

## American Minute with Bill Federer

### South of the Border: Mexico's Revolutions & How they treated former Presidents and their supporters

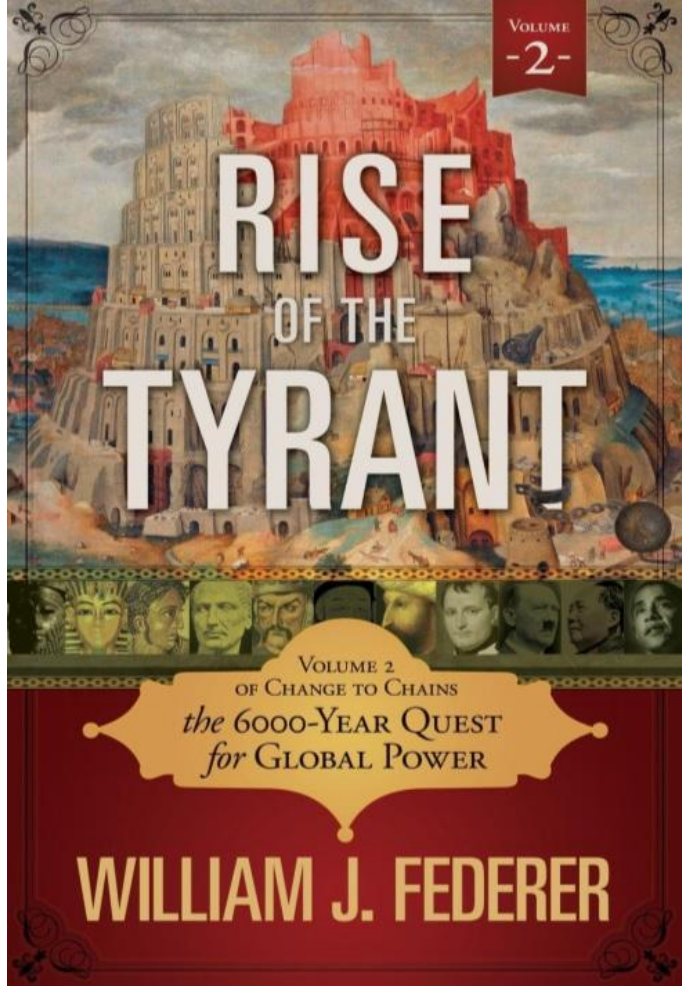
Beginning with the **French Revolution**, **Napoleon** rose to power in Europe.

His soldiers invaded Italy and **defeated the Pope's papal troops** in 1796.

[Read as PDF ...](#)



[Rise of the Tyrant - How Democracies & Republics Rise & Fall \(Vol. 2 of Change to Chains\)](#)



In 1798,  
**Napoleon's** army  
captured **Rome**.



He took **Pope Pius VI** prisoner, carrying him away to France, where he died in captivity 18 months later.

Napoleon refused to let the Pope's body be buried for





five months, using it to get political concessions.

The new Pope, **Pius VII**, attended **Napoleon's** coronation in Notre Dame Cathedral, December 2, 1804.



Napoleon seizing the crown from the Pope and placing it on his own head

In an unprecedented snub, instead of letting the **Pope** place the crown on his head, **Napoleon took the crown off the altar and placed it on his own head.**

In 1808, **Napoleon's** army again occupied **Rome**, and



annexed many **Papal States.**

In 1809, he imprisoned **Pope Pius VII**, who soon became very ill.

**Napoleon** then clandestinely took him by night to Fontainebleau, France, where he was **captive in exile** for nearly five years.



The **Pope** responded by excommunicating **Napoleon.**

In the midst of all



this, in 1808, **Napoleon** invaded **Catholic Spain** in the **Peninsular War**.

He forced the **Spanish King Fernando VII** to **abdicate the throne** and kept him under guard for six years.



### Joseph I Bonaparte (1808-1813)

- Being confronted Charles and Ferdinand, Napoleon called them to Bayonne (France) and got Spanish crown in favor of his brother, Joseph.
- But Spanish people neither accepted the foreign king nor the invader army and rose up (Madrid, MAY 2, 1808).
- Independence war started.
- Joseph I was a reformer supported by moderate liberals (afrancesados).
- Spain had the first "constitution" (Bayonne Statute, 1808); in fact, a royal charter without people's sovereignty.



Napoleon then put his brother **Joseph Bonaparte** on the **Spanish throne**, to rule an empire which included **New Spain - Central America** and **parts of North and South America**.

**New Spain** had been **Catholic** for nearly 300 years, since the initial conquest of the Aztecs by **Cortés** in 1521.

With **Joseph Bonaparte** as the ruler of Spain, many in **New Spain** questioned their allegiance to

this secular French king on the Spanish throne, put there by his excommunicated brother Napoleon.

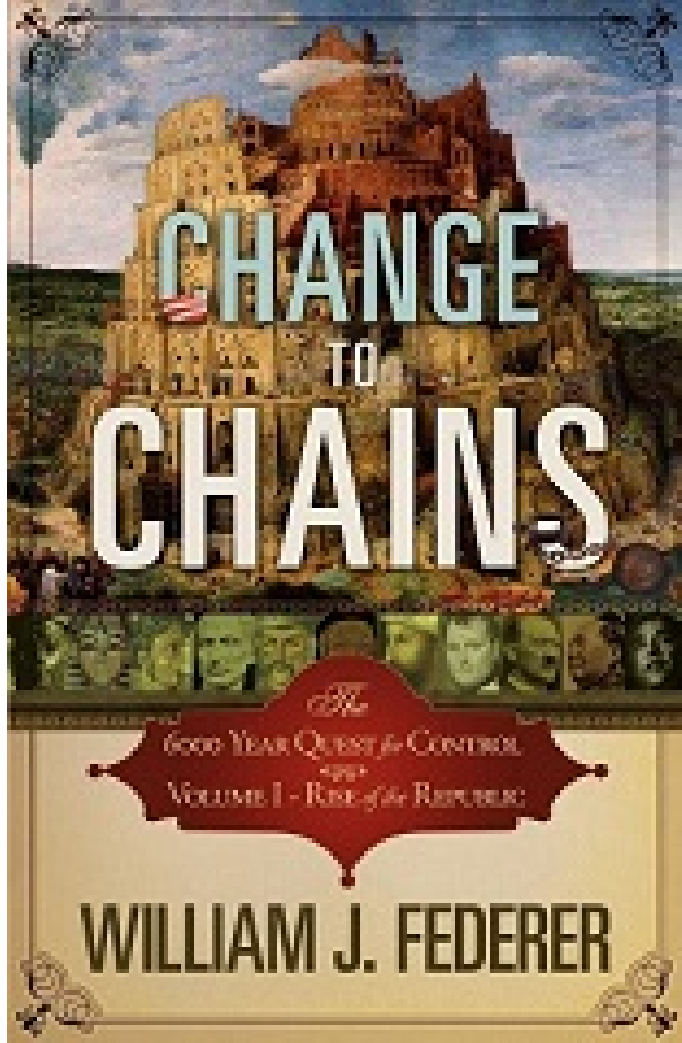


In 1808, **Simon Bolivar** began a revolution against **Spain**, which led to the **independence of Gran Columbia**, 1819-1831, consisting of:



- **Venezuela,**
- **Colombia**  
(which included **Panama**),
- **Ecuador,**
- **Peru,**
- **Bolivia,**
- **northern Peru,**
- **western Guyana,** and
- **northwest Brazil.**

[Change to Chains-the 6000 year Quest for Global Control](#)



In 1810, **Mexico's independence** from **Spain** began when a priest named **Miguel Hidalgo** gave a speech, "The Cry of Dolores (Sorrows)," to protest **Napoleon** holding captive **Spain's King Fernando VII**.





