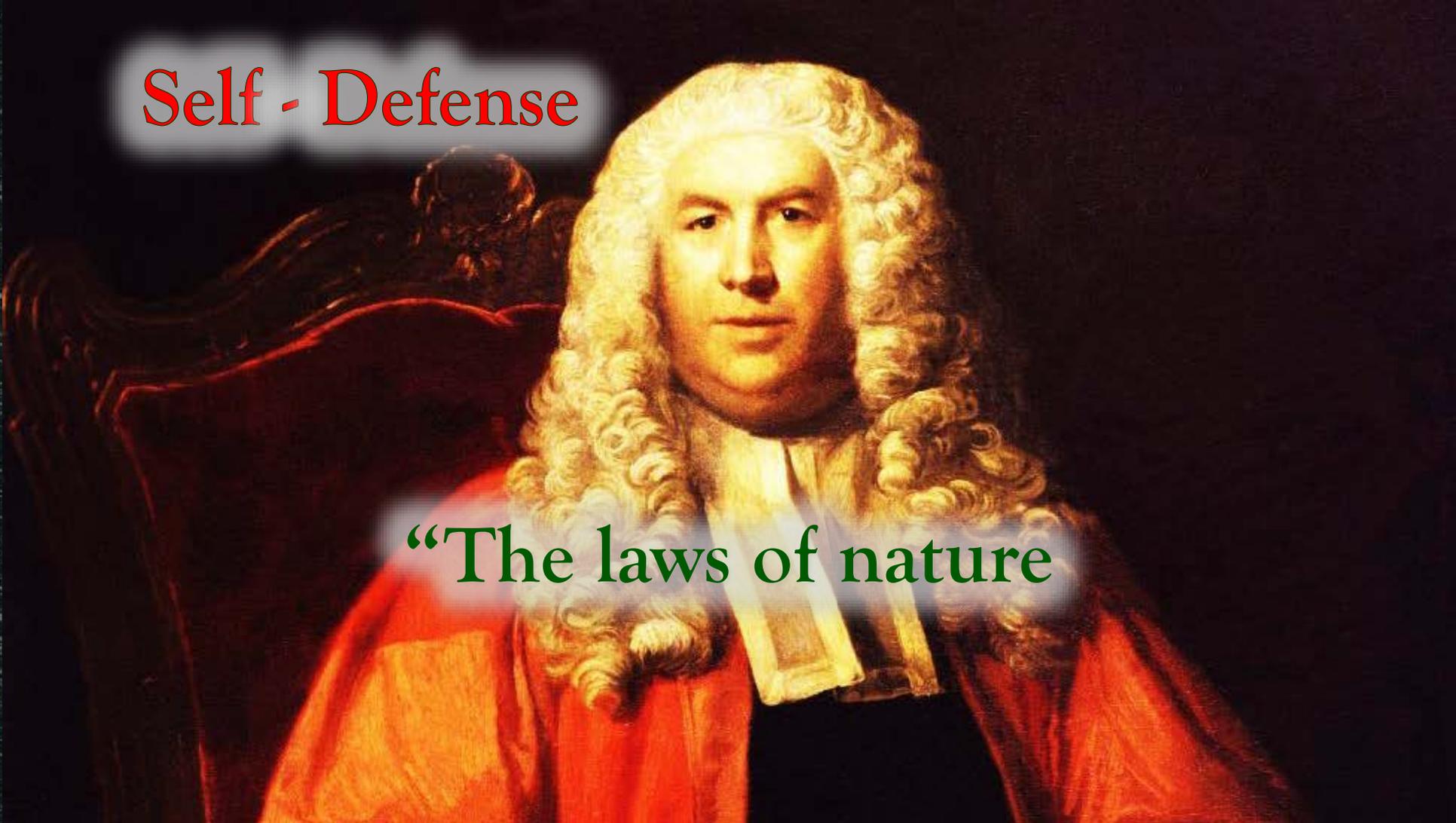
4. There is a fixed moral law

“...and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitles them...”

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, wearing a large white wig and a red robe, seated in a dark wooden chair. The background is dark, and the lighting is dramatic, highlighting his face and the texture of his wig and robe.

“The laws of nature
and of nature’s God”

Self - Defense

A portrait of a man, likely a judge or lawyer, wearing a large, white, curly wig and a red robe. He is seated in a dark, ornate chair. The background is dark, and the lighting is dramatic, highlighting the man's face and the texture of his wig and robe.

“The laws of nature



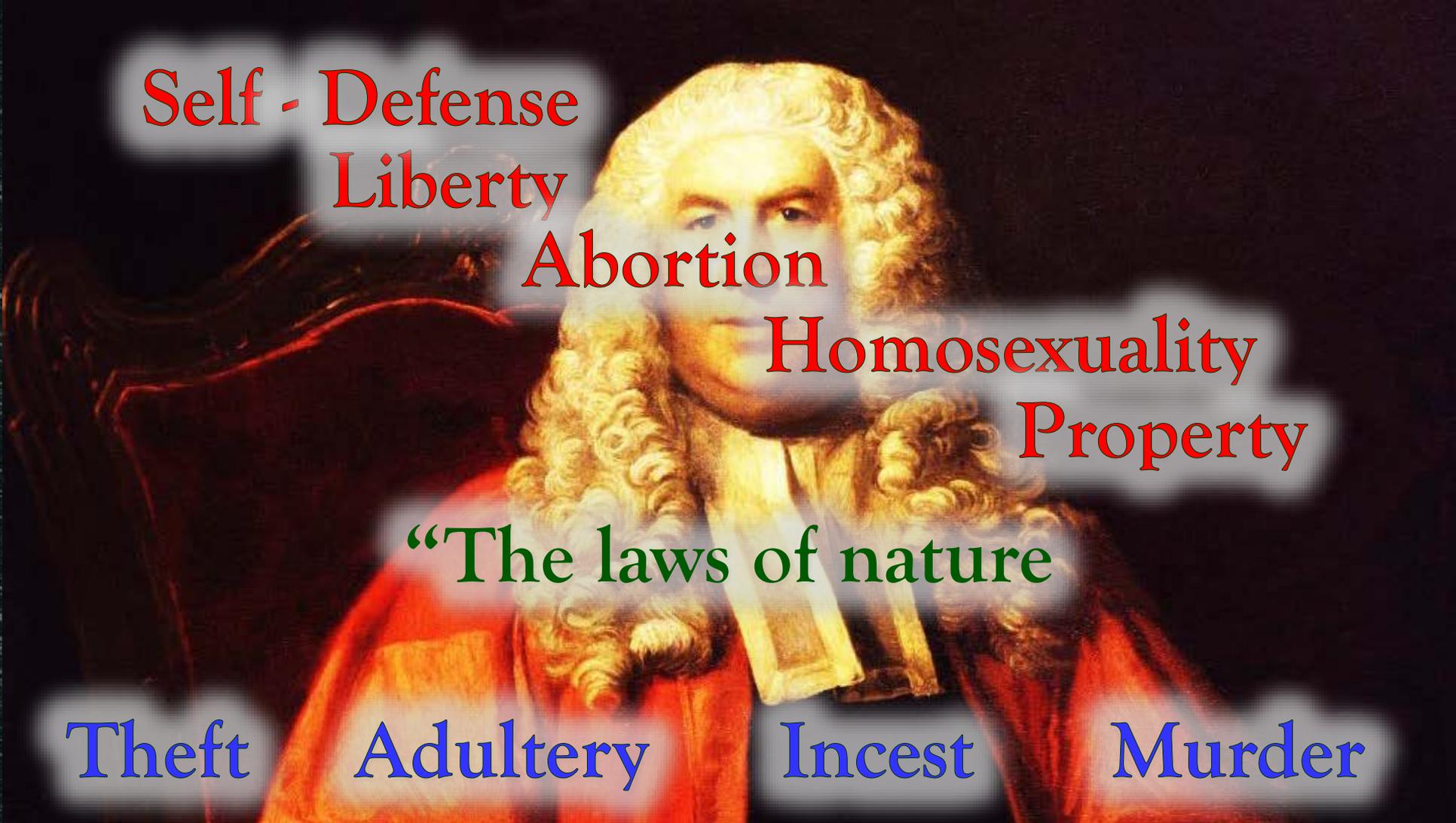










A portrait of a man in a red judicial robe and a large white wig, likely a historical figure like Lord Mansfield. The background is dark. The text is overlaid on the image.

