American Minute with Bill Federer Ancient Israel inspired Right of "the PEOPLE" to Keep & Bear Arms

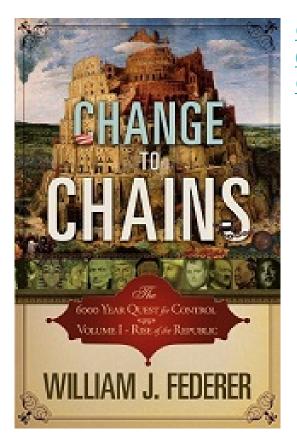
In September of 1774, **Dr. Joseph Warren** wrote the **Suffolk Resolves.**

British statesman Edmund Burke cited the Suffolk Resolves as a major development in SUFFOLK RESOLVES HOUSE HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 1774

in

colonial animosity, which eventually led to the **Declaration of Independence.**

Read as PDF ...

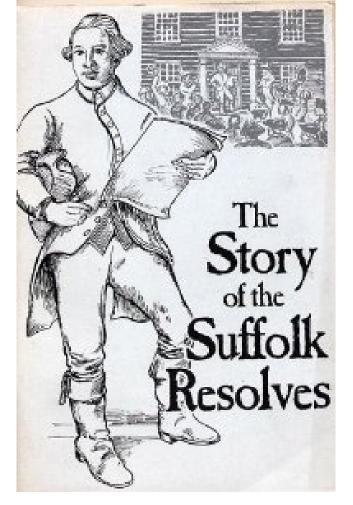


The Suffolk Resolves

<u>Change to Chains - The</u> <u>6,000 Year Quest for Global</u> <u>Control</u> stated:

"That it is an indispensable duty which we owe to **God**, **our country**, **ourselves and posterity**,

by all lawful ways and means in our power to maintain, **defend** and preserve those **civil and religious rights** and **liberties**, for which many of **our fathers fought**, **bled and died**, and to hand them down entire to **future generations** ...

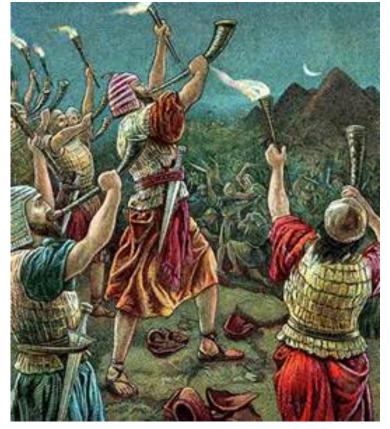


and

that the **inhabitants of those towns** and districts ... do use their utmost diligence to **acquaint themselves with the art of war** as soon as possible, and do, for that purpose, **appear under arms** at least once every week."

On October 26, 1774, the **Provincial Congress of Massachusetts** reorganized their defenses with one-third of their regiments being "**Minutemen," ready to fight at a minute's notice.**





This followed the example of the earliest known militia in history -Ancient Israel, where every man was armed and always ready at a moment's notice to defend his family and his community.

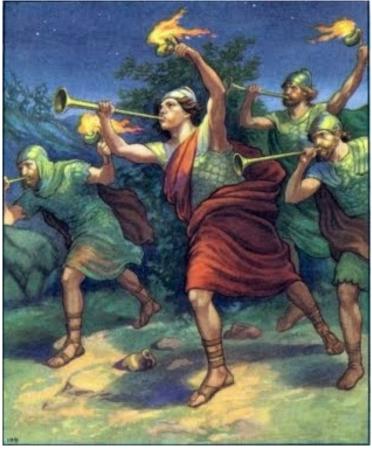
E.C. Wines wrote in *Commentaries* on the Laws of the

Ancient Hebrews, with an Introductory Essay on Civil Society & Government (NY: Geo. P. Putnam & Co., 1853): "Moses' constitution made no provision for a standing army ... The **whole body of citizens** ... formed a national guard of **defense**.