**Hidalgo** put the image of the **Virgin of Guadalupe** on a banner and rallied **90,000 poor peasant farmers** to revolt against the Spanish Viceroy.



Hidalgo's ill-equipped troops inscribed slogans on their flags:

**"Long live religion! Long live our most Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Long live America and death to bad government!"**



**Hidalgo** was captured and executed.

He is considered the **"Father of the Nation of Mexico"** as the movement he began eventually led to **Mexico's independence.**

From 1821 to 1857, **fifty different governments**

ruled Mexico.



**Revolts and revolutions in Mexico** usually

began with **class-warfare**, where the **poor were organized to overthrow the rich**, but **ended up with the revolutionary leaders** themselves grabbing power and becoming **new dictators**.

**George Orwell** commented on this **cyclical trend** where, unless citizens have been trained in morals, virtue and self-control, the **revolutions against dictators** usually end up with **new dictators**:



"One does not establish a dictatorship in order to safeguard a revolution; one makes a revolution in order to establish a dictatorship ...

... Every generation imagines itself to be more intelligent than the one that went before it."



From 1810 to 1820, **General Agustín de Iturbide** fought for the **Spanish Monarchy** against **Hidalgo's revolutionaries**, but then he **switched sides** to **fight against Spain** in 1821.



On September 27 1821, **Mexico** became officially **independent of Spain**.

Instead of setting up a constitutional republic, **Iturbide** made himself **Emperor of Mexico**.

Following Napoleon's example, **Iturbide** placed the **crown on his own head** in 1822.

**Antonio López de Santa Anna**, **Vicente Guerrero** and others conspired against **Iturbide** and he fled to Britain.



Upon his return, **Iturbide** was captured and executed.

A pattern in third world politics was for those who newly

usurped power to exile, imprison, prosecute, execute or assassinate the country's former leaders and hunt down their supporters.

For a brief time, **Mexico** was then ruled by a **Supreme Executive Power**, followed in 1824 by its **first President, Guadalupe Victoria**.

He was the **only Mexican president** for the **next 30 years** who would **complete his full term in office**.



**Manuel Gómez Pedraza** won Mexico's second election, but **Vicente Guerrero** and **Antonio López de Santa Anna** staged a coup d'état by bombarding the palace.





**Vicente Guerrero** became next President in 1829, but was **deposed and executed** by his **Vice-President Bustamante**.



**President Bustamante** was **deposed twice** and **exiled to**

Europe.



Between 1833 and 1855, the **Mexican presidency** changed hands at least 36 times, with **Antonio López de Santa Anna** ruling 11 of those.

**Antonio López de Santa Anna**, styling himself after **Napoleon**, finally laid aside **Mexico's Constitution** in 1835, dissolved the **Congress**, and **declared himself dictator**.



He had previously told the U.S. Minister to Mexico,



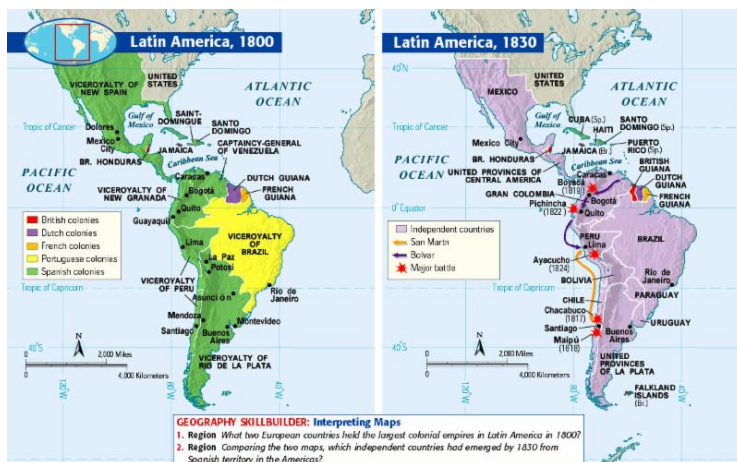
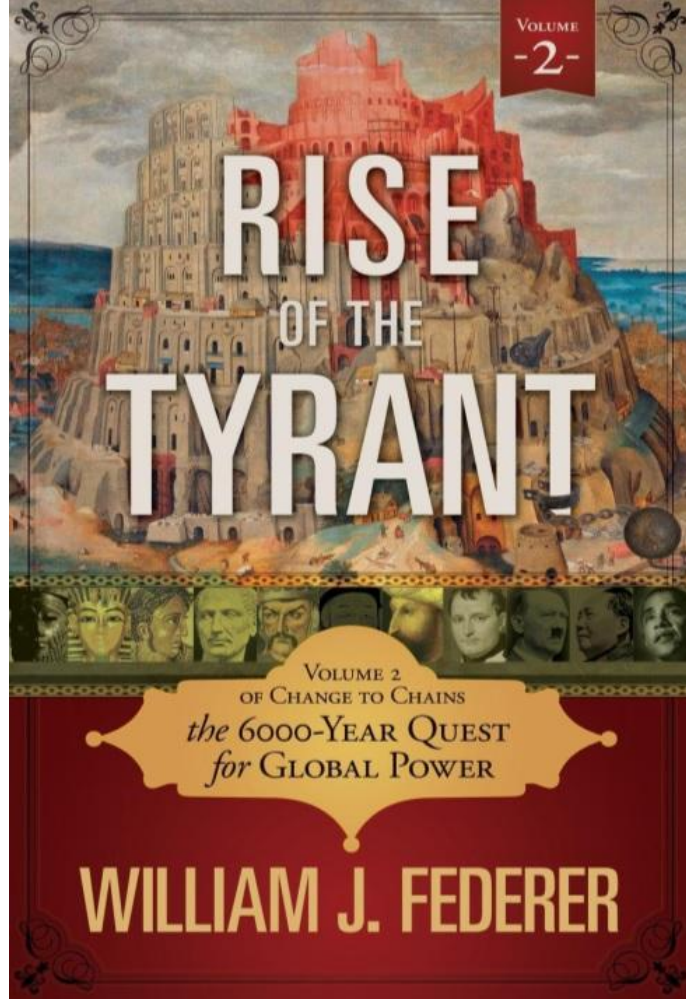


Joel R. Poinsett,  
1824:

"I threw up my cap for liberty with great ardor ... but very soon found the folly of it. A hundred years to come **my people will not be fit for liberty.**

They do not know what it is, unenlightened as they are ... A **despotism** is the proper government for them."

[Rise of the Tyrant - How Democracies and Republics Rise and Fall \(Vol. 2 of Change to Chains\)](#)



Due Mexico's continual upheaval, in the next few years, others areas of Latin America declared themselves not only independent

of Spain, but also independent from Mexico.

After innumerable battles, an area broke away from Mexico, forming the Federal Republic of Central America, 1823-1841, consisting of:



- Chiapas;
- Guatemala;
- El Salvador,
- Costa Rica,
- Honduras,
- and
- Nicaragua.