Self - Defense

Liberty

Abortion

Homosexuality

Property

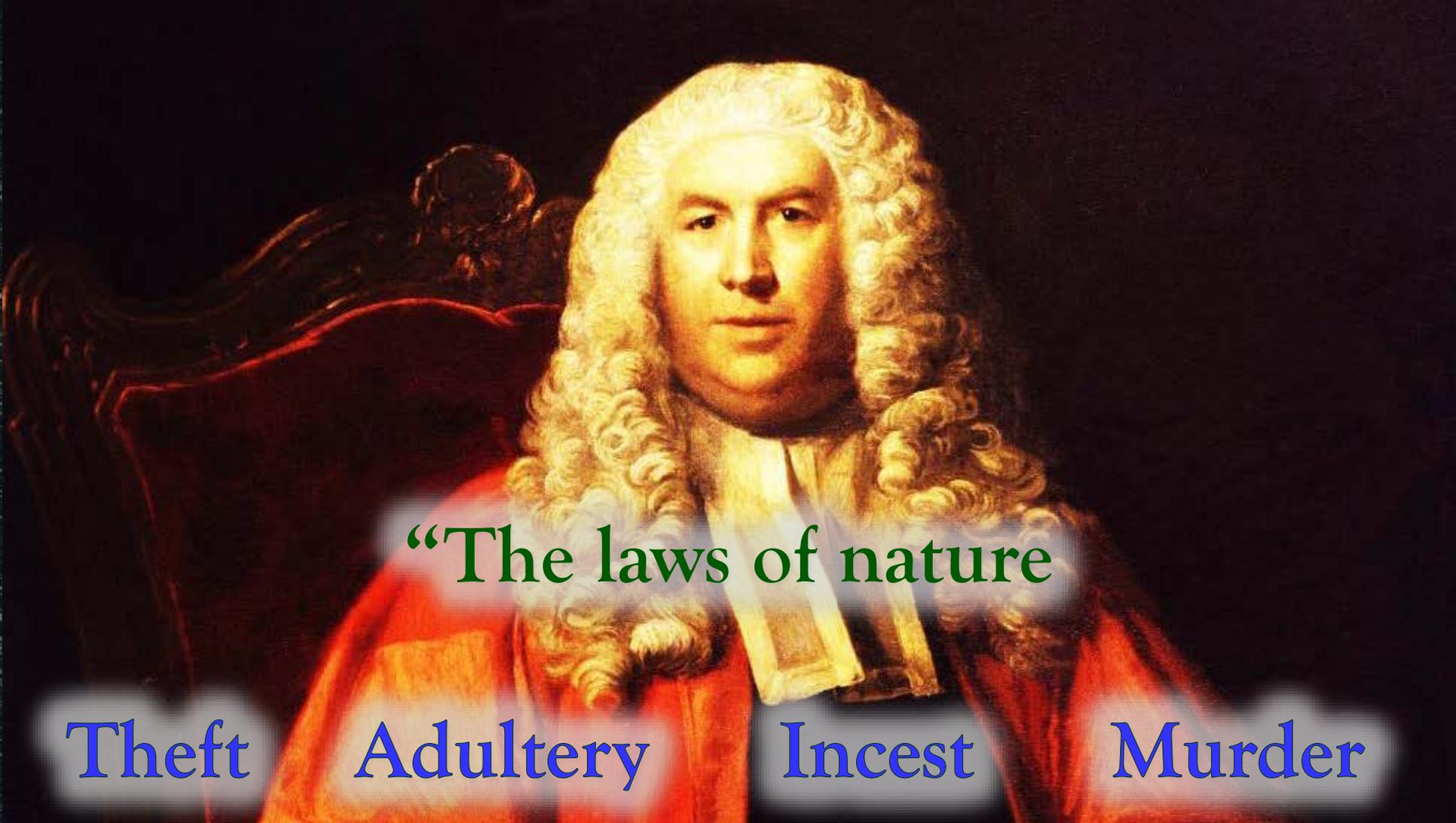
“The laws of nature

Theft

Adultery

Incest

Murder

A portrait of a man with long, curly white hair, wearing a red robe and a white cravat. He is seated in a dark wooden chair. The background is dark. The text is overlaid on the image.

