

Christianity Is The True Historical Basis Of Our Laws

George Washington, President when the First Congress wrote the “First Amendment”, stated the following, among other things, in his 1796 “**Farewell Address to the People of the United States**”:

“Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. --- In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Man & citizens.”

James Madison, founding father and the primary author of the Constitution for the United States of America, wrote the following in 1778:

“We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future ... upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to sustain ourselves, according to the Ten Commandments of God.”

The original Delaware Constitution of 1776 states the following “oath of office” in Article 22:

“I, _____, do profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God, blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration.”

Similarly, in the “Section the Tenth” of the 1776 Pennsylvania Constitution, the following is found:

“I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration.”

“The religion which has introduced civil liberty, is the religion of Christ and his apostles, which enjoins humility, piety and benevolence; which acknowledges in every person a brother, or sister, and a Citizen with equal rights. This is genuine Christianity, and to this we owe our free constitutions of government. ...The moral principles and precepts contained in the Scriptures ought to form the basis of all civil constitutions and laws ... All the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery, and war, proceed from their despising or neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible.” [History of the United States, by Noah Webster, (1832), p 300 -339]

Founding father Patrick Henry stated:

“It cannot be emphasized too strongly or too often that this great nation was founded, not by religionist [pluralism], but by Christians; not on religions, but on the gospel of Jesus Christ! For this very reason peoples of other faiths have been afforded asylum, prosperity, and freedom of worship here.”

In the first of 87 references presented in its Church of the Holy Trinity v. United States, [143 U.S. 457 (1892)], opinion confirming that we a religious people, the United States Supreme Court quoted the following from the 1824 Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision in Updegraph v. The Commonwealth:

“We will first dispose of what is considered the grand objection --- the constitutionality of Christianity --- for in effect that is the question. Christianity, general Christianity, is and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania. Christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries; for this Christianity was one of the considerations of the royal charter, and the very basis of its founder, William Penn; not Christianity founded on any particular religious tents; not Christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts; but Christianity with liberty of conscience to all men.” [Updegraph v. The Commonwealth, 11 Serg. & R. 393 (Sup. Ct. Penn. (1824))]

So how did we allegedly lose our true Christian heritage and primary basis of law in the States of the Union and the United States of America? I say “allegedly” because these actions are unconstitutional.

Though Christianity has been aggressively under attack since at least the introduction of Darwinism in 1859, it was not until the U.S. Supreme Court, **without any precedent, historical facts or authority**,

announced the following in its majority opinion in EVERSON v. BOARD OF EDUCATION, [330 U.S. 1(1947)] that these attacks were wrongly taken seriously by those in our governments:

“The First Amendment has erected a wall between church and state. That wall must be kept high and impregnable. We could not approve the slightest breach.”

The courts have followed EVERSON with many decisions in an effort to take God out of the public square. All of these decisions and the actions taken by those in government based on the court decisions are clearly unconstitutional. Some of the most noteworthy un-Godly court decisions are:

1. A verbal prayer offered in school is unconstitutional. ENGEL v. VITALE, 370 U.S. 421 (1962) and Abington v. Schempp, 374 U.S. 203 (1963)
2. Religious speech by students in school is unconstitutional. STEIN v. OSHINSKY, 348 F.2d 999 (2nd Cir. (1965))
3. A student praying aloud over his lunch is unconstitutional. REED v. VAN HOVEN, 237 F. Supp. 48 (W.D. Mich. 1965)
4. It is unconstitutional for kindergarten students to recite: “We thank you for the flowers so sweet; We thank you for the food we eat; We thank you for the birds that sing; We thank you for everything.” Though the word “God” is not stated, the word “God” is implied in this apparent prayer. DE SPAIN v. DEKALB COUNTY COMMUNITY SCHOOL DIST., 255 F.2d 655 (N.D. Ill.1966)
5. Erecting a war memorial in the shape of a cross is unconstitutional. LOWE v. CITY OF EUGENE, 451 P.2d 177 (1969)
6. The use or reference to the word “God” by the Board of Education is unconstitutional. STATE OF OHIO v. WHISNER, 351 N.E. 2d 750 (Sup. Ct. Ohio 1979)
7. It is unconstitutional for a kindergarten class to be asked during a school assembly; Whose birthday is celebrated by Christmas? FLOREY v. SIOUX FALLS SCHOOL DIST., 464 F.Supp. 911 (D.C.S.D. 1979)
8. It is unconstitutional for the Ten Commandments to hang on the walls of a classroom since the students might be lead to read them, meditate upon them, respect them, or might obey them. STONE v. GRAHAM, 449 U.S. 39 (1980).
9. Even though the wording in a bill may be constitutionally acceptable, the bill becomes unconstitutional if the legislator who introduced it had a religious activity in his mind when he authored the bill. WALLACE v. JAFFREE, 472 U.S. 38 (1985)
10. It is unconstitutional for a kindergarten class to recite: “God is great, God is good, let us thank Him for our food.” WALLACE v. JAFFREE, 472 U.S. 38 (1985)

In STONE v. GRAHAM, 449 U.S. 39 (1980). the U.S. Supreme Court held, in part, that:

“The pre-eminent purpose for posting the Ten Commandments on the schoolroom walls is plainly religious in nature. The Ten Commandments are undeniably a sacred text in the Jewish and Christian faiths, and no legislative recitation of a supposed secular purpose can blind us to that fact.”

The Court went on to explain its constitutional problem with having the Ten Commandments simply hanging on the walls of schools, by stating:

“If the posted copies of the Ten Commandments are to have any effect at all, it will be to induce the schoolchildren to read, meditate upon, perhaps to venerate and obey, the Commandments. This ... is not a permissible state objective under the Establishment Clause.”

Founding Father, Noah Webster said the following with respect to the Christian religion and education:

“In my view, the Christian religion is the most important and one of the first things in which children, under a free government, ought to be instructed ... No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people.”

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