European powers, such as **England**, **France**, **Belgium**, and **Germany** lent money and endeavored to intervene in the unstable conditions of Central America and the Caribbean.

**Texas** also wanted to break away from **Mexico**.

**Santa Anna** decided to brutally crush these sentiments.



Major conflicts in Texas included:

- **Battle of**

**Velasco, June 26, 1832;**



- **Battle of Gonzales, October 2, 1835;**
- **Battle of Goliad, October 9, 1835;**
- **Battle of Concepcion, October 28, 1835;**
- **Siege of Béxar ends, December 11, 1835;**

- **Battle of the Alamo, February 23-March 6, 1836;**



- **Texas Declaration of Independence, March 2, 1836;**
- **Goliad Massacre, March 27, 1836;**
- **Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836.**

In 1836, **Texas broke away from Mexico** to become its own **independent nation**, similar to how **countries of Central America** which had **broken away from Mexico** eventually became **their own independent nations**:





- **Nicaragua, 1838;**
- **Honduras, 1838;**
- **Costa Rica, 1838;**
- **Guatemala, 1840; and**
- **El Salvador, 1841.**



In 1845, **Texas** decided to join the Union, becoming the **28th U.S. State.**

The **Mexican-American War** began in April 25, 1846.



It ended on **FEBRUARY 2, 1848**, with the **Treaty of Guadalupe**, signed at the altar of the Basilica of Our Lady of





Guadalupe in Villa Hidalgo, in present day Mexico City.

For \$15 million dollars, coincidentally the same amount paid to France for the Louisiana Purchase, the United States purchased from Mexico 525,000 square miles -- the third largest land purchase in history.



The largest land purchase was the Louisiana Purchase of 828,000 square miles from France, and the second largest land purchase was the 586,412 square miles of Alaska from Russia after it lost the Crimean War to Britain.

The land acquired by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo became the U.S. States of:

- California,
- Nevada,

- **Utah,**

and parts of:

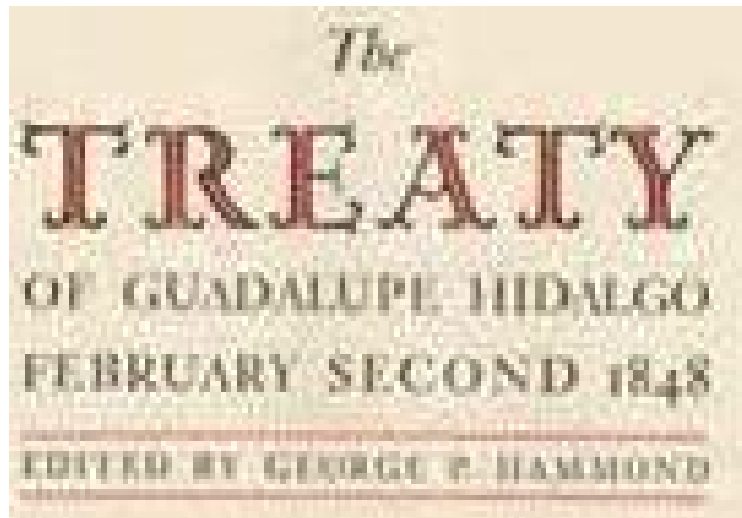
- **Arizona,**
- **Texas,**
- **Kansas ,**
- **Oklahoma,**
- **New Mexico,**
- **Colorado,**
- and
- **Wyoming.**



The **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** began:

"In the **Name of Almighty God** -- the United States and the United Mexican States animated by a

sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war ...



have, under the protection of **Almighty God, the Author of Peace**, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following **Treaty of Peace.**"

In contrast to Mexico's many secular governments, the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** guaranteed:

"If ... **God** forbid ...  
war should  
unhappily break  
out ... they ...  
solemnly pledge ...  
the following rules  
...



All churches,  
hospitals, schools,  
colleges, libraries, and other establishments for  
charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be respected,

and all persons connected with the same protected in the  
discharge of their duties, and the pursuit of their  
vocations ...

Done at the city of **Guadalupe Hidalgo**, the 2ND DAY  
OF FEBRUARY, in the year of the **Lord** one thousand  
eight hundred and forty-eight."



**Benito Juárez**

After the **Mexican-  
America War**  
ended with the  
Treaty of  
Guadalupe  
Hidalgo, **Santa  
Anna** consolidated  
power to ensure  
his continued rule,  
but this led to  
resistance led by  
**Benito Juárez**.

In 1853, **Juárez**  
had to flee in exile  
to New Orleans,  
where he worked



in a cigar factory.

In 1854, **Benito Juárez** plotted the **Revolution of Ayutla** to oust **Santa Anna** from being dictator, forcing him to resign in 1855.



This resulted in a power vacuum, and the Catholic Church was caught in the middle.



Beginning in 1521, the **Catholic Church in Mexico** acted as a conscience of the nation, influencing the elite to be considerate of the poor.

The **Church**, though, did not actively attempt to change the top-down political structure.

This was the accepted Christian attitude that existed from the times of the Romans to the missionaries sent to Japan and China, for if the Church had a reputation of fomenting popular rebellion against rulers, it would not have been allowed entrance into these empires.

As a result, **Mexico's** political revolutionaries blamed the Church for somehow helping to perpetuate the status quo of class inequality.

In 1856, a **War of**



**Reform** broke out, which ended with significant limitations placed on the **Church**.

After political maneuvering, **Benito Juárez** became President in 1858.

As a **Freemason**, he founded the Rito Nacional Mexicano Lodge.

**Pope Pius VII**, who had **excommunicated Napoleon**, also **excommunicated Freemasons** in his 1821

*Encyclical*

*Ecclesiam a Jesu-*

*Cristo*: "they hold in contempt the Sacraments of the Church."



**Juárez** stopped **Mexico's** repayment of loans borrowed from **European bankers** in **Spain, Britain and France**, instigating European intervention.

Many in **Mexico** opposed **Juárez**.

In 1861, a delegation of **Mexican leaders**





traveled to Europe and asked **Maximilian I**, the younger brother of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph I, to come to Mexico to restore order.

Meanwhile, in order to get repayment of debts, the **French forces of Napoleon III invaded Mexico**, suffering a minor unexpected setback at the **Battle of Puebla** on May 5 -- **Cinco de Mayo** -- 1862.



The **French** quickly recovered and **took control of Mexico**.

In the United States, the **Civil War** was taking place during this time. Concern arose whether the **French** would **funnel military support** from Mexico to the **Confederacy**.