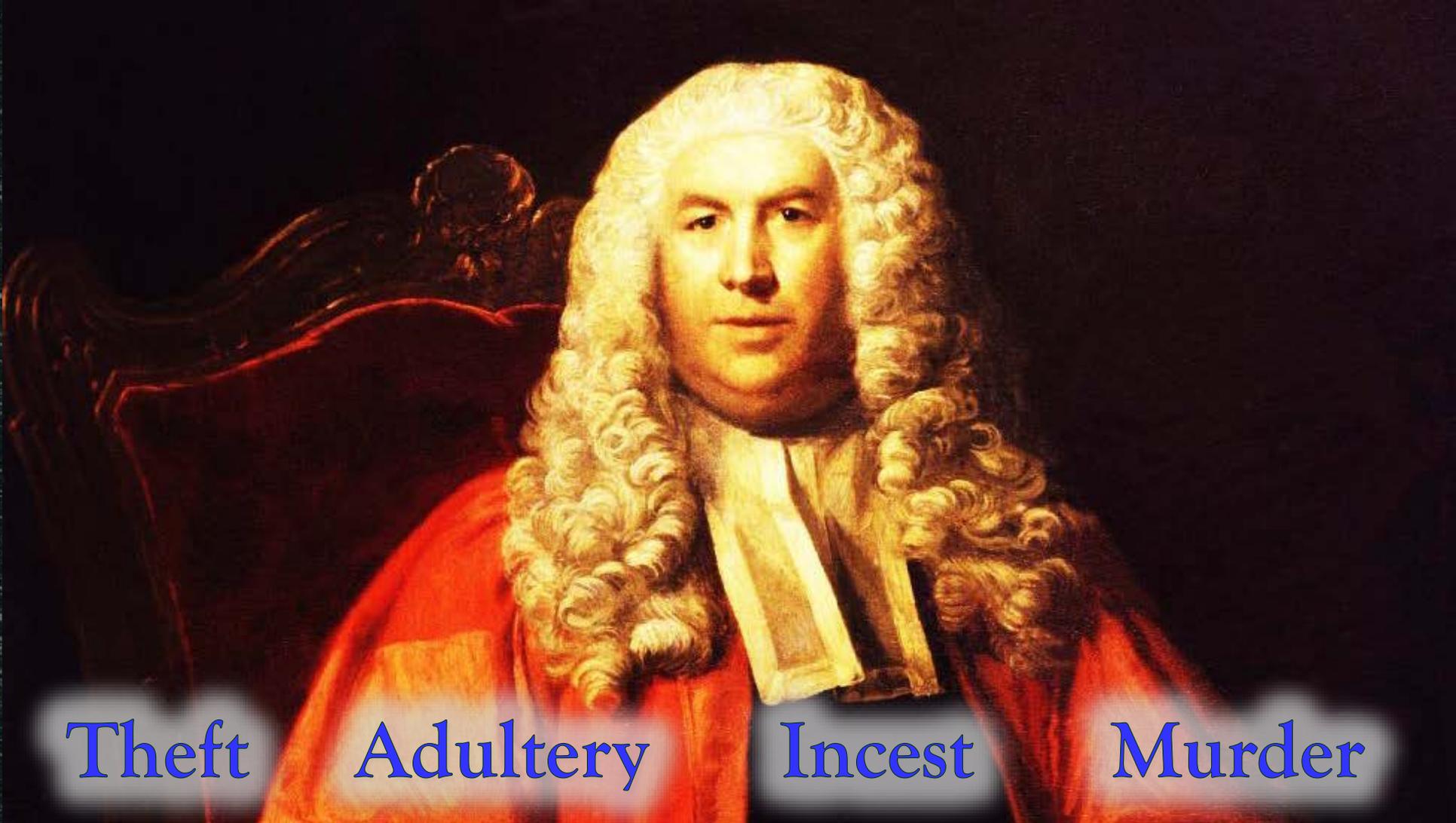
“The laws of nature

Theft

Adultery

Incest

Murder



Theft

Adultery

Incest

Murder

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

I am the Lord thy God

Thou shalt have
no other gods before me

Thou shalt not
make unto thee
any graven image

Thou shalt not
take the name of the Lord thy
God in vain

Remember the Sabbath day
to keep it holy

Honor thy father
and thy mother

Thou shalt not
kill

Thou shalt not
commit adultery

Thou shalt not
steal

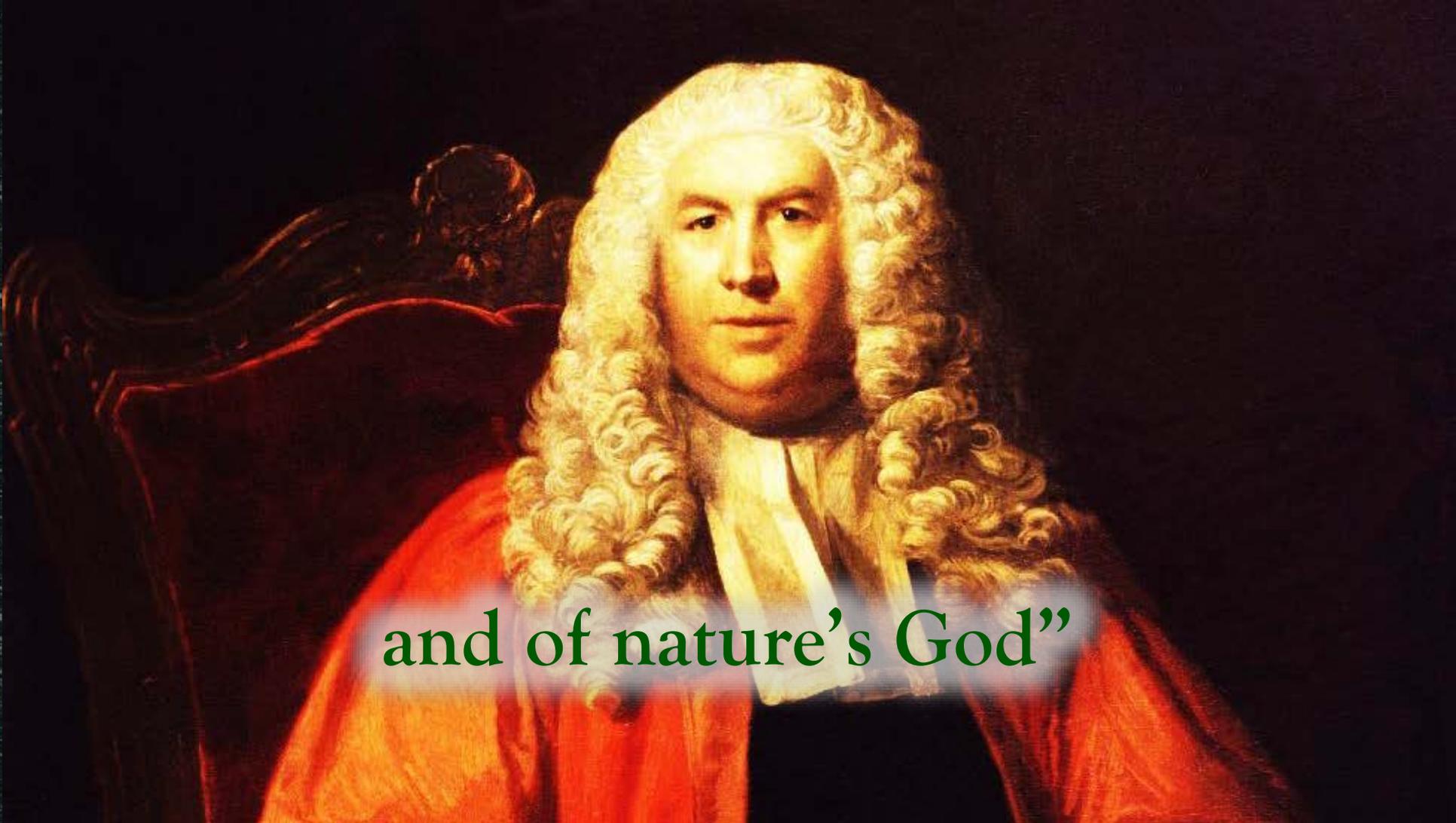
Thou shalt not
bear false witness

Thou shalt not
covet

Theft

Adultery

Murder



and of nature's God”

An open book with text, overlaid with a green title and a quote. The background is a dark, textured surface with a glowing orange and yellow light source at the top center, creating a dramatic, low-key lighting effect. The book's pages are filled with small, dense text, likely a religious or legal text. The title and quote are written in a green, serif font.

The Common Law

“The laws of nature
and of nature’s God”

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

4. There is a fixed moral law

“...and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitles them...”

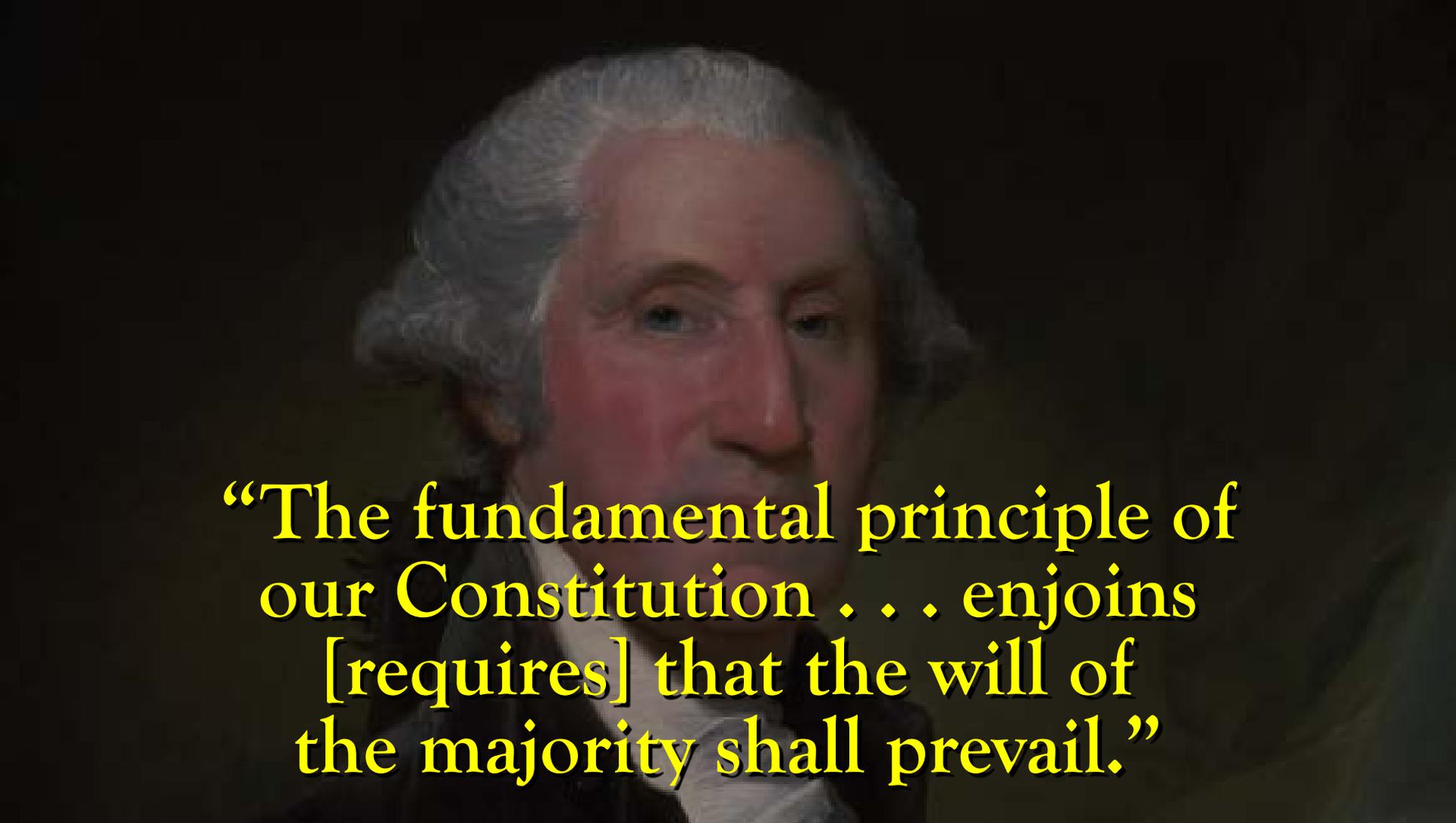
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

5. The consent of the governed

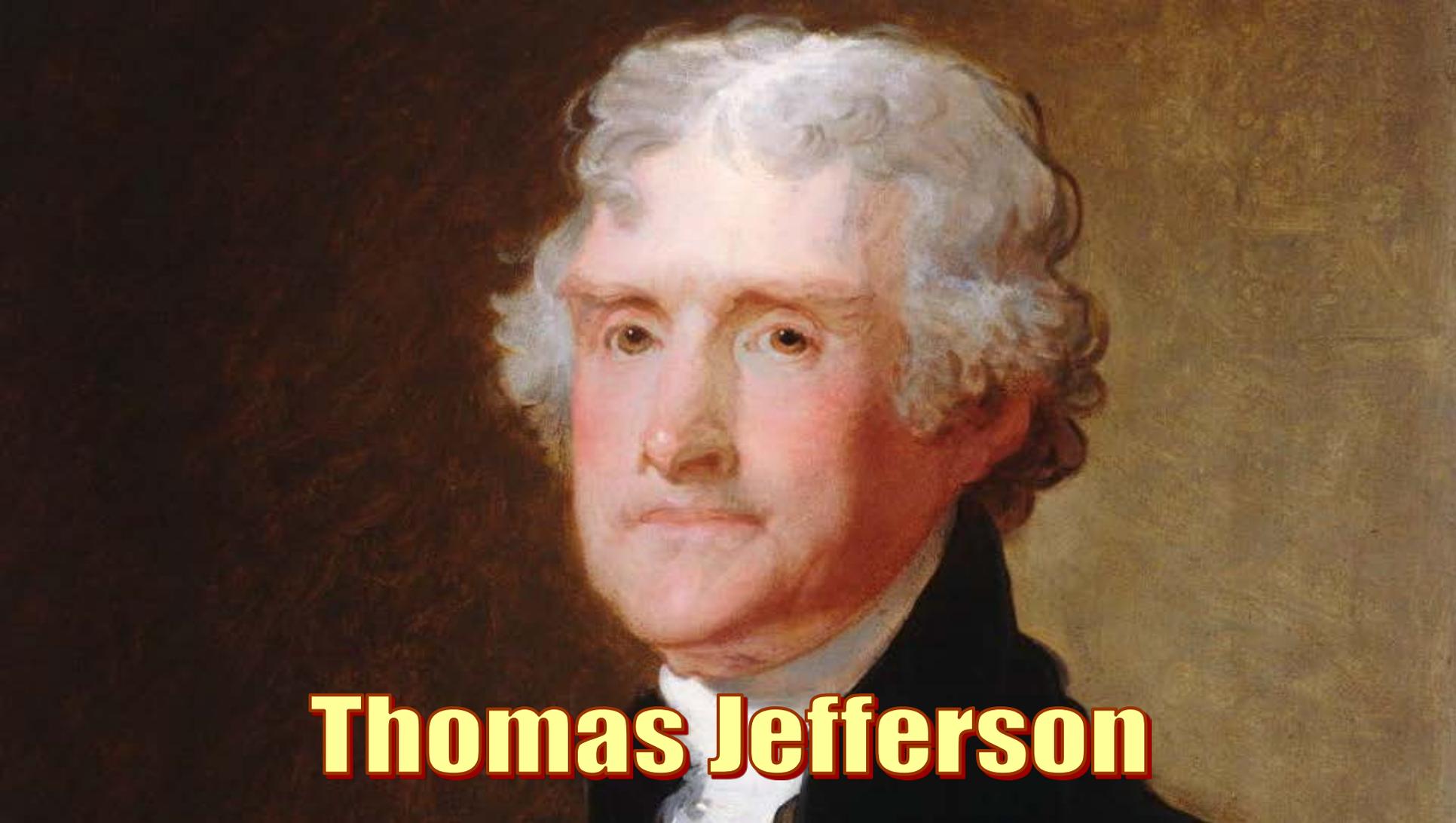
“...governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...”

