

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby constitute this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

A GOVERNMENT  
UPON HIS  
SHOULDERS

Part 3

Our nation was established in  
the afterglow of a Great  
Awakening by courageous men  
and women who put their faith  
into action by serving in the  
ministry of civil government.

For our nation to be revived,  
the same must occur again.

16 Thus says the LORD, "***Stand by the ways and see and ask for the ancient paths, Where the good way is, and walk in it;*** And you will find rest for your souls. But they said, 'We will not walk *in it.*'

**Jeremiah 6:16**

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

We are a nation of

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the State Legislature.

Covenant.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

...with One Another

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts six, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York one, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

through our

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Congress, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Course of any such Term, the Executive Authority of the State in which such Vacancies may have happened, shall issue Writs of Appointment until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

Constitution.

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Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each State shall have no less than one Representative.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

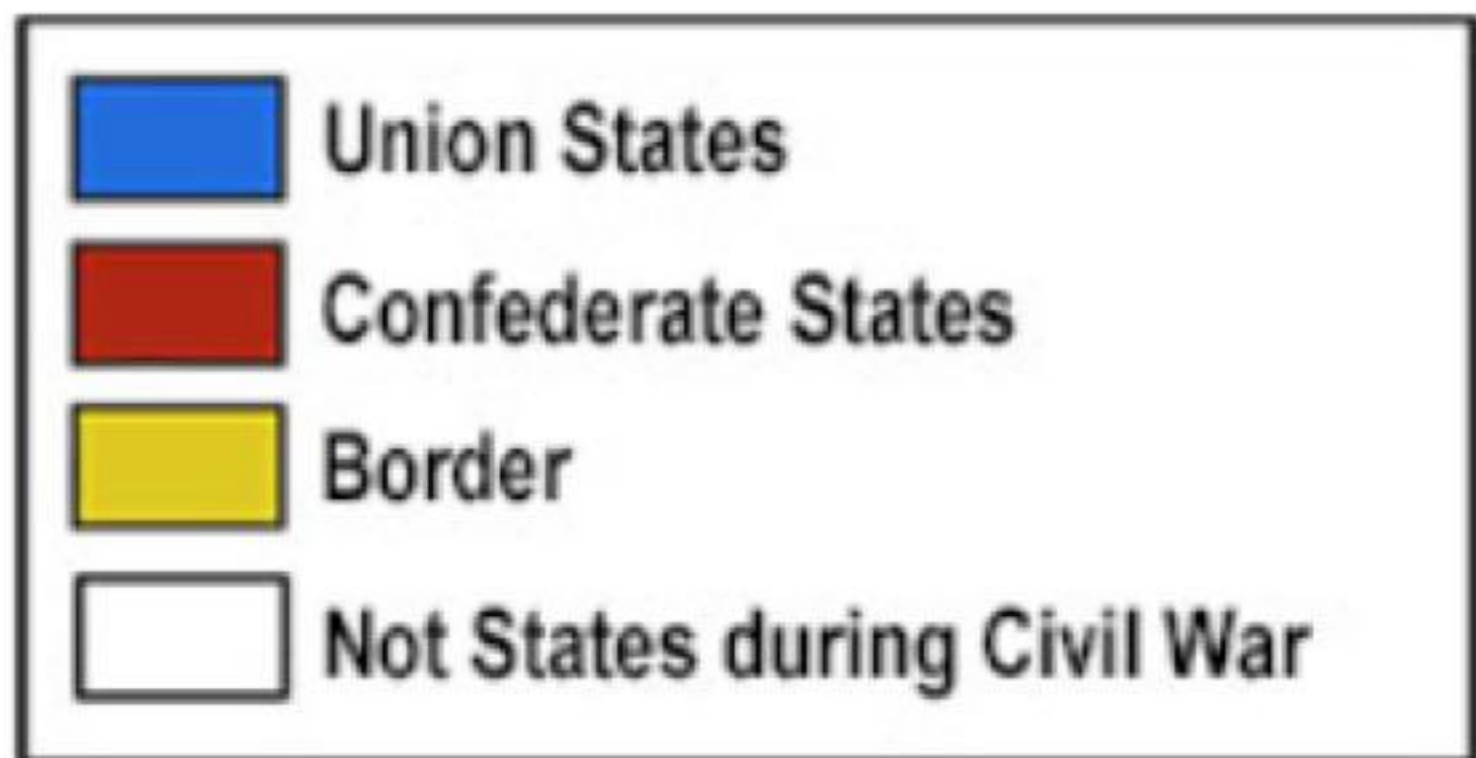
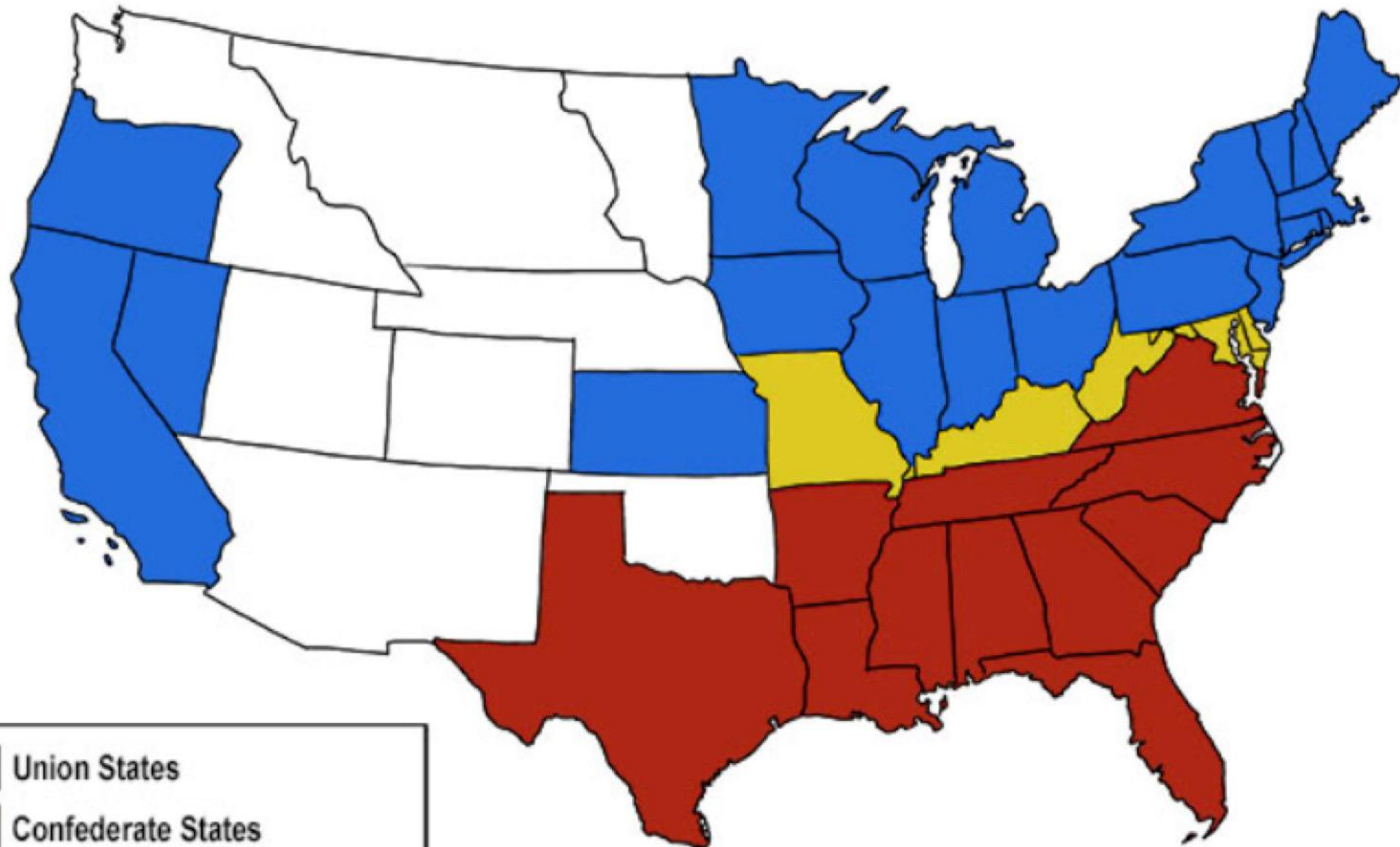
Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Course of any such Term, the Executive Authority of the State in which such Vacancies may have happened, shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The Senate shall have the sole and exclusive Power of Impeachment, and try all Cases of Impeachment. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. The Judgment of the Senate in all Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to remove the Officer from Office, and disqualify him from holding any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party against whom such Judgment shall have been rendered shall still be liable to the Laws of the Land.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or change in any or all of those Things the Times, Places and Manner of holding such Elections, provided they do not alter or change the same so as to alter the equal Representation of the States.