In 1864, **Maximilian I** finally agreed to the invitation to rule Mexico, arriving with the



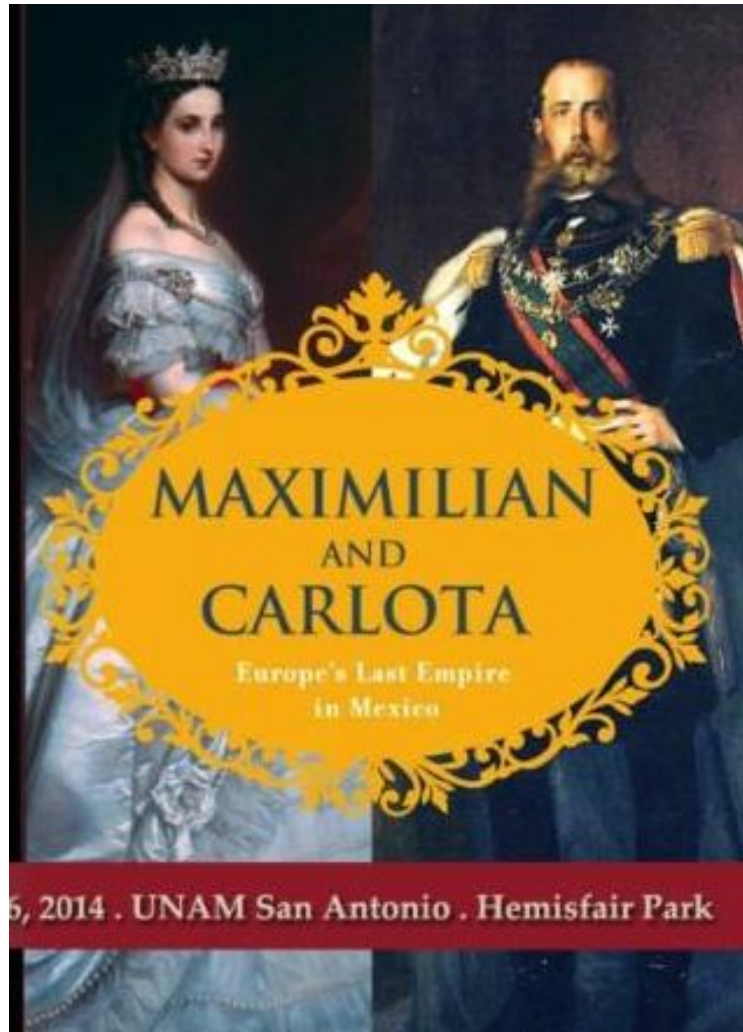


**blessing of Pope Pius IX in 1864, being greeted by an enthusiastic reception.**

**Maximilian, and his wife, Carlota, proceeded to enact many civil reforms to help the poor.**

After the Civil War, the **United States Government** invoked the **Monroe Doctrine**, and insisted no **European power** intervene in the **western hemisphere**.

**The United States pressured Napoleon III to abandon support of Maximilian, which he did by withdrawing all French troops from Mexico.**



In 1866, the U.S. began secretly supplying some 30,000 "decommissioned" Civil War rifles to



arm Mexican gangs near El Paso del Norte, across the Rio Grande from the Mexican Juarista garrison.

## Democrat President Andrew Johnson

allegedly had the Army **"lose"** ammunition, as **U.S. General Philip Sheridan** recounted in his memoirs, that he supplied arms to **Juárez's forces**: "... which we left at convenient places on our side of the river to fall into their hands."

This increased domestic violence and insurrection in Mexico, which **undermined Maximillian's government.**

A more recent example occurred during the Democrat President Obama's Administration, **"Operation Fast and Furious,"** reported by *Reuters*, June 15, 2011:

REUTERS World Business Markets Politics TV

Brexit Sustainability Imprisoned In Myanmar Future of Cars Venezuela World At Work

POLITICS JUNE 15, 2011 / 1:03 PM / 8 YEARS AGO

### U.S. agents slam gun sting effort on Mexico border

Jeremy Pelofsky 4 MIN READ  

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - U.S. firearms agents told lawmakers on Wednesday they were instructed to only watch as hundreds of guns were bought, illegally resold and sent to Mexico where drug-related violence has raged for years.

Agents for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in Arizona

"Agents told lawmakers ... they were instructed to only watch as hundreds of guns were ... sent to Mexico ... 'We monitored as they purchased handguns, AK-47 variants and .50 caliber rifles, almost daily at times,' John Dodson, an ATF special agent in Phoenix, told the committee ...



The agents complained they were ordered to break off surveillance of the firearms."

**Benito Juárez**, with the threat of the U.S. clandestinely backing him, caused many of **Maximilian's** supporters to abandon him.



**Juárez** captured **Maximilian** in June of 1867.

European leaders pleaded for **Maximilian's** life to be spared, with even **French author Victor Hugo** sending a telegram.

**Benito Juárez** refused international pleas and, without a trial, mercilessly had **Maximilian** shot on June 19, 1867, even displaying his corpse afterwards.



**Juárez** became Mexico's 26th President.



Following the example of previous Mexican leaders, **Benito Juárez**

consolidated power to ensure his re-election.

This led to a revolt led by **Porfirio Diaz** in 1871.

**Juárez** brutally put down the revolt, but died of a heart attack shortly thereafter.

He was succeeded by **Lerdo de Tejada**, Mexico's 27th President.

**Lerdo de Tejada** was overthrown by **Porfirio Diaz**.

**Diaz** was Mexico's 29th President, for most of the time from 1876 to 1911.

Following the example of previous Mexican leaders, **Porfirio Diaz** consolidated power to ensure his re-elections.

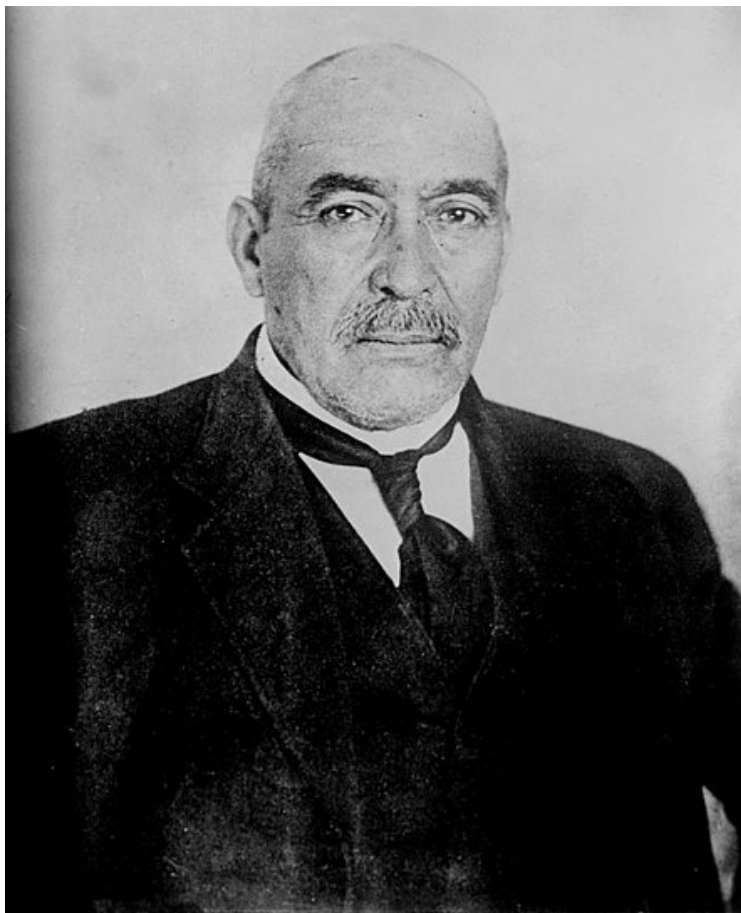




This led to a revolt led by **Francisco Madero** in 1911, who was Mexico's 33rd President.