A portrait of George Washington, showing him from the chest up. He has white powdered hair, a serious expression, and is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. The background is dark and indistinct.

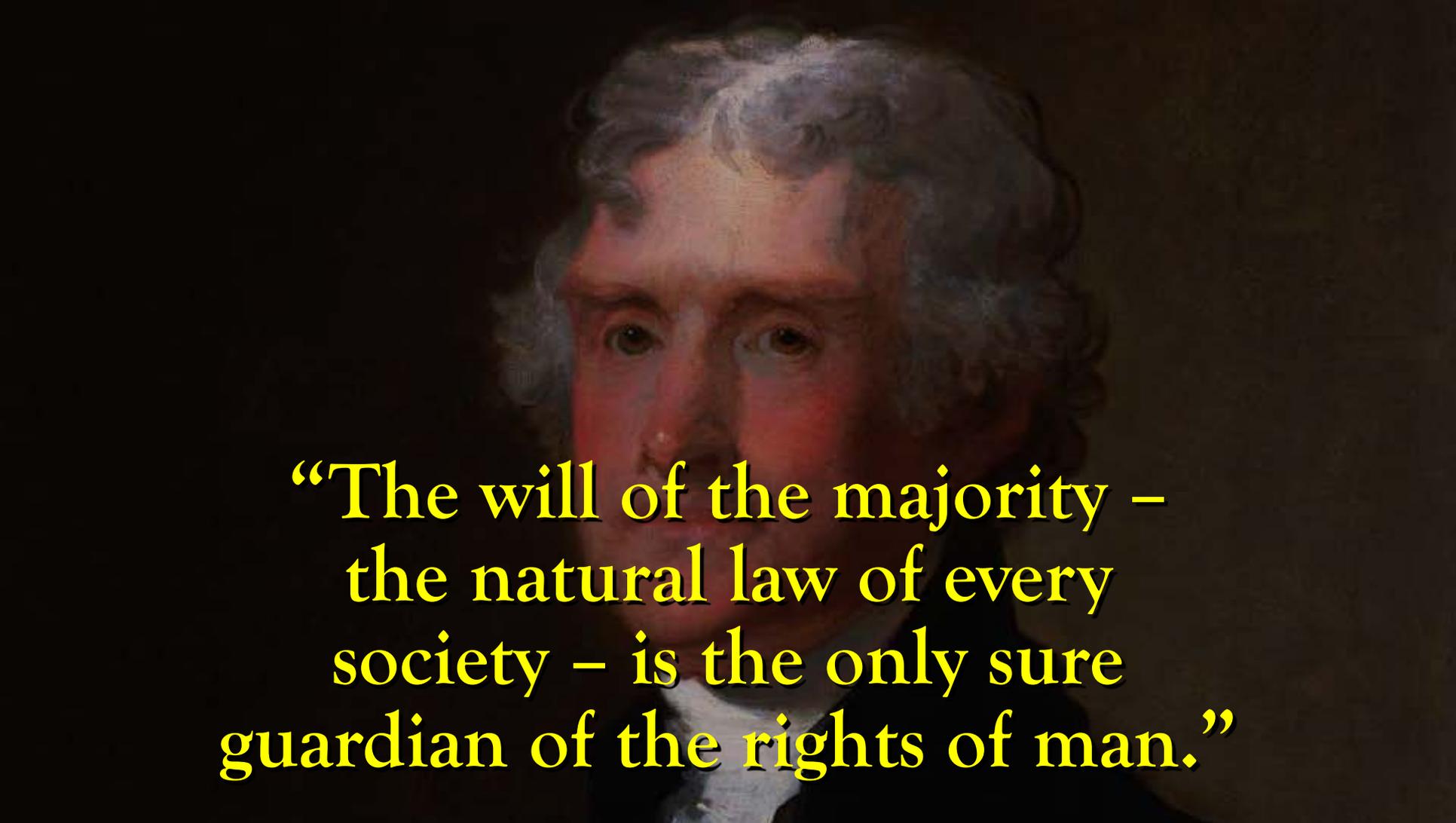
George Washington

A portrait of James Madison, an American Founding Father, with white powdered hair, looking slightly to the right. The background is dark and out of focus.

“The fundamental principle of our Constitution . . . enjoins [requires] that the will of the majority shall prevail.”



Thomas Jefferson

A portrait of James Madison, an American Founding Father, with white curly hair and a serious expression, set against a dark background. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

**“The will of the majority –
the natural law of every
society – is the only sure
guardian of the rights of man.”**

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

5. The consent of the governed

“...governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...”

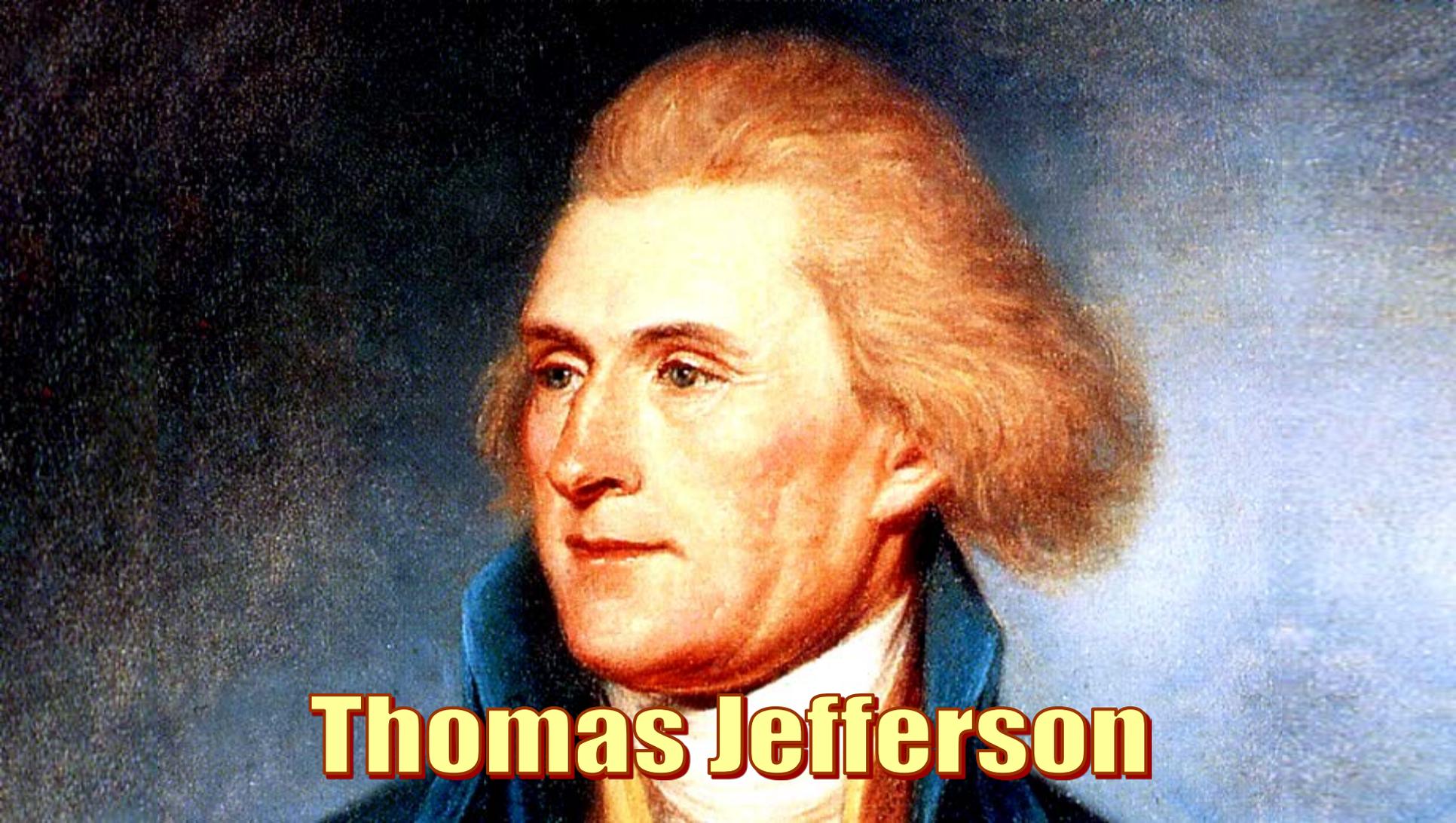
1. There is a Divine Creator 776.