Section 5. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall begin on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law provide for another Day within the last three Months of the Year preceding the Year in which the next Meeting is to be held. The Congress may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, and the Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, with Respect to adjournment, but the Congress shall not adjourn for more than three Days in any one Session, unless by Consent of both Houses. The Congress shall have Power to suspend the Execution of the Laws, and to grant Reprieves and Fines, until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then be bound to discharge the same.

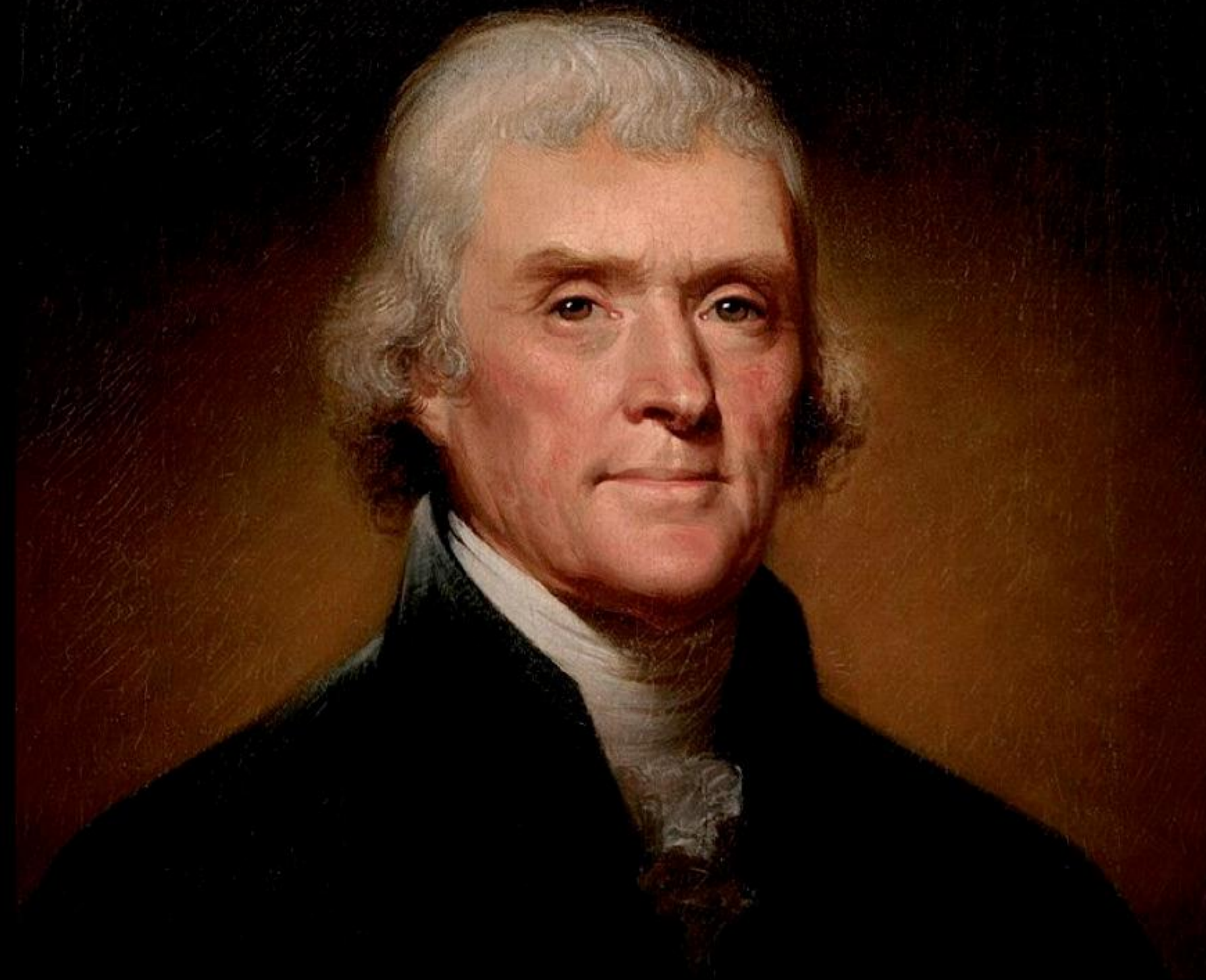


**Seeds will produce their fruits**



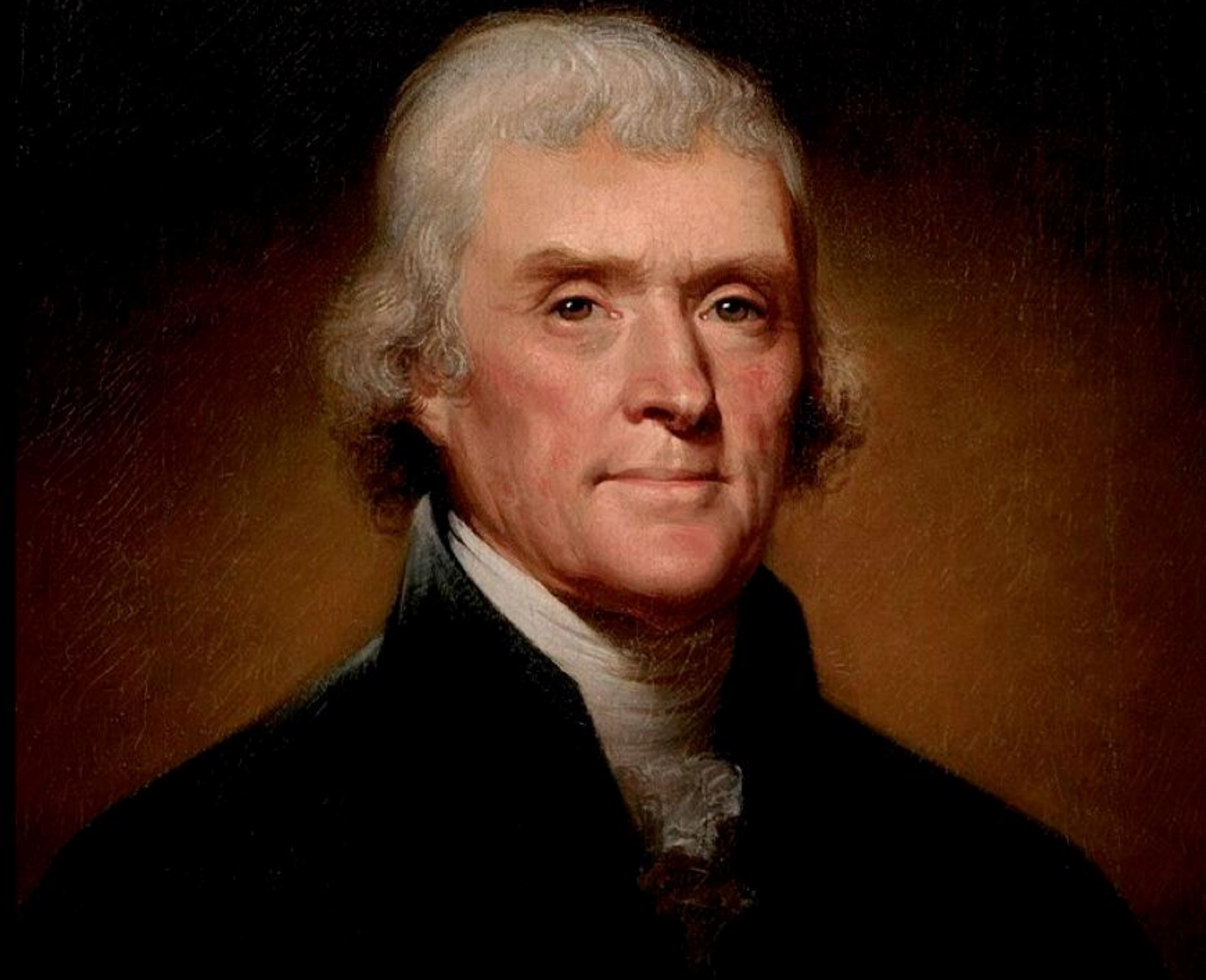


"William Penn  
was...the  
greatest  
lawgiver the  
world has  
ever known"



-Thomas Jefferson

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-Thomas Jefferson



There may be room  
there for such a  
**Holy Experiment...**  
for the nations  
want a precedent,  
and... my God will  
make it the seed of  
a nation...



That an example  
may be set up to  
the nations...

That we may do  
the thing that is  
truly wise and  
just.



“Government seems to me a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and end.”



“Men must be governed by God, or they will be ruled by tyrants.”