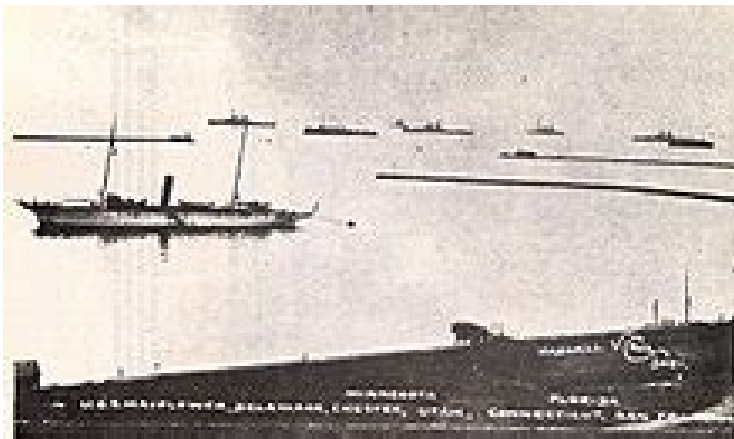
In the next decade of fighting, millions died as the **secular Mexican government** attempted to **crush the church** and  **censor political dissent.**

In 1913,  
**Francisco Madero** was murdered in a coup d'etat planned by **Victoriano Huerta**, who was supported by U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson.



**Huerta** became Mexico's 35th President, running the country as a military dictatorship.

A civil war soon followed.



**Huerta** arranged for **Germany** to ship him arms and munitions on the steamer *SS Ypiranga*, but it was intercepted on April 24, 1914, by a U.S. arms

embargo, put in place by **President Woodrow Wilson**.

Just prior to the start of World War I, **Pancho Villa**, **Emiliano Zapata** and **Álvaro Obregón**



supported  
**Venustiano  
Carranza** in a  
campaign to  
overthrow **Huerta**.

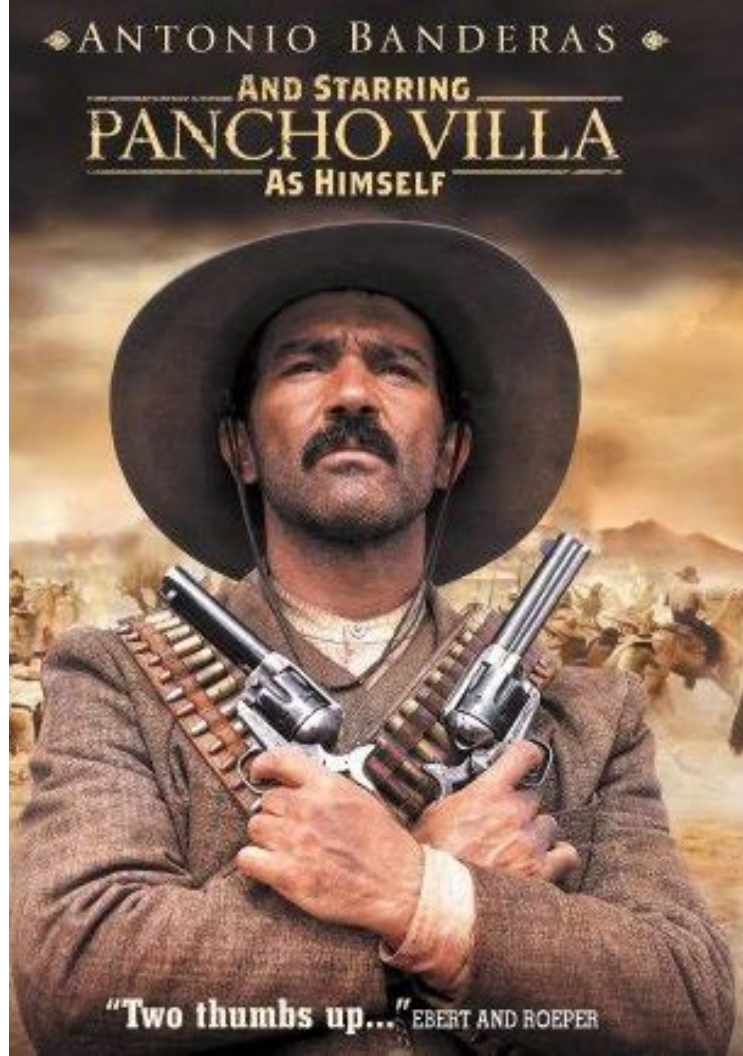


*"Generals Alvaro Obregon, Pancho Villa and John S. Pershing"*  
Background Right: *1st Lt. George S. Patton, Jr., 8th Cavalry Regiment*



In 1914, Hollywood sent a crew to film the silent movie "**The Life of General Villa,**" starring **Pancho Villa**, as he fought from Durango to Mexico City.

**Antonio Banderas** was cast as **Pancho Villa** in the 2003 film "**And Starring Pancho Villa as Himself.**"

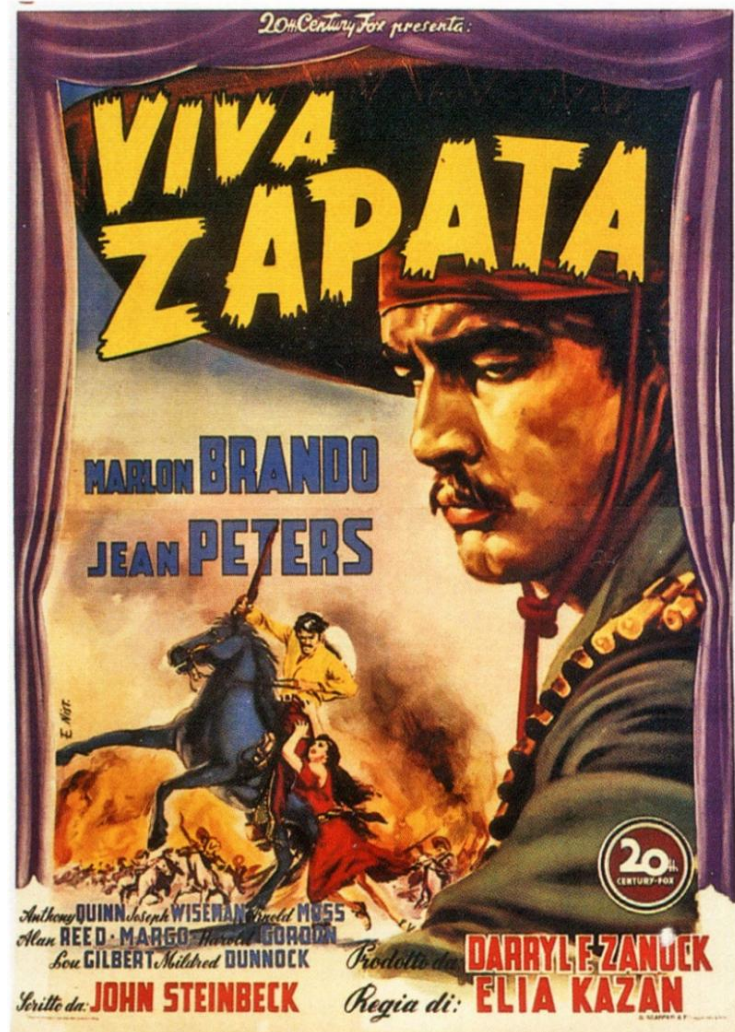


**Marlon Brando** played **Emiliano Zapata** in the 1952 movie "**Viva Zapata!**"

**Villa, Zapata, Obregón, and Carranza** forced **Huerta** to resign.

There was a German-infiltrated plan to restore **Huerta** to power, but it was thwarted. He was arrested and put into a U.S. prison,

where he died,  
possibly from  
poisoning.