2. Inalienable rights come from God

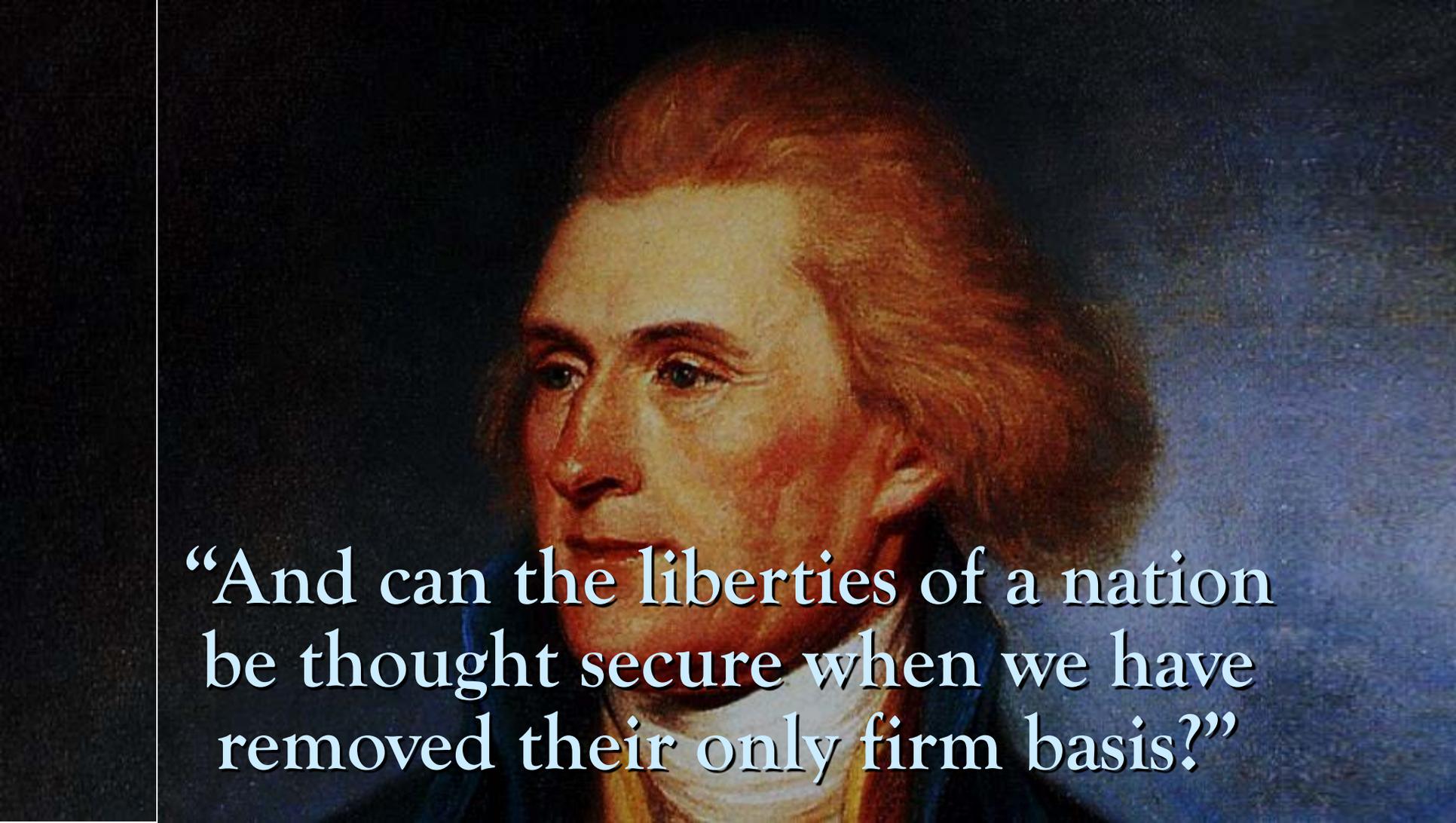
3. Government exists to protect inalienable rights

4. There is a fixed moral law

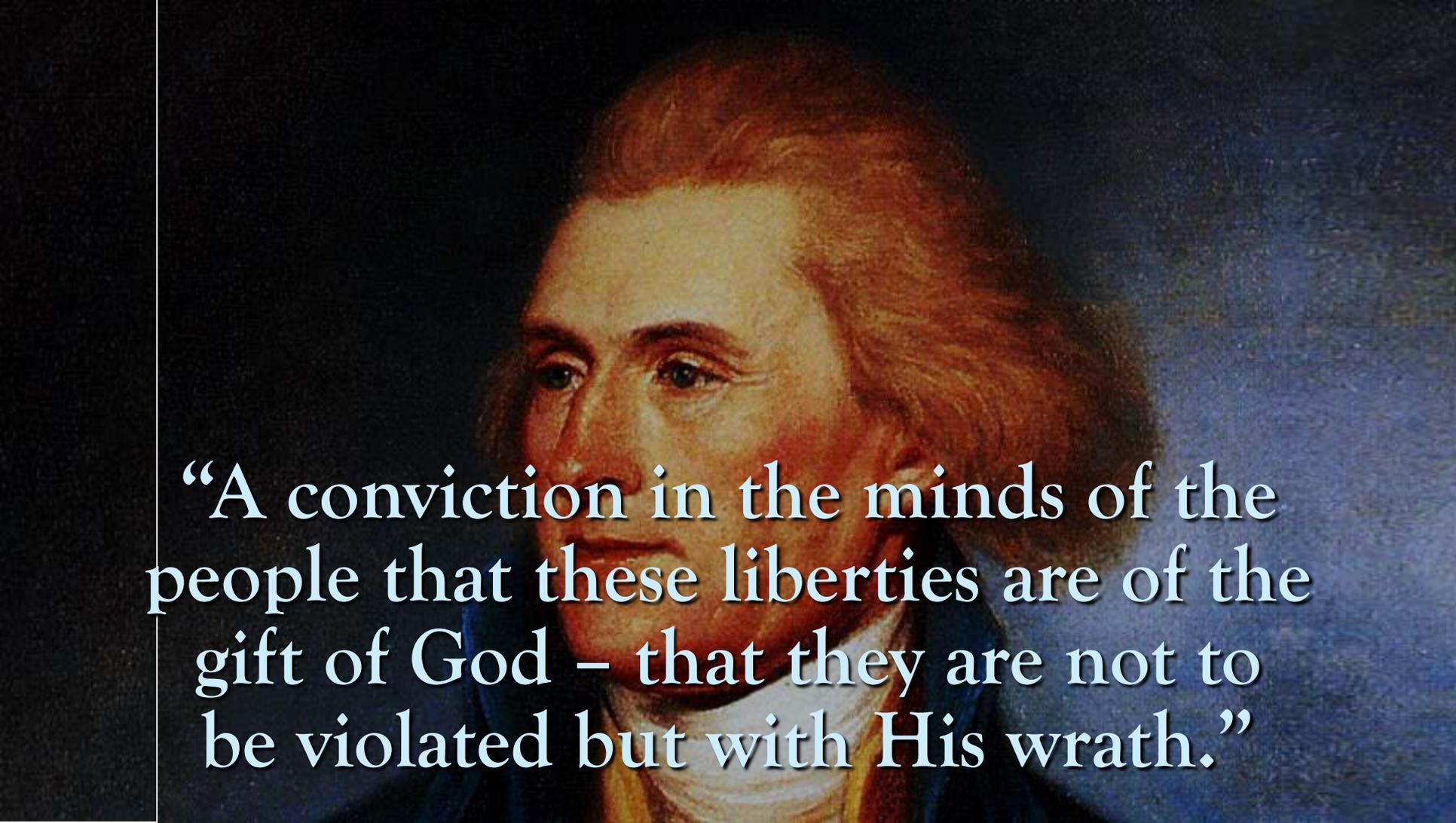
5. The consent of the governed

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, showing him from the chest up. He has light brown, wavy hair and is wearing a blue coat over a white cravat. The background is a dark blue gradient. The name "Thomas Jefferson" is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font with a dark red outline at the bottom of the image.

