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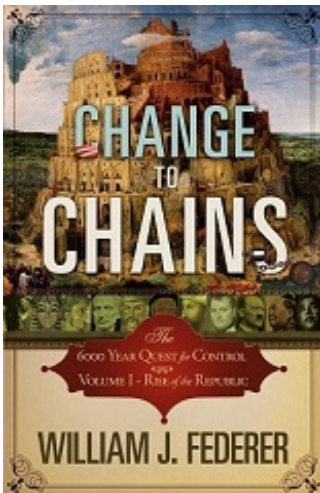
## American Minute with Bill Federer Lexington & Concord, and the Right to Keep & Bear Arms "To Disarm the People is the Best Way to Enslave Them"-George Mason

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The sun never set on the  
**British Empire.**

It was the largest empire in  
world history ... [continue  
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Out of nearly 200 countries in the world, only 22 were  
never controlled, invaded or attacked by **Britain.**

In April of 1775, the British Royal Military Governor of  
Massachusetts, **General Thomas Gage**, sent 800 British  
Army Regulars, under the command of **Lieutenant  
Colonel Francis Smith**, on a preemptive raid to **seize**

**guns** from American patriots at **Lexington and Concord**.

**George Mason** of Virginia stated:

"To **disarm** the people is the best and most effectual way to **enslave** them."

A warning was sent from **Boston's Old North Church** that the **British** were coming, as recounted in **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's** poem, "**Paul Revere's Ride**":

"Listen my children and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of **Paul Revere**,  
On the 18th of April, in 75;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

... He said to his friend, 'If the **British march**  
By land or sea from the town to-night,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the **North Church** tower as a signal light ...

One if by land, and two if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,

Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through **every Middlesex village and farm**,  
For the country folk **to be up and to arm** ...

Through the gloom and the light,  
**The fate of a nation was riding that night;**  
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight."

**Paul Revere** was captured along the way, but **William Dawes** and **Dr. Samuel Prescott** continued the midnight ride.

**Revere** wrote:

"About 10 o'clock, **Dr. Warren** sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would immediately set off for **Lexington**, where **Messrs. Hancock & Adams** were ...

I got a **horse** of Deacon Larkin ... (and) set off ... It was then about 11 o'clock ... After I had passed **Charlestown Neck** ... I saw **two men on horseback** ... When I got near them, I discovered **they were British officers**.

One tried to get a head of me, and the other to take me. I **turned my horse very quick, and galloped** ... to Medford Road.

The **one who chased me**, endeavoring to **cut me off**, got into a **clay pond**, near where the new tavern is now built. I **got clear of him** ...

I went through Medford, over the bridge, and up to **Menotomy** ... I **alarmed almost every house, till I got to Lexington** ..."

**Revere** continued:

"I ... mentioned, that we had better **alarm all the inhabitants** till we got to **Concord**; the young **Doctor** much approved of it ...

We had got nearly half way.

**Mr Dawes** and the **Doctor** stopped to **alarm the people of a house**: I was about one hundred rods a head, when I saw two men ... **in an instant I was surrounded by four** ...

The **Doctor** being foremost, he came up; and we tried to get past them; but **they being armed with pistols and swords**, they forced us in to the pasture; **-the Doctor jumped his horse over a low stone wall**, and got to **Concord** ...

**Six officers, on horseback ... ordered me to dismount** ... He asked me if I was an express? I answered in the affirmative. He demanded what time I left Boston ...

Major Mitchel, of the 5th Regiment, **clapped his pistol to my head** ... and told me he was going to ask me some questions, and if I did not give him true answers, **he would blow my brains out."**

In a related story, **four months earlier**, on December 13, 1774, **two British warships** set sail for **Portsmouth, New Hampshire**, to seize gunpowder and weapons patriots had taken from Fort William and Mary.

**Riding all night to warn the citizens of Portsmouth that the British were coming** were **Paul Revere** and 29-year-old **African American Wentworth Cheswell**.

**Cheswell** was **constable** of Newmarket, New Hampshire, being considered **the first African American elected to public office in U.S. history**.