**Carranza** became  
**Mexico's 37th**  
President.

Soon, **Zapata** and  
**Villa** turned  
against **Carranza**.





**President Woodrow Wilson** at first backed **Pancho Villa**, but after his raid on **Columbus, New Mexico** in 1916, **Wilson** switched to backing **Carranza**.

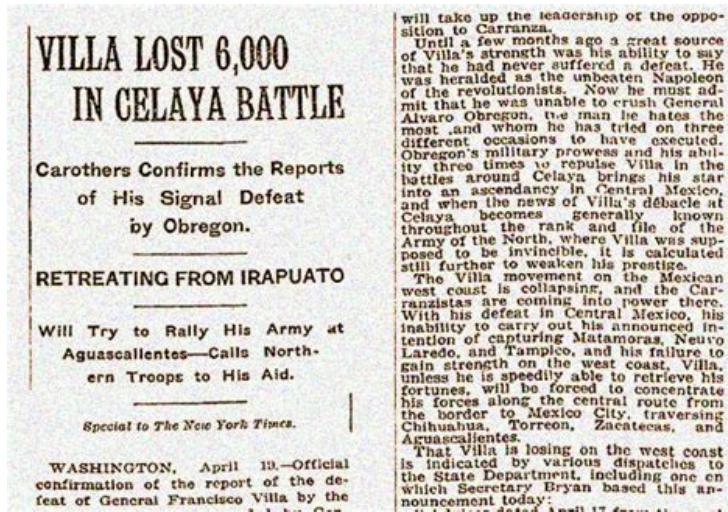
**Wilson** needed **Mexican oil** for fighting Germany during World War I.

**Wilson** lifted the arms embargo on **Mexico** in order to supply arms to **Carranza**.

**Carranza** decimated **Pancho Villa's** troops at the **Battle of Celaya**, April 1915.

**Villa** lost an estimated 4,000 men and 6,000

captured, because **Carranza** was using advanced World War I barbed wire and machine guns.



will take up the leadership of the opposition to Carranza.  
Until a few months ago a great source of Villa's strength was his ability to say that he had never suffered a defeat. He was heralded as the unbeaten Napoleon of the revolutionists. Now he must admit that he was unable to crush General Alvaro Obregon, the man he hates the most, and whom he has tried on three different occasions to have executed. Obregon's military prowess and his ability three times to repulse Villa in the battles around Celaya brings his star into an ascendancy in Central Mexico, and when the news of Villa's debacle at Celaya becomes generally known throughout the rank and file of the Army of the North, where Villa was supposed to be invincible, it is calculated still further to weaken his prestige.  
The Villa movement on the Mexican west coast is collapsing, and the Carranzistas are coming into power there. With his defeat in Central Mexico, his inability to carry out his announced intention of capturing Matamoras, Nuevo Laredo, and Tampico, and his failure to gain strength on the west coast, Villa, unless he is speedily able to retrieve his fortunes, will be forced to concentrate his forces along the central route from the border to Mexico City, traversing Chihuahua, Torreon, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes.  
That Villa is losing on the west coast is indicated by various dispatches to the State Department, including one on which Secretary Bryan based this announcement today.



**Carranza** took control of **Mexico** and had a new constitution written in 1917. He then arranged for the assassination of **Zapata**.

**Carranza**, himself, was assassinated in 1920.

**Carranza** was succeeded by Mexico's 38th President, **Adolfo de la Huerta**, not to be confused with the previous 35th President Victoriano Huerta.



He was defeated in the next election by **Álvaro Obregón**, in 1920, who became Mexico's 39th President.

**Obregón** reportedly ordered the death **Pancho**



## Villa.

A revolt against **Obregón** was started by **Adolfo de la Huerta**, but it was crushed and Huerta fled in exile.



In 1924, **Obregón** was succeeded by the aggressively anti-christian freemason, **Plutarco Elías Calles**, Mexico's 40th President.

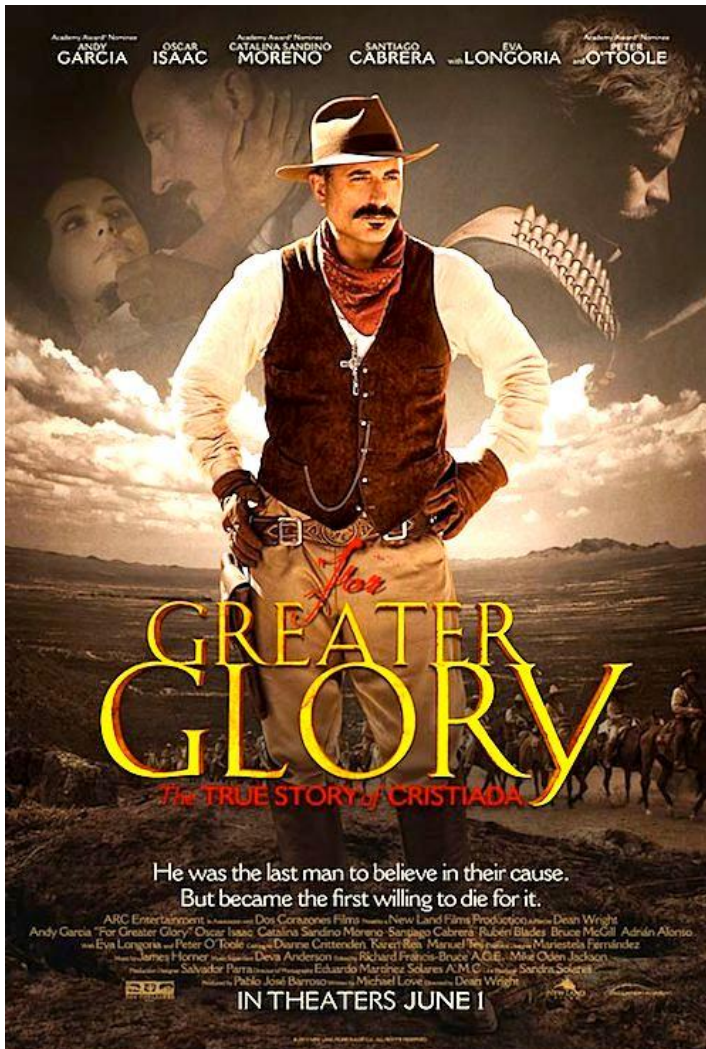
He violently closed and confiscated churches, schools, convents, hospitals, seminaries, missions and monasteries.

He controlled the

media and censored political dissent.

**Calles** imposed radical atheist "**Calles Laws.**" which made it illegal for clerical garb to be worn

outside a church, imposed a 5-year prison sentence on pastors who criticized the government, and limited the number of clergy per state.



This began another war, as portrayed in the movie, ***For Greater Glory: Viva Crista Rey*** (2012), starring Andy Garcia, Eva Longoria, Oscar Isaac, Bruce Greenwood, Rubén Blades, and Peter O'Toole.