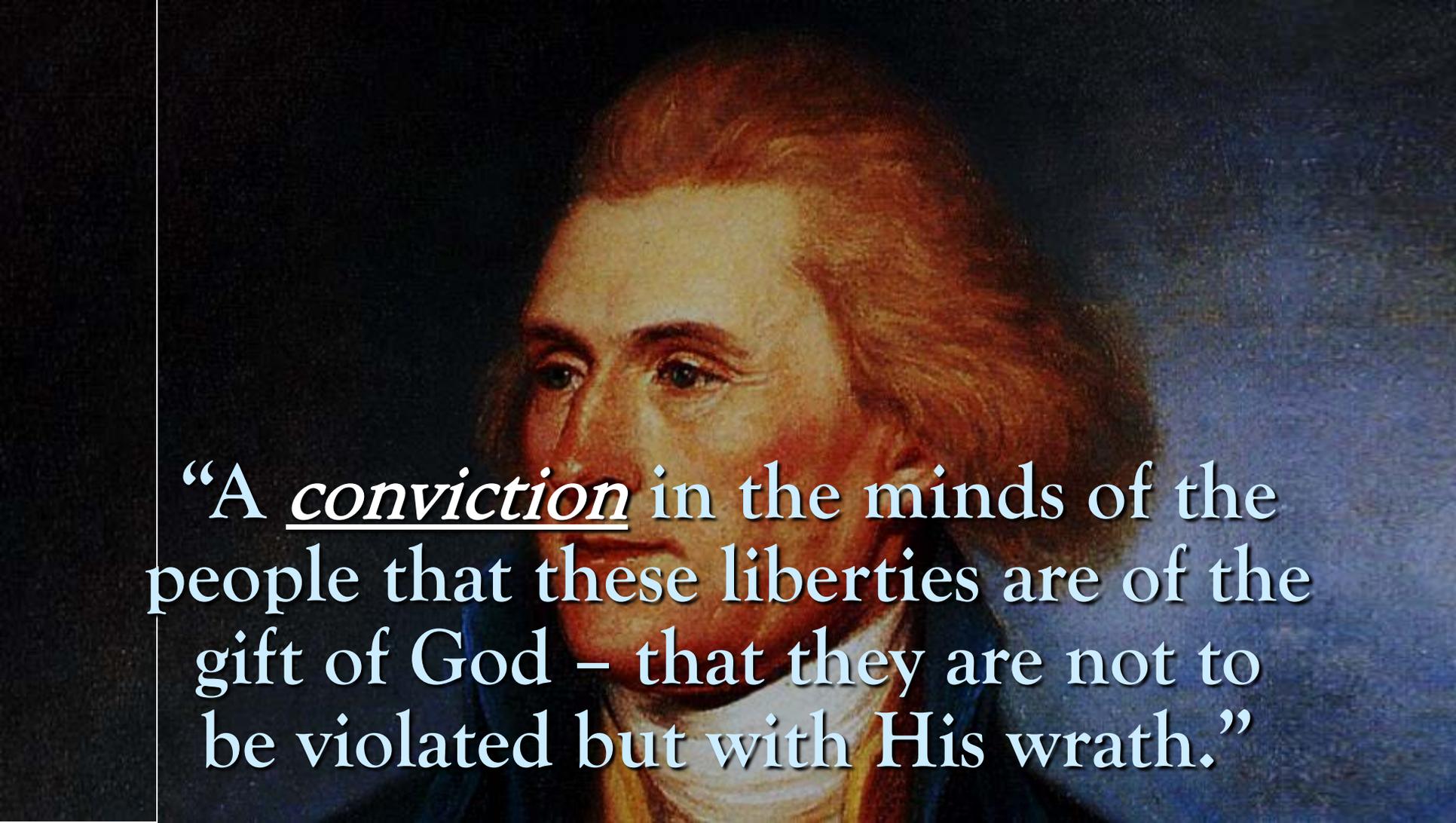
Thomas Jefferson

A portrait of James Madison, a Founding Father of the United States, shown from the chest up. He has long, wavy, reddish-brown hair and is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat. The background is a dark, textured blue.

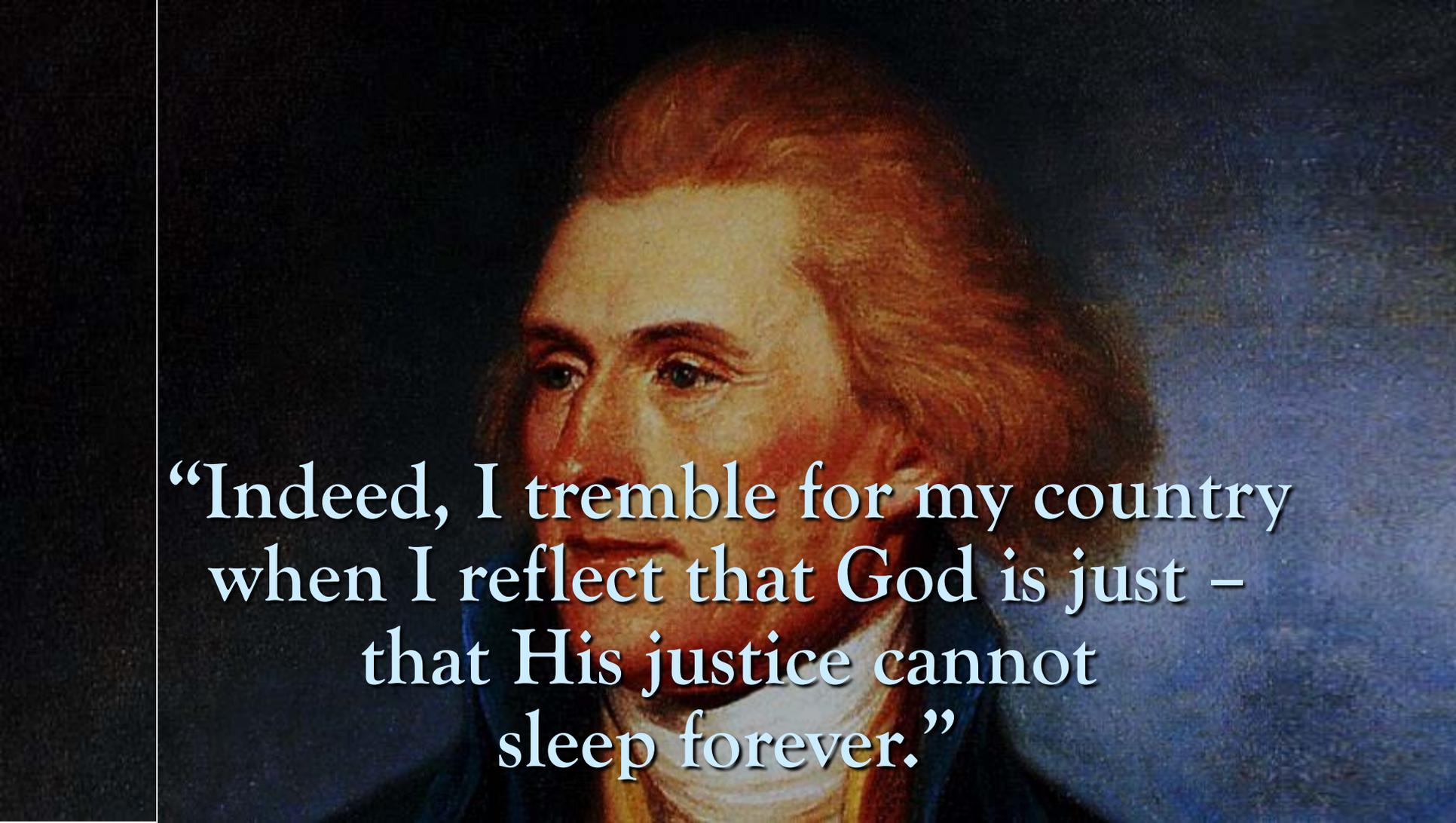
“And can the liberties of a nation
be thought secure when we have
removed their only firm basis?”

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is shown in the background. He has long, wavy, reddish-brown hair and is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat and a yellow waistcoat. The background of the portrait is a dark, mottled blue.

“A conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God – that they are not to be violated but with His wrath.”

A portrait of John Locke, an English philosopher, is shown in the background. He has long, wavy, reddish-brown hair and is wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat. The background of the portrait is a dark, textured blue.