Thus the landholders (and every Israelite was a landholder) formed the only soldiery, known to the Mosaic constitution."

Denver University Law Review, July 15, 2013 published an article **"Ancient Hebrew Militia** Law," by David B. Kopel, in which he wrote:

"New Englanders intensely selfidentified with ancient Israel from the first days of settlement in early 17th century (Israel in the



wilderness) to the days of the American Revolution, when New England's 'black regiment' of clergymen incited the Revolution as a religious duty,

and described the thirteen American colonies as the modern version of the twelve confederate **tribes of 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.'

Although **God** may work miracles ... the righteous ... may never force **God's** hand by demanding a miracle-putting good people in danger and expecting **God** to protecting them ..."



Kopel continued:

"Israel's military system was 'based on the duty of every ablebodied male to bear arms and serve.'

... **Israel relied on a militia,** in which **citizen soldiers** would spend most of their time cultivating their farms, or engaged in other economic production, and would fight only for limited periods (ideally, after the harvest), and only when necessary.

... Similarly, during the American Revolution, most men served in their state militias, rather than the Continental Army.

Thus, they were most able to keep their farms in production, and other economic activity in progress.



This was an important reason why the United States was able to economically sustain a war that lasted eight years."

George Orwell

wrote in his article "Don't Let Colonel Blimp Ruin the Home Guard," published in *Evening Standard,* January 8, 1941:

"A million British working men now have rifles in their bedrooms and don't in the least wish to give them up...

Even as it stands, the Home Guard could only exist in a country where men feel themselves free.



The totalitarian states can do great things, but there is

one thing they cannot do: they cannot give the factoryworker a rifle and tell him to take it home and keep it in his bedroom.

THAT **RIFLE** HANGING ON THE WALL OF THE WORKING-CLASS FLAT OR LABOURER'S COTTAGE, IS **THE SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY.** IT IS OUR JOB TO SEE THAT IT STAYS THERE."



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

"Another purpose of the **Hebrew**

militia system was the decentralization of power, for the preservation of liberty.

The Etz Hayim, (a modern conservative Jewish version of the Pentateuch with commentary), explains:

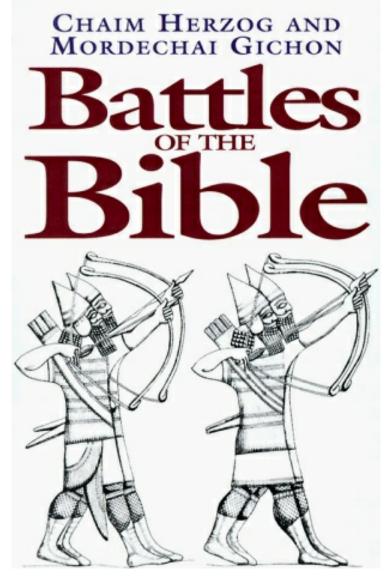
'Deuteronomy does not intend that the **Israelites** maintain a standing army ... Instead, they are to have a **civilian army,** or militia, mobilized at times of need ...

Reliance on a militia rather than a standing army for military needs is another example of Deuteronomy's **dispersal of power** among different officials ...'"

Kopel concluded:

"In *Battles of the Bible,* Chaim Herzog (a former President of Israel) and Mordechai Gichon (a professor of military history at Tel Aviv University) summarized how the **militia system** preserved popular participation in the government:

'The people in arms formed the national assembly of initially sovereign peoples ... Ancient Jewish society ... never gave way to absolutism. The 'people' always



remained ... a body with influence on the affairs of state.

This fact was instrumental not only in the preservation of the **people in arms** as the mainstay of the Israelite armed forces until the destruction of the First Temple (586 BC) ... but also in the apparent **readiness of the Israelites** to bear the constant burden of **military preparedness'** ...

... If Western Civilization can be said to be founded on two pillars of 'Athens and Jerusalem,' the Jewish pillar matches the Greek pillar in recognizing the importance of an armed people in preserving liberty through service in a militia of all free and ablebodied men."