This resulted in the **Cristero War**, 1926-29, where over 90,000 were killed.







Mexico's priests, ministers, and faithful laity were harassed, arrested and murdered. Catholic women and girls were assaulted and raped.

**Obregón** was re-elected in 1928, but at a banquet in his honor he was assassinated, allowing **Calles** to return to power.



**Calles** was nicknamed "**Grand Turk**" and "**Jefe Máximo**" (political chieftain).

He promoted revolutionary socialism, and had





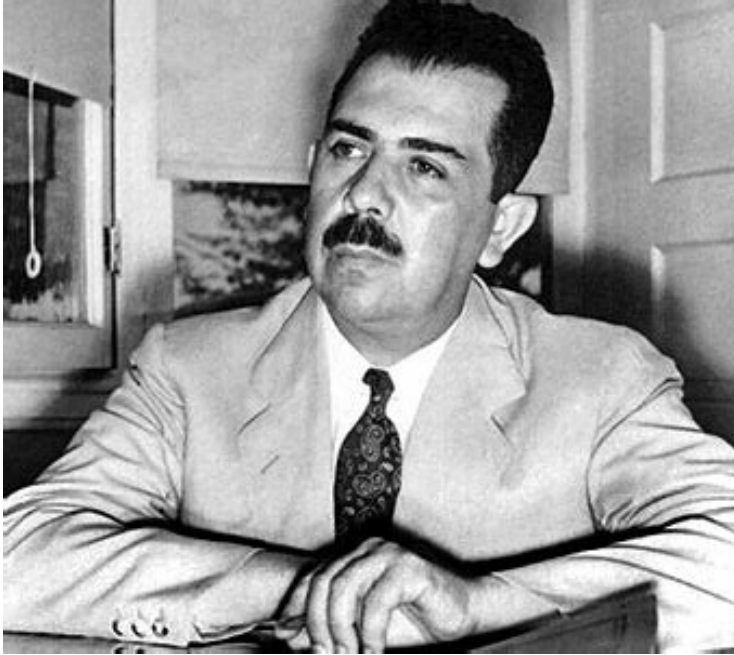
**Mexico** host the **Soviet Union's** first embassy in any country.

**Calles** started **Mexico's PNR** party, the predecessor to the PRI party.

**President Portes Gil**, Mexico's 41st President, agreed not to enforce the "**Calles Laws**" but left them on the books.



In 1936, Mexico's 44th President,



**Lázaro Cárdenas,** deported **Calles** and **repealed the "Calles Laws,"** thereby restoring a degree of freedom of religion.

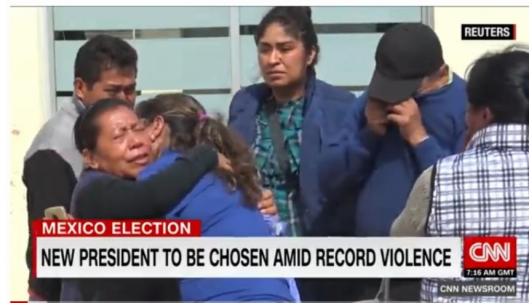
On July 2, 2018,  
**CNN** reported:

**"Mexico goes to the polls this weekend: 132 politicians have been killed since campaigning began per one count."**

CNN World Africa Americas Asia Australia China Europe India Middle East United Kingdom LIVE TV

**Mexico goes to the polls this weekend. 132 politicians have been killed since campaigning began, per one count**

By Andrea Diaz and Jessica Campisi, CNN  
Updated 4:03 AM ET, Mon July 2, 2018



Commenting on why revolutions in other countries are so different from America's, **Californian Ronald Reagan** stated of America in 1961:

"In this country of ours, took place the greatest revolution that has

ever taken place in world's history. The only true

revolution. **Every other revolution simply exchanged one set of rulers for another."**

**President Millard Fillmore** stated, December 6, 1852:

"Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before.

They were planted in the **free charters of self-government** under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power whose government was at variance with those institutions ...



(Other) nations have had no such **training for self-government**, and every effort to establish it by **bloody revolutions** has been, **and must without that preparation continue to be, a failure."**

**Mercy Otis Warren** wrote in ***Observations on the new Constitution, and on the Federal and State Conventions,*** 1788:

"Behold the insidious efforts of



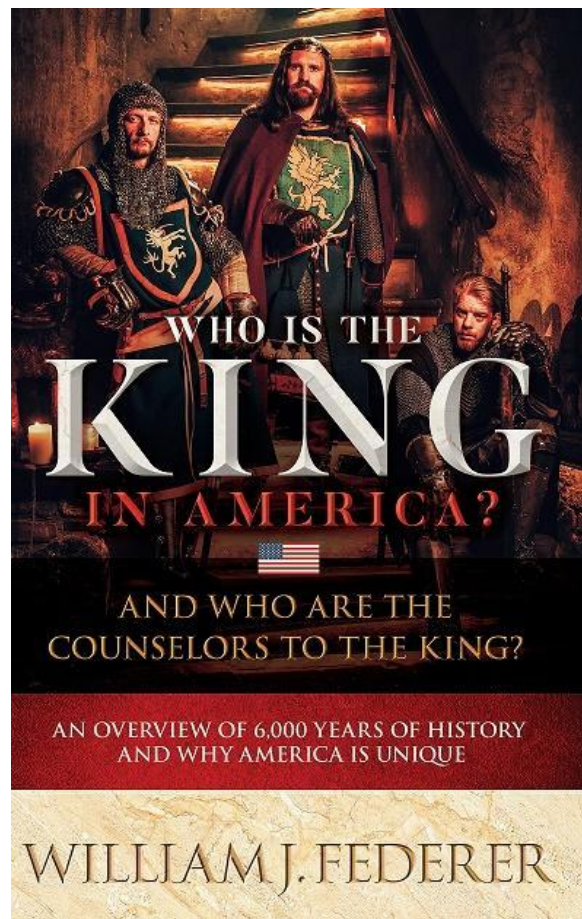
the **partisans of arbitrary power** ...  
to lock the strong  
chains of **domestic  
despotism** on a  
country ...

Save us from  
**anarchy** on the one  
hand, and the jaws  
of **tyranny** on the  
other ...

It has been  
observed ... that 'the  
**virtues** and **vices** of  
a people' **when a  
revolution happens**  
in their government, are the measure of the **liberty** or  
**slavery** they **ought to expect.**"



This topic is discussed in  
detail in the book ["Who is  
the King in America?-And  
Who are the Counselors to  
the King?: An Overview of  
6,000 Years of History &  
Why America is Unique."](#)



Since America



became independent of Britain, and Mexico became independent of Spain, there have been stark contrasts in the health, safety and economic status

north and south of the border.

This is most obvious when comparing border cities:

- San Diego -- Tijuana;
- El Paso -- Juárez;
- Laredo -- Nuevo Laredo;
- Brownsville -- Matamoros;
- McAllen -- Reynosa.



During the same period of time **Mexico** has had a **dozen of different governments**, the **United States**, other than the Civil War, has had **only one**.



As both sides of the border have **similar climate**,



geography, plants, and in many cases cultural-racial makeup, reasons for the disparity must lie deeper.