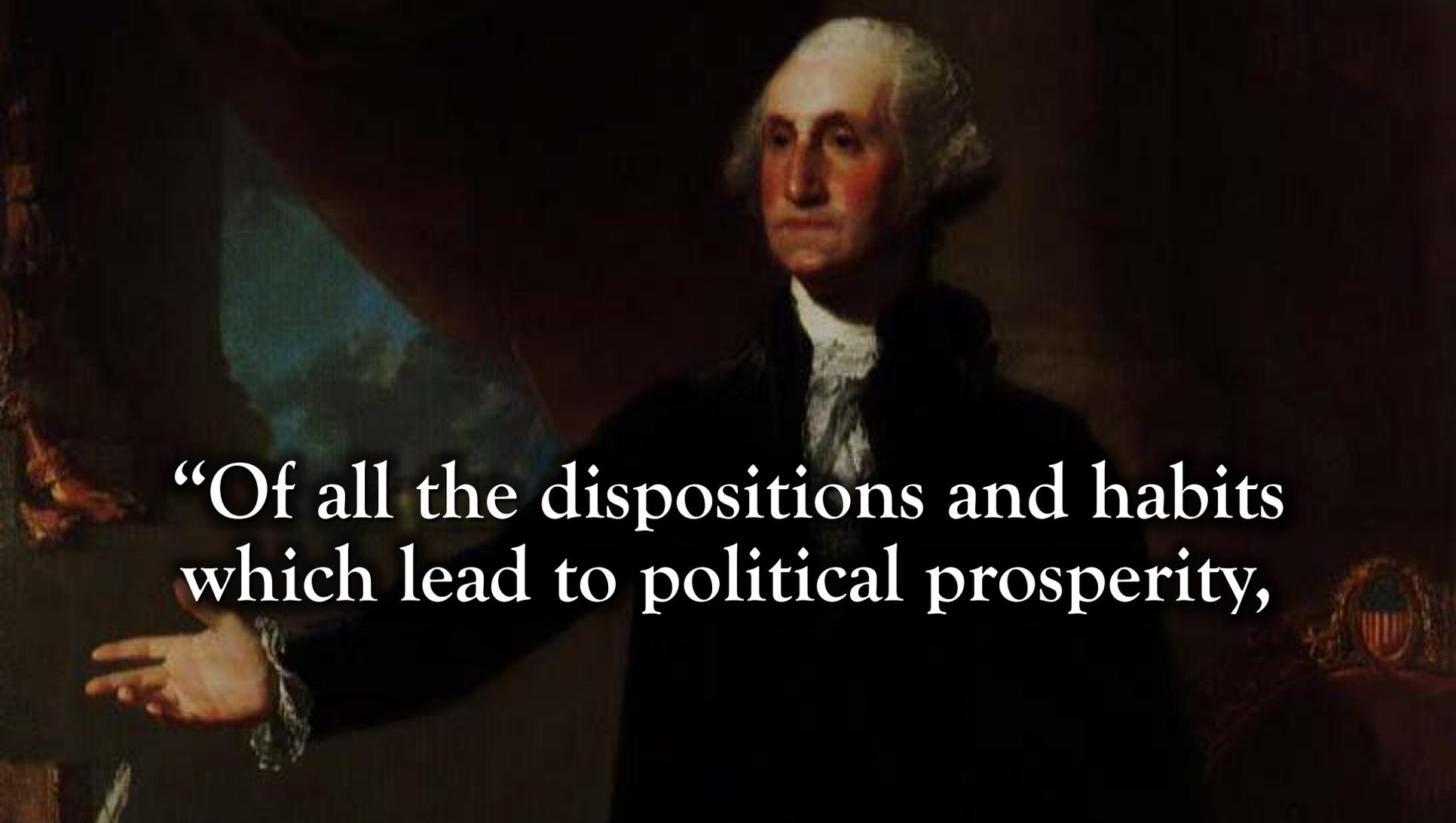
“A conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God – that they are not to be violated but with His wrath.”

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson, showing his face and upper torso. He has light-colored, wavy hair and is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a dark blue coat over a white cravat and a yellow waistcoat. The background is a dark, textured blue.

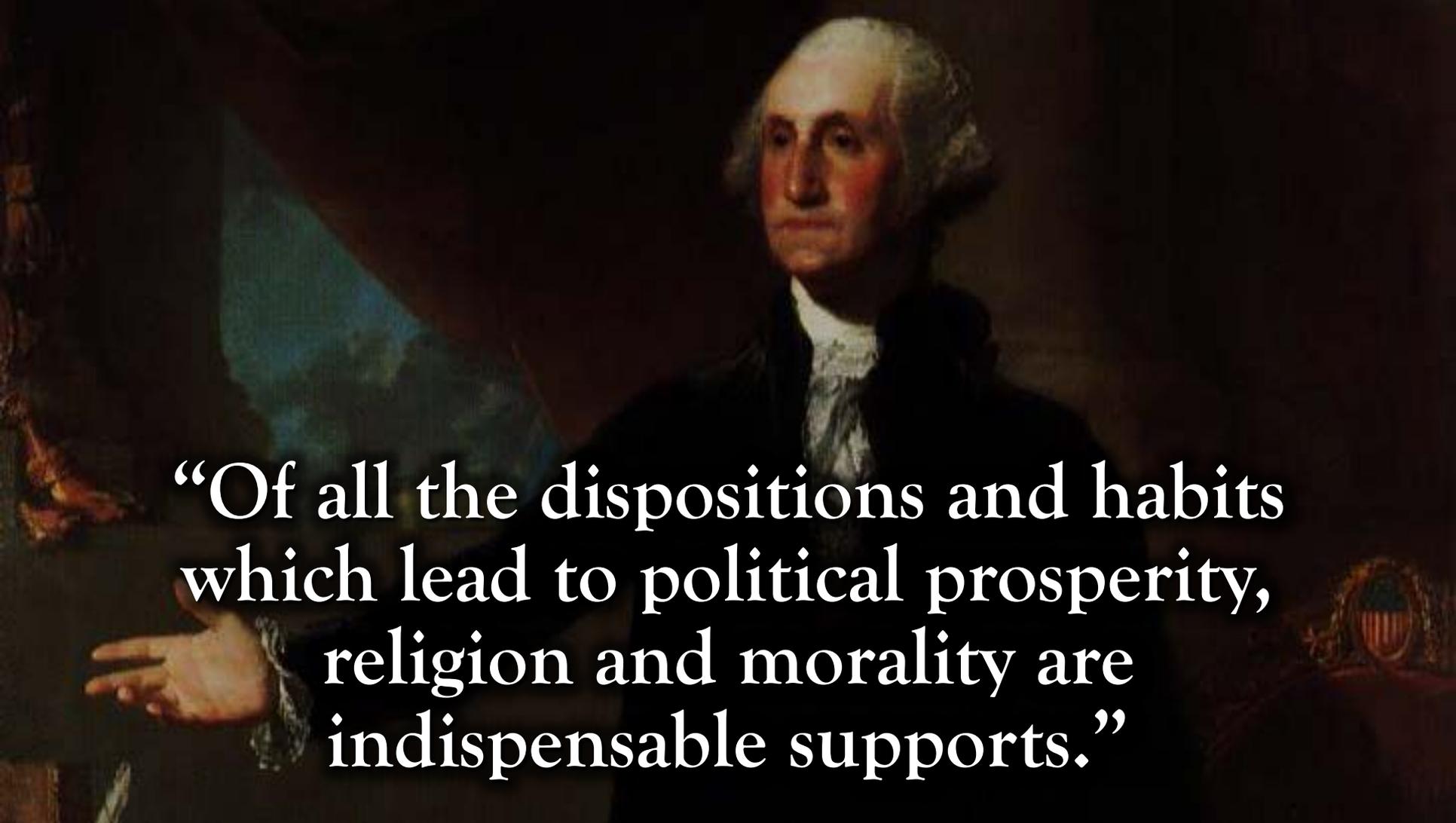
“Indeed, I tremble for my country
when I reflect that God is just –
that His justice cannot
sleep forever.”