**Paul Revere** also described a **spy, Dr. Benjamin Church**, who **leaked** patriot plans to **British General Gates** before the **Battle of Lexington**:

**"Dr. Church** ... appeared to be a high son of Liberty. He frequented all the places where they met ...

I came across Deacon Caleb Davis. ... He told me, that the morning **Dr. Church** went into Boston ... **General Gage** and **Dr. Church** came out of a room, discoursing together, **like persons who had been long acquainted**.

He appeared to be quite surprised at seeing Deacon Davis there ...

I was told by another person ... that he saw **Church** go in to **General Gage's House** ... that he got out of the

carriage and went up the steps **more like a man that was acquainted ...**

He did not doubt that **Church** was in the interest of the **British**; and that it was **he** who informed **Gen. Gage ...** that a **short time before the Battle of Lexington ...** **Church** had **no money ...** (and) all at once, he had **several hundred New British Guineas."**

On April 19th, "**Patriots' Day,**" the **British** continued **their march** to **Lexington and Concord** intent on seizing **arms** and arresting **Tea Party** leader **Samuel Adams** and Massachusetts Provincial Congress president **John Hancock**.

On the way, the British passed through **Arlington, Massachusetts**.

They stormed the **inn** where lodged the patriots **Elbridge Gerry, Azor Orne** and **Jeremiah Lee, who was America's largest colonial ship owner** and the **wealthiest man in Massachusetts**.

**Jeremiah Lee** was using his ships to smuggle in supplies to the **patriots**.

When the British stormed the inn, **Gerry, Orne** and **Lee** fled **wearing only their night clothes** and hid, laying on the **cold ground** in a **wet cornfield** for hours.

**Jeremiah Lee** caught a **pneumonia** and died a few weeks later.

**John Hancock** had previously experienced **British tax collectors** confiscating his merchant ship *Liberty* in 1768

**Hancock** had declared to the **Massachusetts Provincial Congress**, April 15, 1775:

"In circumstances dark as these, **it becomes us, as men**

**and Christians, to reflect that, whilst every prudent measure should be taken to ward off the impending judgments ...**

**(a day) ... be set apart as a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer ... to confess their sins ... to implore the Forgiveness of all our Transgression."**

**Connecticut Governor Jonathan Trumbull, whom Washington called 'the first of the patriots', was the only colonial governor at the start of the Revolution to support the patriot cause.**

**Trumbull proclaimed a Day of Fasting, April 19, 1775, that:**

**"God would graciously pour out His Holy Spirit on us to bring us to a thorough repentance and effectual reformation that our iniquities may not be our ruin;**

**that He would restore, preserve and secure the liberties of this and all the other British American colonies, and make the land a mountain of Holiness, and habitation of righteousness forever."**

**As the sun rose, April 19, 1775, there were 800 British regulars approaching Lexington's town green.**

**To their surprise, they were met by Lexington's militia, comprised of 77 men who were mostly members of the Church of Christ, pastored by Rev. Jonas Clark, whose wife was a cousin of John Hancock.**

**Patriot captain John Parker told the militia:**

**"Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have War, let it begin here!"**

**It is disputed who fired first, but the British opened fire and killed or wounded eighteen of Captain Parker's**

men.

In his sermon preached a year later, April 19, 1776, **Pastor Jonas Clark** described:

**"Under cover of the darkness**, a brigade of these instruments of violence and tyranny, **made their approach ...**

**They enter this town ... like murders and cut-throats ...** without provocation, **without warning**, when no war was proclaimed, they draw the **sword** of violence, upon the inhabitants of this town,

and with **a cruelty and barbarity**, which would have made the most hardened savage blush, **they shed INNOCENT BLOOD! ..."**

**Pastor Clark** continued:

"And the names of **Munroe, Parker**, and others, that fell victims to the rage of **blood-thirsty oppressors**, on that gloomy morning ...

And from the **nineteenth of April, 1775**, we may venture to predict, **will be dated, in future history, THE LIBERTY or SLAVERY of the AMERICAN WORLD**, according as a **sovereign God** shall see fit to smile, or frown upon the interesting cause, in which we are engaged."

**The American militia** retreated, **growing to number 400**, and took a stand at **Concord's Old North Bridge**.

The **British fired first**, wounding four and killing two.