5 ...and they said to him, "Behold, you have grown old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now *appoint a king for us to judge us like all the nations.*"

**1 Samuel 8:5–9**

**6 But the thing was displeasing in the sight of Samuel when they said, "Give us a king to judge us." And Samuel prayed to the LORD.**



7 The LORD said to Samuel, "Listen to the voice of the people in regard to all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but *they have rejected Me from being king over them.*

8 “Like all the deeds which they have done since the day that I brought them up from Egypt even to this day—in that *they have forsaken Me and served other gods*—so they are doing to you also.

9 "Now then, listen to their voice; however, *you shall solemnly warn them* and tell them of the procedure of the king who will reign over them."

19 Nevertheless, the people refused to listen to the voice of Samuel, and they said, "**No, but there shall be a king over us,**

1 Samuel 8:19–20

**20 that we also may be like all  
the nations, that our king may  
judge us and go out before us  
and fight our battles."**

Those who desire a king  
are not willing to take  
personal responsibility for  
the authority we have been  
given by God to govern  
ourselves.

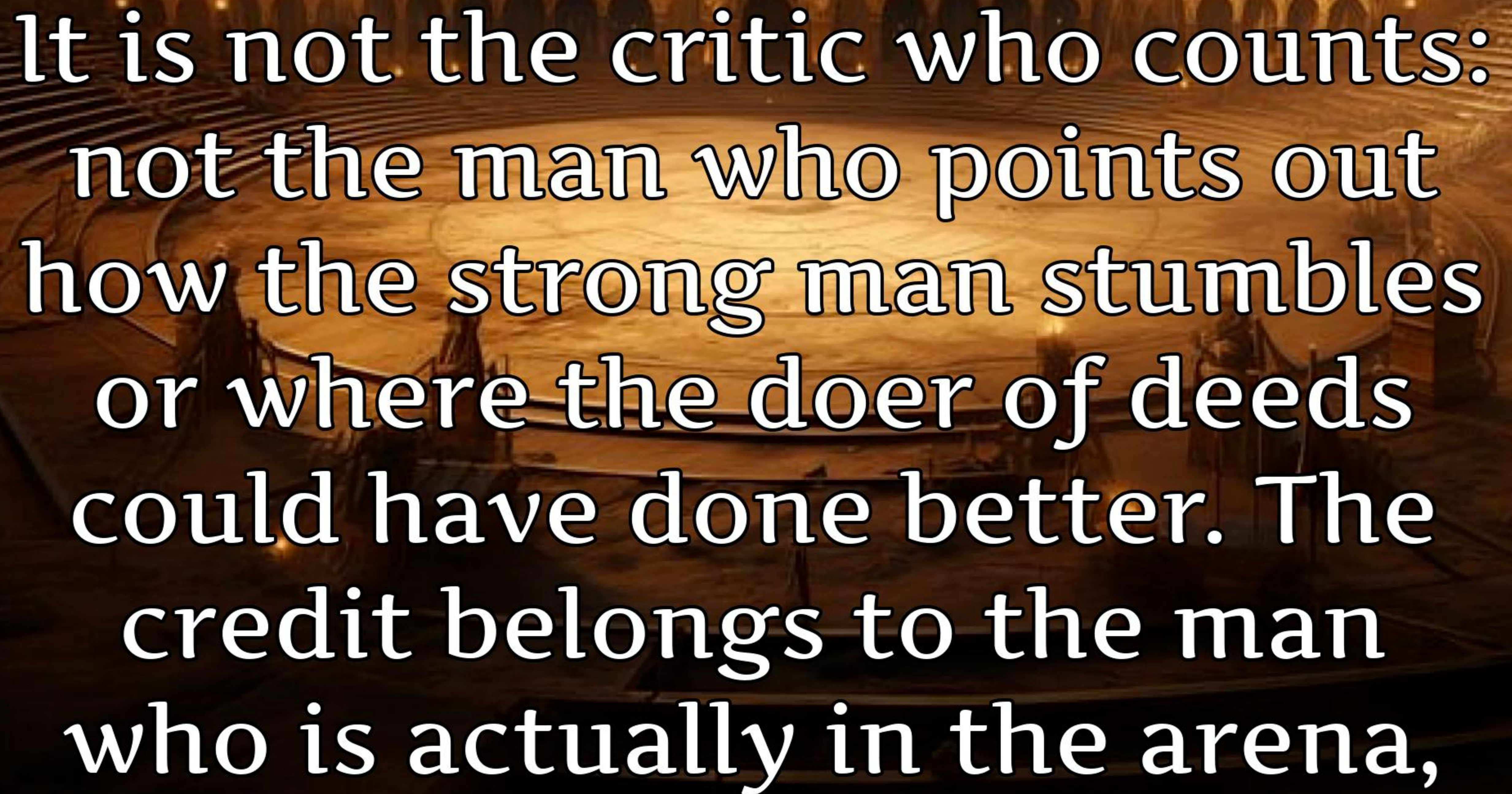
It is the church's  
responsibility to stand as  
priests and prophets —  
to pray without ceasing  
for those in authority,