One issue is that **Mexico** has been subjected to foreign entanglements from countries like **Spain, France, Germany, and the United States.**

*The New York Times*

## Under Nafta, Mexico Suffered, and the United States Felt Its Pain

Treaties like GATT and NAFTA led to a devaluing of the Mexican currency which favored multi-national corporations and **globalist financial interests** at the expense of **bankrupting small Mexican farmers and displacing rural populations.**

Another issue was highlighted June 27, 2012, when **U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder** was held in **contempt of Congress** for his role in supplying guns to **Mexican drug gangs** through "Operation Fast and Furious."



When it was later discovered that some of these guns were used to kill Americans, **Holder resigned.**

Another developing issue is how fundamentalist Muslims have infiltrated drug





gangs.

Nightmare on the border: ISIS and Mexican cartels teaming up - Allen B. West - AllenBWest.com

It's a marriage made in hell.

ALLENBWEST.COM

Growing numbers of those entering America across the southern border are OTMs (Other Than Mexicans).

Many come from Islamic countries such as:

- **Afghanistan,**
- **Iran,**
- **Iraq,**
- **Egypt,**
- **Pakistan,**
- **Yemen,**
- **Qatar,**
- **Algeria,**
- **Somalia,**
- **Malaysia,**
- **Libya,**
- **Eritrea,**
- **Indonesia, and**
- **Lebanon.**

Another concern is

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## GOP REP: ISIS, MEXICAN DRUG CARTELS ARE 'TALKING TO EACH OTHER'

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The Terror Threat at the US Borders

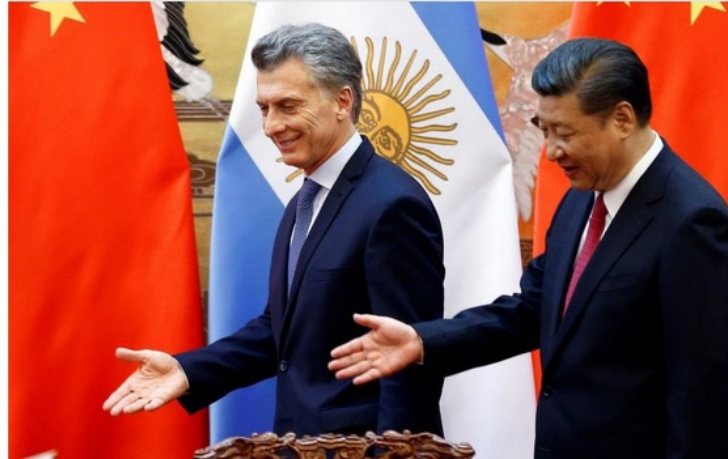
JOURNALIST PURPORTEDLY BEHEADED BY ISIS ... MITCH MCCONNELL

# China's growing influence in Latin America.

## China's growing influence in Latin America is a threat to our way of life

Wednesday, June 12th 2019 - 08:48 UTC

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Among the political differences **north and south of the border** is

America's view of the purpose of government.

The Declaration of Independence explained that **government** was not to dominate, but to **secure to each person their Creator-given rights**:

"All men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights ... That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men."

**America's** impartial system of **rule of law** was meant to **guarantee** there would never be rule by the whims and caprices of a **dictator issuing executive orders**.

**President Millard**

**Fillmore** stated  
December 6,  
1852:

"Liberty  
unregulated by law  
degenerates into  
anarchy, which  
soon becomes the  
most horrid of all  
**despotisms** ...



We owe **these blessings, under Heaven**, to the happy **Constitution** and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is **our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children.**"



**President Ronald Reagan**, who had been California's 33rd Governor, stated in 1983:

"Of the many influences that have shaped the United States of America into a

distinctive nation and people, none may be said to be more fundamental and enduring than the **Bible** ...

The **Bible** and its teaching helped form the basis for the founding fathers' abiding belief in the **inalienable rights of the individual**, rights which they found implicit in the **Bible's teachings of the inherent worth and dignity of each individual.**"

--

[\*\*Read as PDF ... South of the Border: Mexico's\*\*](#)



# Revolutions & How they treated former Presidents and their supporters

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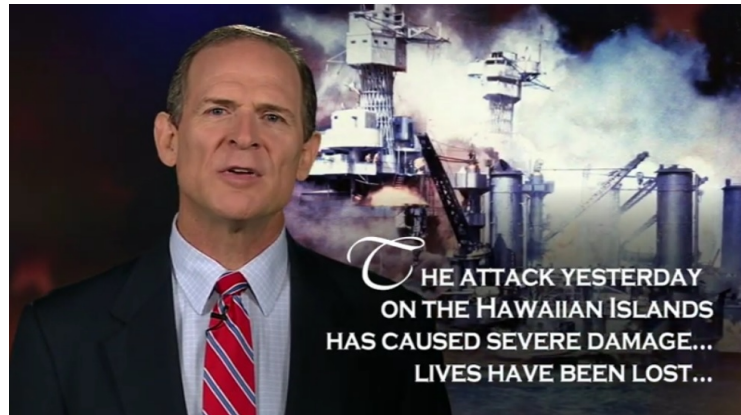
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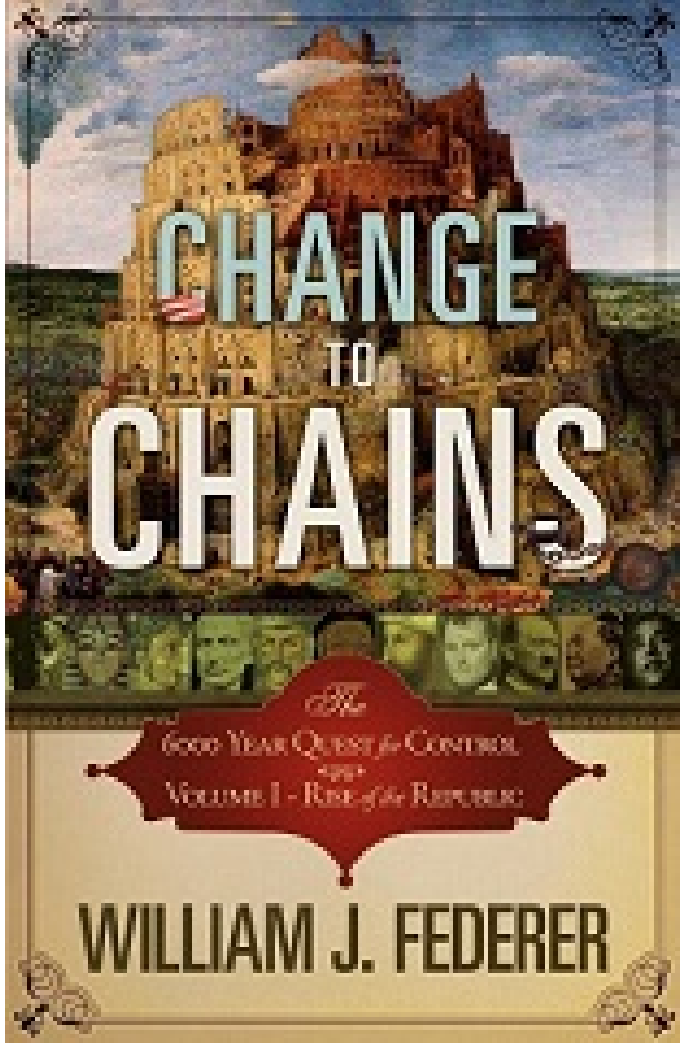
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