Militia commander **John Buttrick** yelled:

"Fire, for God's sake, fellow soldiers, fire!"

Taking many casualties, the **British** began a hasty retreat 20 miles back to Boston, being ambushed along the way by **John Parker's militia** in "**Parker's Revenge.**"

Tragically, in the anger of their retreat, the **British shot or bayoneted almost everyone** in the town of **Menotomy.**

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** continued his poem:

"You know the rest. In the books you have read  
How the **British Regulars fired and fled,---**  
How **the farmers gave them ball for ball,**  
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,

**Chasing the redcoats down the lane,**  
Then crossing the fields to emerge again  
Under the trees at the turn of the road,  
And **only pausing to fire and load."**

**Longfellow** ended:

"So through the night rode **Paul Revere;**  
And so through the night went his **cry of alarm**  
To every Middlesex village and farm,---  
**A cry of defiance,** and not of fear,

A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
And **a word that shall echo for evermore!**  
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,  
Through all our history, to the last,

... In the **hour of darkness and peril and need,**  
The **people will waken and listen to hear**  
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
And the midnight message of **Paul Revere."**

Though it took eight long years, **Americans won their independence.**



A century later, on April 19, 1875, at that same **Old North Bridge**, patriots were honored by the dedication of the "**Minute Man Statue**" designed by **Daniel Chester French**.

On the statue's base is a stanza of the poem ***The Concord Hymn***, written **Ralph Waldo Emerson**, April 19, 1860:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;  
Here once the **embattled farmers stood**;  
And **fired the shot heard round the world**.

The foe long since in silence slept;  
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps,  
And time the ruined bridge has swept,  
Down the dark stream that seaward creeps.

... On this green bank, by this soft stream,  
We place with joy a votive stone,  
That memory may their deeds redeem,  
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.

**O Thou** who made **those heroes dare**,  
To die, and leave **their children free**,  
Bid time and nature gently spare,  
**The shaft we raised to them and Thee."**

Two months after the **Battles of Lexington and Concord**, the Continental Congress, under **President John Hancock**, declared, June 12, 1775:

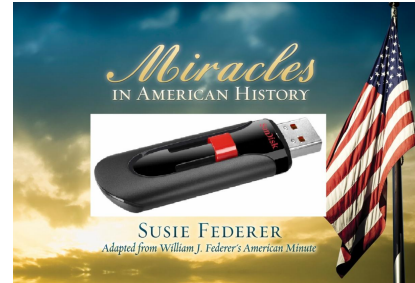
"Congress ... considering the **present critical, alarming and calamitous state** ... do earnestly recommend ... a **Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer**,

that we may with united hearts ... **confess and deplore our many sins** and offer up our joint supplications to the

**All-wise, Omnipotent and merciful Disposer of all Events, humbly beseeching Him to forgive our iniquities ...**

It is recommended to **Christians of all denominations** to assemble for **public worship** and to abstain from servile labor and recreations of said day."

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The **Revolutionary War** began with an attempt by **government officials to seize citizens' guns.**

**Patriots** had prepared for this with the **Massachusetts Provincial Congress**, October 26, 1774, organizing their defenses with one-third of their regiments being **"Minutemen,"** men who were **ready to fight at a minute's notice.**

This idea came from the Bible, where in **Ancient Israel every man was armed and ready to defend his family and community:**

David B. Kopel wrote in **"Ancient Hebrew Militia Law"** (*Denver University Law Review*, July 15, 2013):

**"New Englanders** intensely **self-identified with ancient Israel ...** Thus, **ancient Hebrew militia law** is part of the intellectual background of the **American militia system,** and of the **Second Amendment ...**

**Every male** 'from the age of twenty years up, all those in Israel who are able **to bear arms'** ... were obliged to fight, to go forth **'armed to battle.'**

Men who **failed** this duty **'sinned against the Lord.'**"

E.C. Wines wrote in *Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews* (NY: Geo. P. Putnam & Co., 1853):

**"Moses' constitution** made no provision for a **standing army ...**

**The whole body of citizens ... formed a national guard."**

- "Thus says the LORD God of Israel, Put **every man his sword by his side**" (Exodus 32:27);
- "They **all hold swords**, being expert in war: **every man hath his sword upon his thigh**" (Song of Solomon 3:8);
- "**Every one** with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with **the other hand held a weapon**. For the builders, **every one had his sword girded by his side** (Nehemiah 4:17-18).