to exhort and admonish  
God's people toward  
righteousness, and

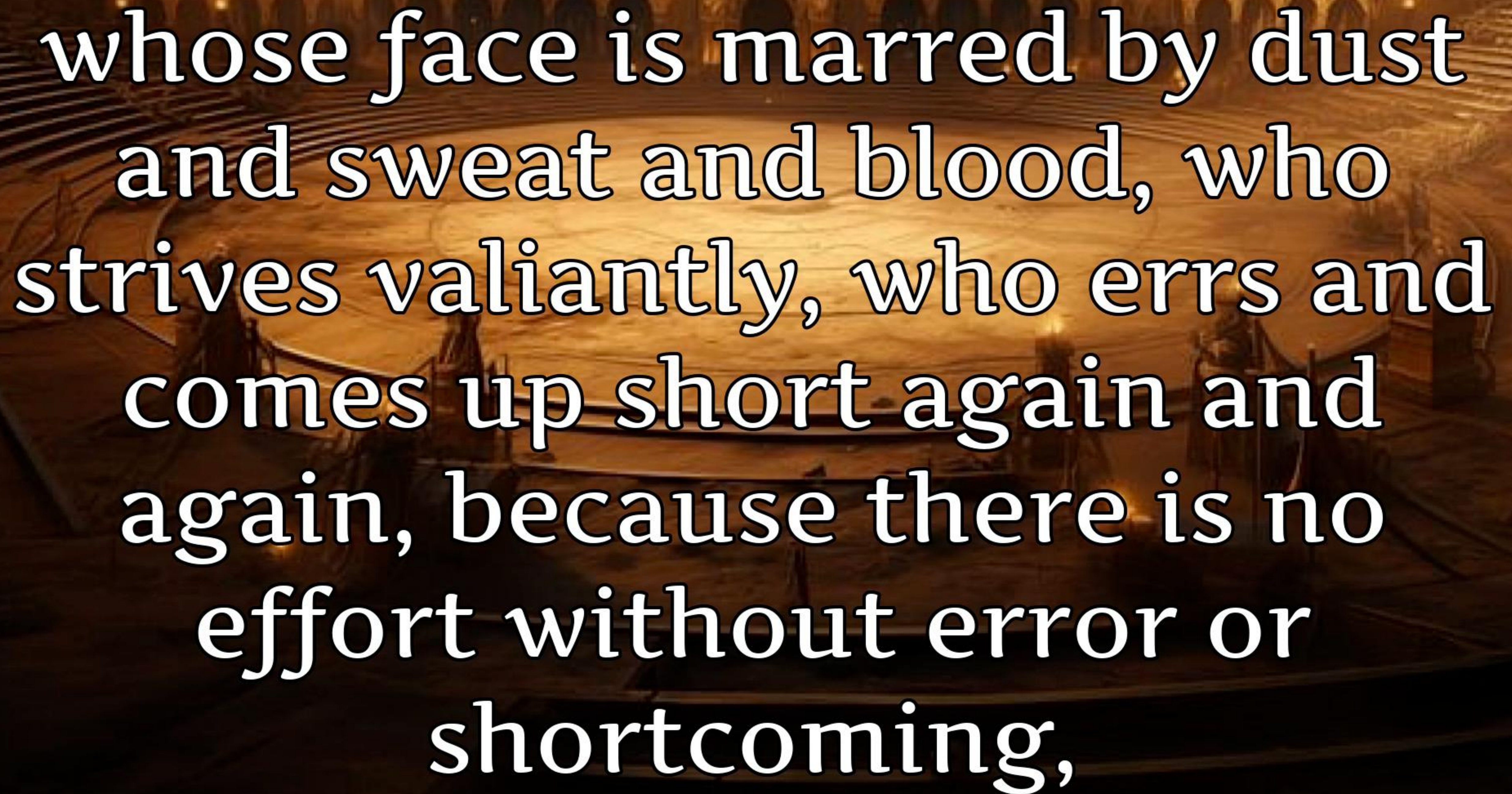


to stand firm in fearlessly  
proclaiming His truth to  
His ministers of  
government.