At New Hampshire's Ratifying Convention, Harvard President Samuel Langdon gave an address "The Republic of the Israelites an Example to the American States," stating:

"The Israelites may be considered as a pattern to

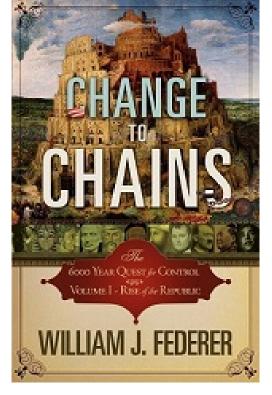
the world in all ages."

After Langdon's address, New Hampshire delegates voted to ratify the U.S. Constitution, being the ninth State to do so, thus putting the Constitution into effect, June 21, 1788.

In their ratifying statement, **New Hampshire delegates** reaffirmed:

"Congress shall never disarm any Citizen."

<u>Change to Chains - The 6,000</u> <u>Year Quest for Global Control</u>





During the Revolution, **Massachusetts citizen soldiers** drilled on the parade ground, many times led by a deacon or pastor, then went to church for exhortation and prayer.

The Massachusetts Provincial Congress charged:



"You ... are placed by **Providence** in

the post of honor, because it is the post of danger ...

The eyes not only of North America and the whole British Empire, but of all Europe, are upon you.

Let us be, therefore, altogether solicitous that no disorderly behavior, nothing unbecoming **our character as Americans, as citizens and Christians,** be justly chargeable to us."



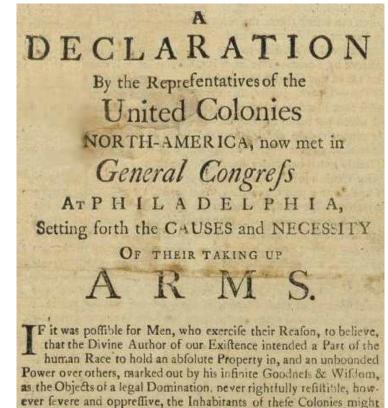
The **Provincial Congress** issued a Resolution to Massachusetts Bay, 1774:

"Resistance to tyranny becomes the Christian and social duty of each individual ...

Continue steadfast, and with

a proper sense of your dependence on **God**, nobly **defend those rights** which **heaven gave**, and no man ought to take from us."

On July 6, 1775, the Continental Congress passed "The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity for Taking Up Arms," composed by Thomas Jefferson, to explain to the British the presence of militiamen from several colonies gathering near Boston:



at leaft require from the Parliament of Great Britain, fome Evidence,

"We most solemnly, before **God** and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent **Creator** hath graciously bestowed upon us, the **arms** we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard ... employ for the **preservation of our liberties**; being with one mind resolved **to die freemen rather than to live slaves** ...

With a humble confidence in the mercies of the **Supreme** and impartial God and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore His divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict."



Boston patriot **Josiah Quincy** stated:

"Under **God**, we are determined that wheresoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, **we will die free men."**

Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England stated:

"A man's limbs (by which for the present we only understand those members which may be **useful to** him in fight, and the loss of which alone amounts to mayhem by the common law) are also the gift of the wise **Creator**, to **enable him to protect himself** from external injuries in a state of nature.

To these therefore **he has a natural inherent right**; COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE

and they cannot be wantonly destroyed or disabled without a manifest breach of **civil liberty.**"



On June 17, 1775, John Adams wrote to his wife about the Continental Congress' decision to declare a Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer:

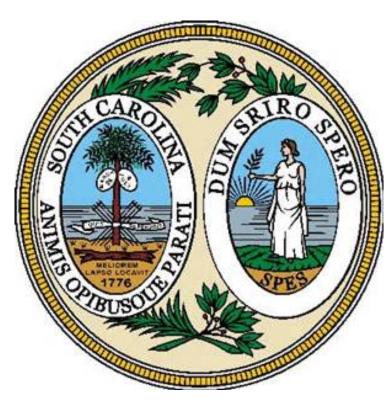
"We have appointed a Continental fast.