**James Madison** wrote (Letters & Writings of James Madison, 1865, p. 406):

"The advantage of **being armed**, which the **Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation ... forms a barrier against** the enterprise of **ambition ...**

Kingdoms of **Europe ... are afraid to trust the people with arms."**

**Noah Webster** wrote in *An Examination into the leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*, October 10, 1787:

"Before a standing army can rule, **the people must be disarmed**; as they are in almost every kingdom in **Europe**.

The supreme power in America **cannot enforce unjust**

**laws by the sword because the whole body of the people are armed."**

Supreme Court Justice **Joseph Story** wrote in *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, 2nd Edition, 1833, p. 125):

"**The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms** has justly been considered as the **palladium (safeguard) of the liberties** of a Republic; since it offers a strong moral check **against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers.**"

**Machiavelli** wrote in *The Prince* (trans. L. Ricci, 1952, p. 73, 81):

"**An armed republic submits less easily to the rule of one of its citizens.**"

Michigan Supreme Court Chief Justice **Thomas Cooley** wrote in *The General Principles of Constitutional Law* (2nd Ed., 1891, p. 282):

"**The Second Amendment ... was meant to be a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers ...**

The people ... shall have the right to **keep and bear arms**, and **they need no permission or regulation of law** for the purpose."

**Patrick Henry** wrote (Elliott, ed., *The Debates in the Several State Conventions*, 1836, 1941, p. 378):

"Let him candidly tell me, where and when did freedom exist when the **sword and the purse were given up from the people?**

**No nation ever retained its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse ...**

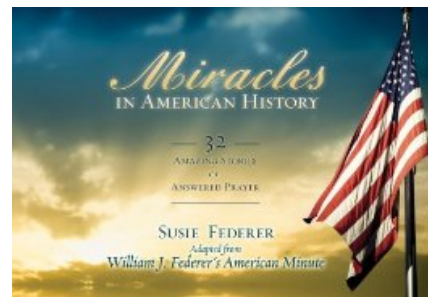
The great object is, that **every man be armed** ...  
Everyone who is able may have a **gun.**"

**Joel Barlow**, U.S. Consul to Algiers and France, wrote in *Advice to the Privileged Orders in the Several States of Europe, Resulting from the Necessity and Propriety of a General Revolution in the Principle of Government* (1792, 1956, p. 46):

"The foundation of everything is ... that **the people** will form an **equal representative government** ... that **the people** will be **universally armed** ...

**A people that legislate for themselves** ought to be in the habit of **protecting themselves.**"

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**Jeffrey R. Snyder**, esq., wrote in "A Nation of Cowards" (*The Public Interest*, 1993, no. 113):

"**Classical republican philosophy** has long recognized the **critical relationship** between **personal liberty** and the **possession of arms** by a **people** ready and willing to **use them.**"

**Marcus Tullius Cicero** wrote (*Cicero, Selected Political Speeches*, trans. M. Grant, 1969, p. 222):

"There exists a **law ... inborn in our hearts** ... that **if our lives are endangered** by plots or violence or armed robbers or enemies, **any and every method of protecting ourselves is morally right.**"

**Montesquieu** wrote in *The Spirit of the Laws* (trans. T.

Nugent, 1899, p. 64):

"It is unreasonable ... to oblige a man not to attempt the **defense of his own life.**"

**Machiavelli** wrote in *The Prince* (trans. L. Ricci, 1952, p. 73, 81):

"It is not reasonable to suppose that **one who is armed** will obey willing **one who is unarmed.**"

**Cesare Beccaria** wrote in *On Crimes and Punishment* (trans. H. Paolucci, 1963, p. 87-88):

"**False** is the idea ... that would **take fire from men because it burns**, and **water** because one may **drown in it ...**

**The laws that forbid the carrying of arms are laws of such a nature.**

They **disarm** those only who are neither inclined nor determined to commit crimes.