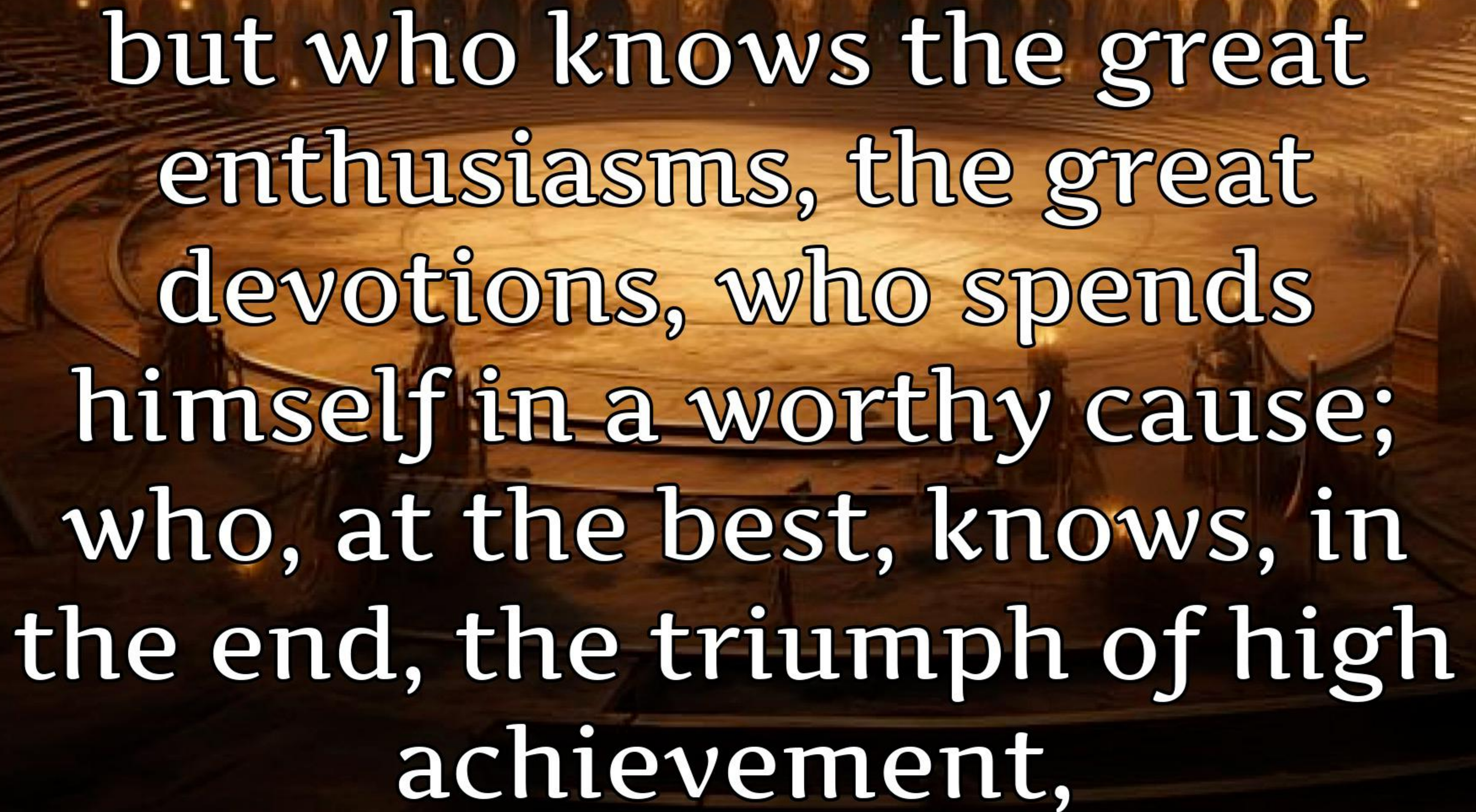
and to prayerfully  
consider whether it is  
your time to step into the  
arena.