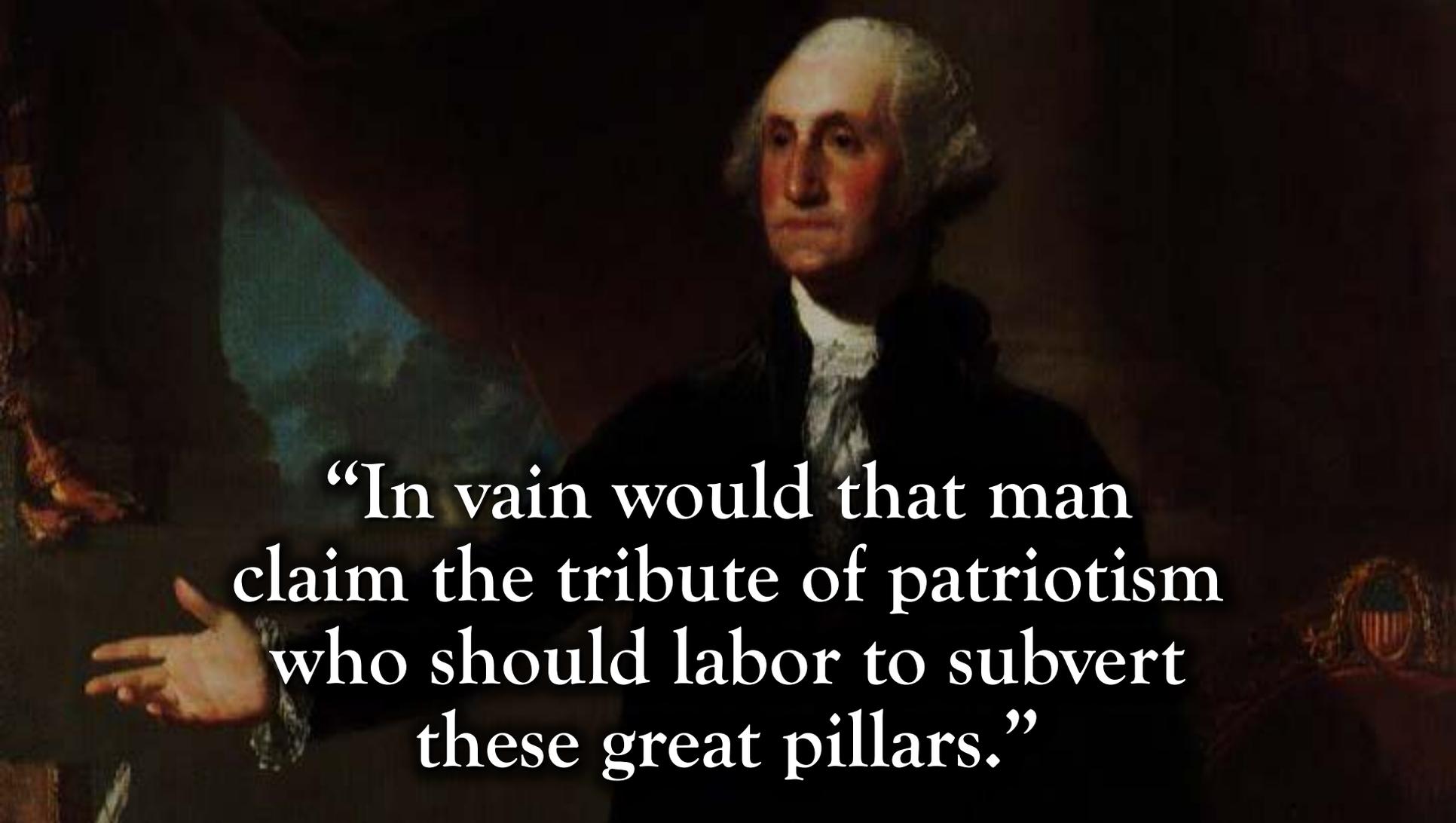
George Washington

A portrait of James Madison, an American statesman and philosopher. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. He has white hair and is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark and indistinct. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

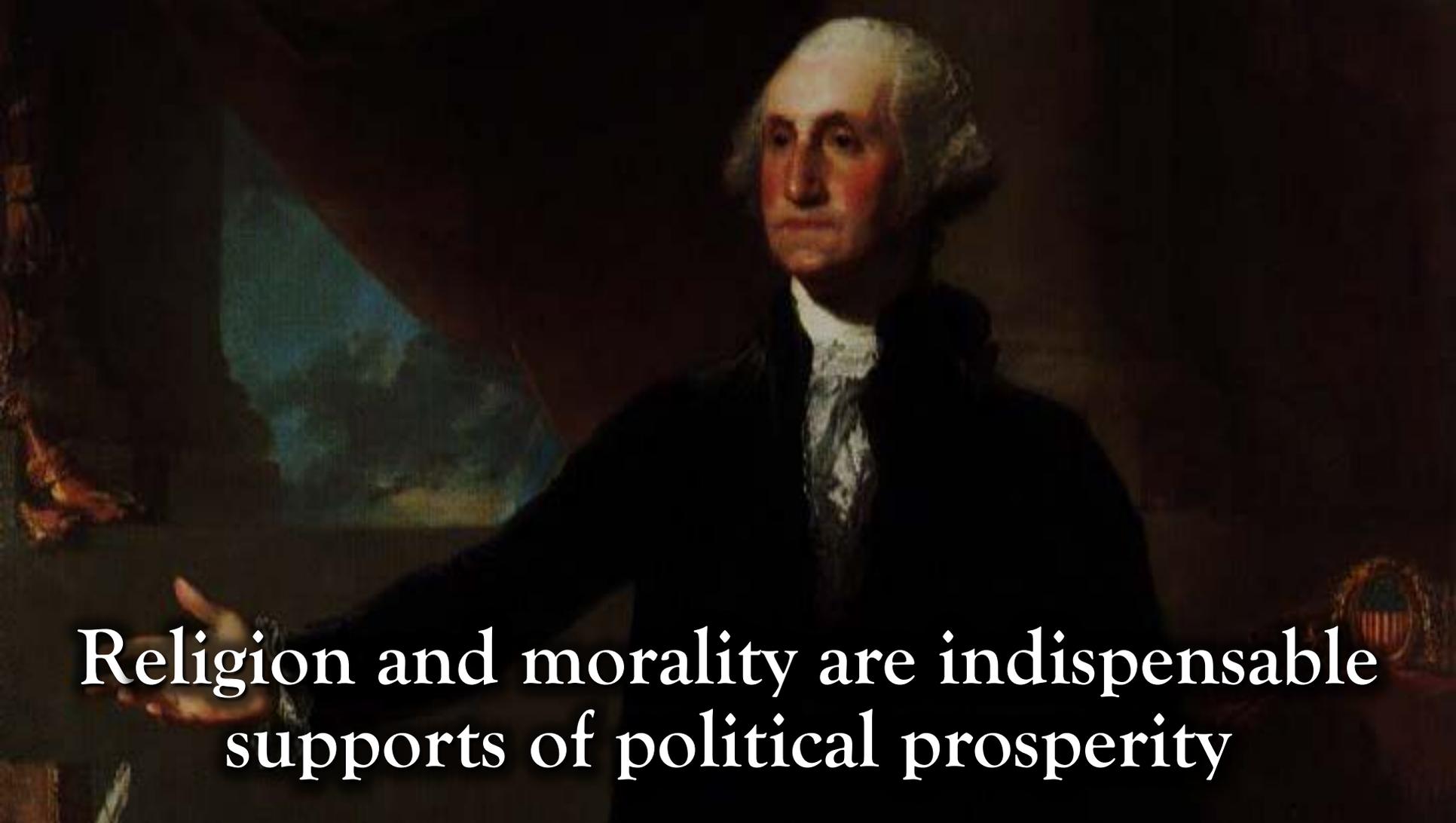
“Of all the dispositions and habits
which lead to political prosperity,

A portrait of James Madison, an American Founding Father, shown from the chest up. He has white hair and is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. He is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark and indistinct.

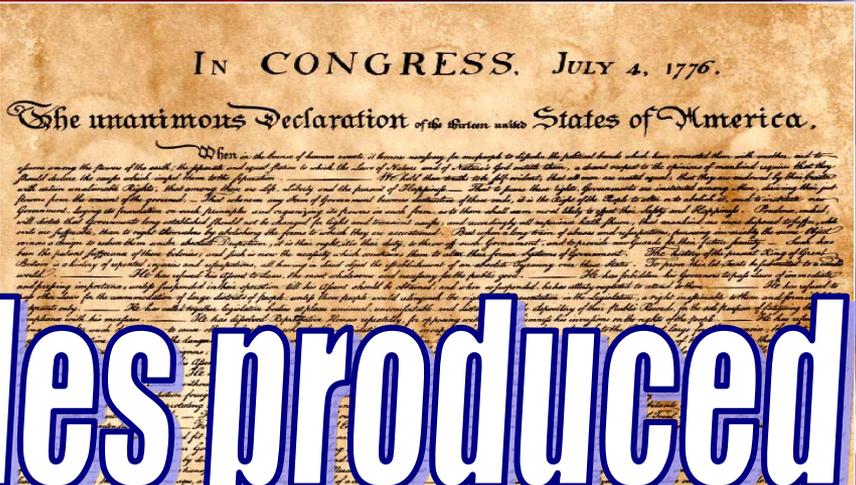
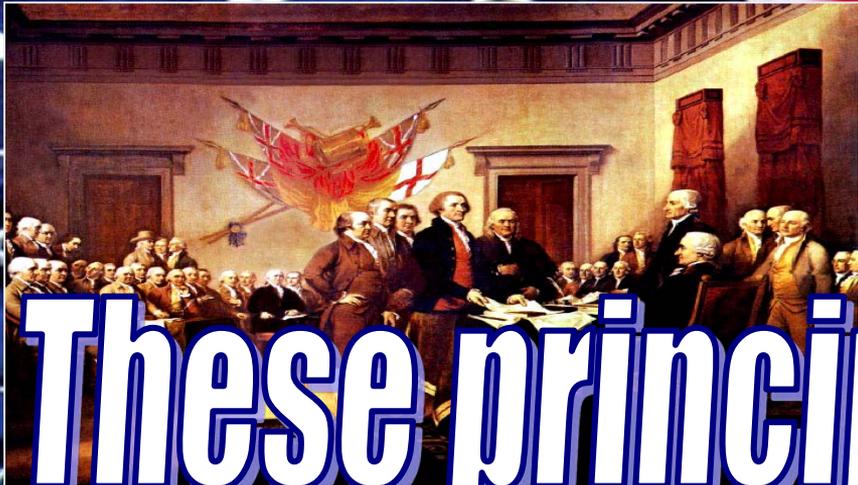
“Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”

A portrait of John Jay, an American statesman, shown from the chest up. He has white hair and is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. He is gesturing with his right hand towards the left. The background is dark and indistinct.

**“In vain would that man
claim the tribute of patriotism
who should labor to subvert
these great pillars.”**

A portrait of James Madison, an American statesman and one of the Founding Fathers. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat over a white cravat. He has white hair and is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark with a faint landscape visible on the left. In the bottom right corner, there is a small circular seal with a red and white striped pattern.

Religion and morality are indispensable
supports of political prosperity



These principles produced American Exceptionalism