Can it be supposed that **those who** have the courage to **violate the most sacred laws of humanity**, will respect the **less important and arbitrary ones**, which can be violated with ease and impunity ...

Such laws ... serve rather to **encourage than to prevent homicides**, for an **unarmed man may be attacked with greater confidence than an armed man.**"

**Thomas Paine** wrote (*Writings of Thomas Paine*, Conway, ed., 1894, p. 56):

"The peaceable part of mankind will be continually **overrun** by the **vile and abandoned** while they **neglect the means of self defense.**

The supposed **quietude of a good man allures the ruffian**; while on the other hand, **arms**, like laws, **discourage and keep the invader and the plunderer in awe**, and preserve order."

**Aristotle** wrote in *Parts of Animals* (trans. A. Peck, 1961, p. 373):

**"Animals** have just **one method of defense** and cannot change it for another ...

For **man**, on the other hand, **many means of defense are available**, and he can change them at any time ...

Take the **hand**: this is as good as a talon, or a claw, or a horn, or again, a **spear, or a sword, or any other weapon** or tool it can be all of these."

**Aristotle** wrote in **Politics** (trans. T. Sinclair, 1962, p. 274):

**"Those who possess and can wield arms** are in a position to decide whether the **constitution is to continue or not.**"

**Thomas More** wrote in *Utopia* (trans. R.M. Adams, 1975, p. 71):

**"Men and women alike ... assiduously exercise themselves in military training ... to protect their own territory or to drive an invading enemy out of their friends' land** or, in pity for a people oppressed by tyranny, to deliver them by force of **arms** from the **yoke and slavery of the tyrant.**"

**Roman historian Livy** wrote (trans. B. Foster, 1919, p. 148):

"Formerly (in the reign of **Rome's** 6th king, Servius Tullius, 578-535 BC) the **right to bear arms** had

belonged solely to the **patricians** (ruling class).

Now **plebeians** (common citizens) were given a place in the **army** ...

**All the citizens** capable of **bearing arms** were required to provide **their own swords, spears, and other armor.**"

**Machiavelli** wrote in *On the Art of War* (trans. E. Farnsworth, 1965, p. 30):

**"Citizens, when legally armed ... did the least mischief to any state ...**

**Rome** remained free for **four hundred years** and **Sparta eight hundred**, although their **citizens were armed all that time**, but many other states that have been **disarmed** have **lost their liberty** in less than forty years."

**Machiavelli** wrote in *Discourses on the First Ten Books of Titus Livius* (trans. L. Walker, 1965, p. 492):

"If any city be **armed** ... as **Rome** was ... **all its citizens**, alike in their private and official capacity ... it will be found **they will be of the same mind** ...

But, when they are not familiar with **arms** and merely **trust to the whim of fortune** ... they will **change with the changes of fortune.**"

**Adam Smith** wrote in *The Wealth of Nations* (ed., Cannan, p. 309):

"Men of republican principles have been **jealous of a standing army as dangerous of liberty** ...

The **standing army of Caesar** destroyed the **Roman Republic.**

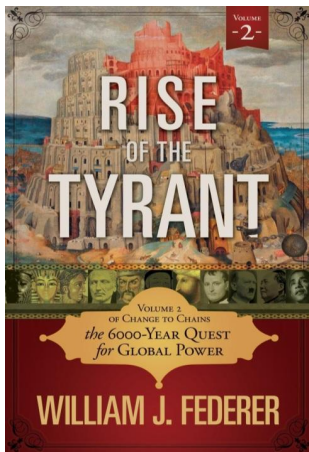


The **standing army of Cromwell** turned the **Long Parliament out of doors.**"

**Earl Warren** wrote in *The Bill of Rights and the Military* (37N.Y.U. L. Rev. 181, 1962):

**"Our War of the Revolution** was, in good measure, fought as a **protest against standing armies ...**

Thus we find in the Bill of Rights, Amendment 2 ... specifically authorizing a **decentralized militia**, guaranteeing the **right of the people to keep and bear arms.**"