Millions will be upon their knees at once before their

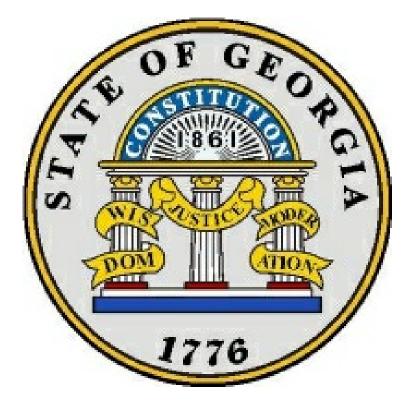
great **Creator**, imploring **His** forgiveness and blessing; **His** smiles on American Council and **arms**."

The **South Carolina Constitution** stated March 26, 1776:

"The colonists were therefore driven to the necessity of **taking up arms**, to repel force by force, and **to defend themselves** and



their properties against lawless invasions and depredations."



Georgia Rules and Regulations, 1776, stated:

"Whereas, the unwise and iniquitous system of administration obstinately persisted in by the British Parliament and Ministry against the good people of America hath at length

driven the latter to **take up arms** as their last resource for the **preservation of their rights** and **liberties** which **God** and the Constitution gave them." New York Constitution, April 20, 1777, stated:

"Every man who enjoys the protection of



society to be prepared ... to defend it ... The militia ... at all times ... shall be armed ... and in readiness for service.

That all such of the inhabitants of this State being of the people called Quakers as, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to the **bearing of arms**, be there from excused by the legislature; and do pay to the State such sums of money, in lieu of **their personal service**."



Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, May 29, 1790, stated:

"All men, have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion ...

That the **people**

have a right peaceably to assemble together ...

That the **people** have a right to freedom of speech and of writing, and publishing their sentiments ...

That the **people** have a **right to keep and bear arms.**"

Vermont

Constitution, July 4, 1786, stated:

"That the **people** have a **right to bear arms,** for the defense of themselves and the State."





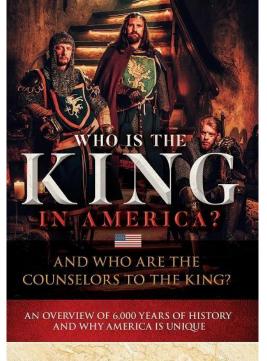
U.S. diplomat Joel Barlow wrote in *Advice to the Privileged Orders in the Several States of Europe, Resulting from the Necessity and Propriety of a General Revolution in the Principle of Government* (1792, 1956, p. 46):

"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."

Who is the King in America? -6,000 Years of World History and Why America is Unique



WILLIAM J. FEDERER



"Of the liberty of conscience in matters of **religious faith**, of speech and of the press; of the trial by jury of the vicinage (neighborhood) in civil and criminal cases; of the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; of **the right to keep and bear arms ...**

If these **rights** are well defined, and **secured against encroachments**, it is impossible that government should ever **degenerate into tyranny.**"

America's founders went to great lengths to craft the Constitution to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."



There are two ways to change the Constitution.

One is tedious, requiring the **majority will of the people**, as outlined in Article 5:



"... whenever two

thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution,

or ... the **Legislatures of two thirds of the several States**, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments,

which, in either case ... when ratified by the Legislatures of **three fourths of the several States**, or by **Conventions in three fourths** thereof."

> The other way to change to Constitution is easy - simply get **activist judges** to **change the definitions of words** in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Judicial

the new kings of america

by Mark I. Sutherland

with

Van James C. Dobson Ph.D. | Ben DuPre Esq. | Don Feder William J. Federer | David C. Gibbs Esq. Ambassador Alan Keyes | U.S. Attorney General Ed Meese Dave Meyer | Chief Justice Roy Moore | Howard Phillips Rev. Rick Scarborough | Phyllis Schlafly Esq. Alan E. Sears Esq. | Mathew D. Staver Esq. Herbert W. Titus Esq. There are recent efforts to **change the definition** of words contained in the Second Amendment, which reads:

"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."