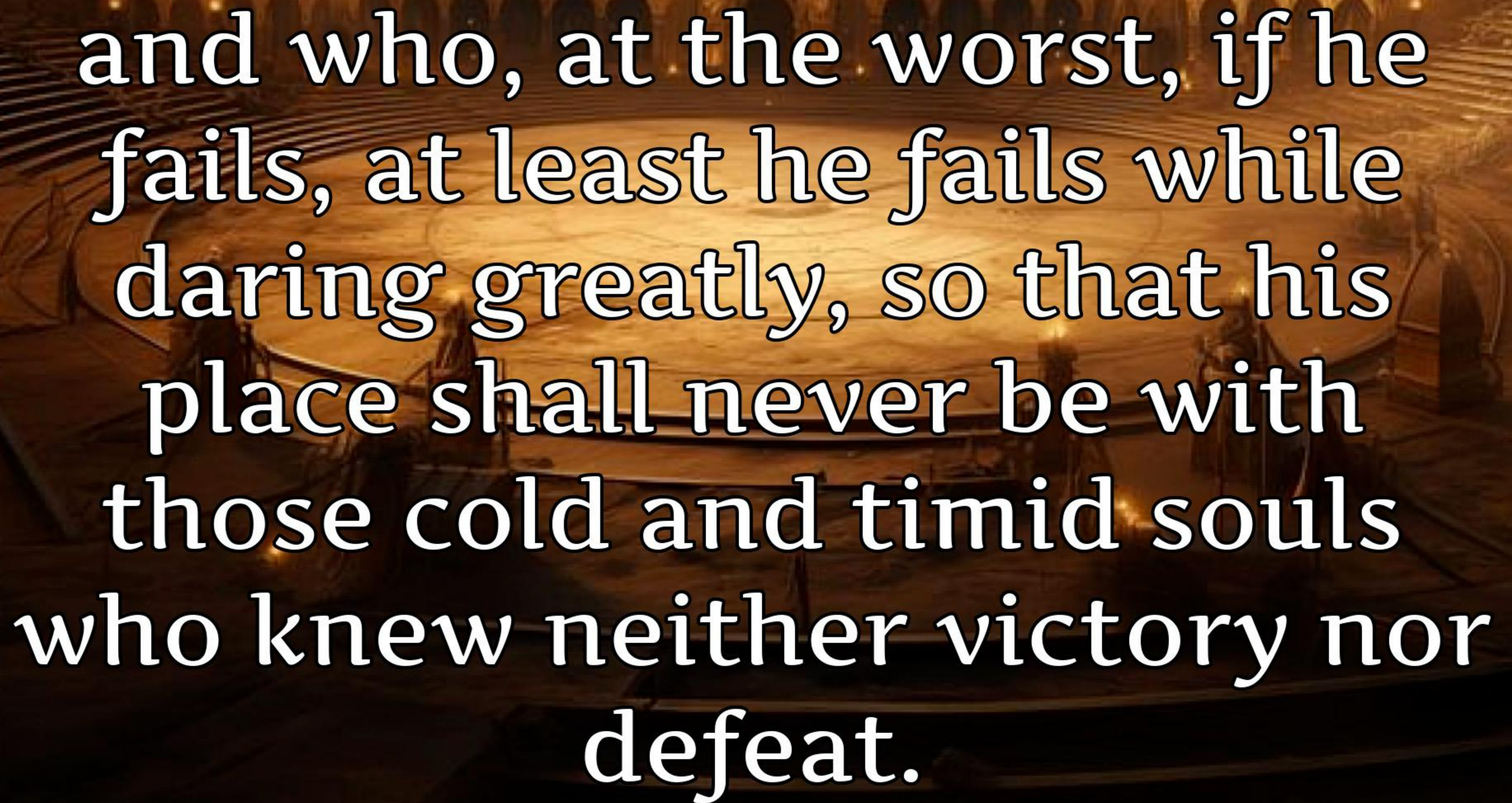
It is not the critic who counts:  
not the man who points out  
how the strong man stumbles  
or where the doer of deeds  
could have done better. The  
credit belongs to the man  
who is actually in the arena,



whose face is marred by dust  
and sweat and blood, who  
strives valiantly, who errs and  
comes up short again and  
again, because there is no  
effort without error or  
shortcoming,



but who knows the great  
enthusiasms, the great  
devotions, who spends  
himself in a worthy cause;  
who, at the best, knows, in  
the end, the triumph of high  
achievement,



and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least he fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who knew neither victory nor defeat.