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

**Jeffrey R. Snyder, esq.**, wrote in "A Nation of Cowards" (*The Public Interest*, 1993, no. 113):

"Political theorists as dissimilar as **Niccolo Machiavelli, Sir Thomas More, James Harrington, Algernon Sidney, John Locke, and Jean Jacques Rousseau** all shared the view that the **possession of arms is vital for resisting tyranny**, and that **to be disarmed by one's government** is tantamount to being **enslaved by it.**"

**The Texas Declaration of Independence**, March 2, 1836, stated:

"The late changes made in **the government by General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna**, who having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers, as the cruel

alternative, either **abandon our homes** acquired by so many privations, **or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny ...**

**It has demanded us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defense - the rightful property of freemen -- and formidable only to tyrannical governments."**

Theodore Brantner Wilson described in ***The Black Codes of the South*** (Univ.,. of Alabama Press, 1965, p. 56) laws passed by **Democrat** Legislators:

**"Mississippi** quickly passed one law ... **outlawing possession of weapons by Negroes**. The militia proceeded to **disarm the Negroes** in such a brutal fashion as to cause much criticism.

Alabama **Negroes were disarmed** by similar methods with like results."

**Frederick Douglass**, the African-American advisor to **President Abraham Lincoln**, stated:

"A man's rights rest in three boxes: The ballot box, the jury box and **the cartridge box.**"

**Mahatma Gandhi** wrote in *An Autobiography of the Story of My Experiments with the Truth* (trans. M. Desai, 1927):

"Among the many **misdeeds** of the **British rule in India**, history will look upon **the Act depriving a whole nation of arms** as the **blackest.**"

Islamic sharia law **forbids non-Muslims** from **possessing arms, swords or weapons** of any kind.

**Adolph Hitler** acted similarly with his Edict of March 18, 1938:

"The most **foolish** mistake we could possibly make would be to **allow the subjected people to carry arms**;

history shows that all conquerors who have allowed their subjected people to carry **arms** have prepared their own fall."

**German Firearm Act of 1937** stated:

**"Firearm licenses will not be granted to Jews."**

Richard Munday reported in "The Monopoly of Power," presented to the American Society of Criminology, 1991, the **Nazi order regarding arms, SA Ober Führer of Bad Tolz:**

"SA (Storm Troopers), SS (para-military Gestapo), and Stahlhelm ... Anyone who does not belong to one of the above-named organizations and who **unjustifiably keeps his weapon** ... must be regarded as an **enemy of the national government** and will be brought to account without compunction and with the **utmost severity.**"

Democrat Vice-President **Hubert Humphrey** was quoted by David T. Hardy in *The Second Amendment as a Restraint on State and Federal Firearms Restrictions* (Kates, ed., *Restricting Handguns: The Liberal Skeptics Speak Out*, 1979):

**"The right of citizens to bear arms is just one more guarantee against arbitrary government, one more safeguard against the tyranny which now appears remote in America, but which historically has proved to be always possible."**

**Jefferson** wrote to George Washington, 1796 (*The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia*, John P. Foley, ed., New York & London, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1900, No. 2138, iv, 143; Paul Leicester Ford, ed., vii. 84):

"One loves to possess arms, though they hope never to have occasion for them."

Similar to the midnight ride of Paul Revere, when **Jefferson** was Governor of Virginia, **British Colonel Tarleton** led his cavalry to **Charlottesville** to capture him.

**Jefferson** barely escaped, June 3, 1781, thanks to 27-year-old **Jack Jouett, Jr.**, the "**Paul Revere of the South**," who rode all night to warn to warn him.

**Jefferson** wrote in the *Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*, July 1775:

"We ... most solemnly, before **God** and the world declare

that ... the **arms** we have been compelled to assume we will use with perseverance, **exerting to their utmost energies** all those powers which **our Creator hath given us, to preserve that liberty** which **He committed to us in sacred deposit.**"

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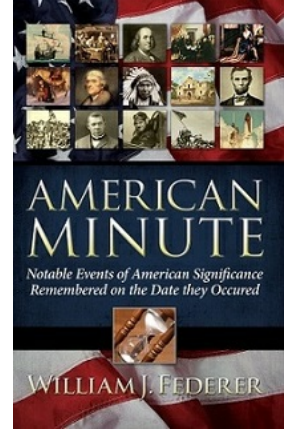


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