"Well-regulated" meant in "proper working order."

The ACLU argued that the term **"the people"** should be redefined to mean **"the state militia,"** as it posted on its website section "Gun Control" (3/4/02):

The 2Amendment

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.

"We believe that the constitutional **right to bear arms** is primarily a **collective one**, intended mainly to protect the right of the **states** to maintain **militias** ...

The ACLU therefore believes that the **Second Amendment** does not confer an **unlimited right upon individuals to own guns.**"

IF the ACLU succeeded in **redefining** of **"THE PEOPLE"** to mean **"THE STATE MILITIA,"** the **Second**

Amendment would read:

"A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of (the people) **'THE STATE MILITIA'** to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."



The unreasonableness of the ACLU's redefinition is revealed when applied to the rest

of the Constitution and Bill of Rights:

PREAMBLE: We (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS"** of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union ... establish this Constitution ...

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS"**...

FIRST AMENDMENT: Congress shall make no law ... abridging ... the right of (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS"** peaceably to assemble ...

4TH AMENDMENT: The right of (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS"** to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated ...

5TH AMENDMENT: No (person) **"STATE MILITIA"** shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a grand jury ...

9TH AMENDMENT: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by (the people) **"THE STATE** MILITIAS" ...

10TH AMENDMENT: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS."**

17TH AMENDMENT: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by (the people) **"THE STATE MILITIAS."**

Clearly, the ACLU's redefinition of "the people" to mean "the state militia" is absurd.

Attempts by **activist judges** to **redefine words** was warned against by **Thomas Jefferson** in a letter to Supreme Court Justice William Johnson, June 12, 1823:

"On every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the **time when the Constitution was adopted**, recollect the spirit manifested in the debates,

and instead of trying what meaning may be



squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed."

Justice William J.



Brennan Jr., explained in U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez (494 U.S. 247, 288, 1990), that "the people" means "the people":

"The term 'the

people' is better understood as a rhetorical counterpoint **'to the government'** ... that rights that were reserved to **'the people'** were to protect all those subject to **'the government'** ...

The Bill of Rights did not purport to 'create' rights.

Rather, they designed the Bill of Rights to **prohibit our government from infringing rights** and liberties presumed to be **pre-existing.**"

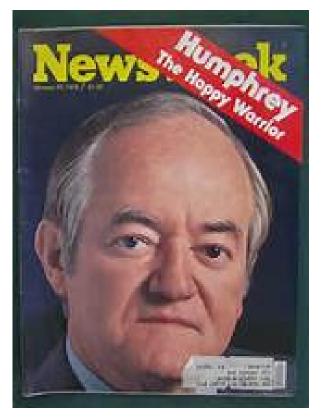
In *U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez* (1990), the Supreme Court wrote:

"'The people' protected by the Fourth Amendment, and



by the First and **Second Amendments**, and to whom rights and powers are reserved in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, refers to a class of persons who are part of a national community ...

The Fourth Amendment's drafting history shows that its purpose was to **protect the people** of the United States **against arbitrary action by their own government.**"

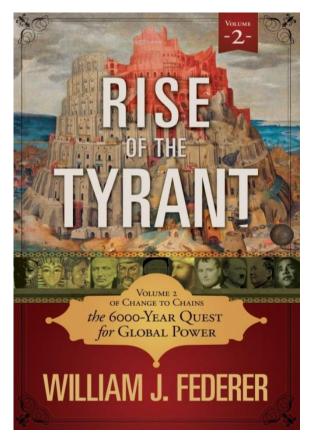


Democrat Vice-President Hubert Humphrey stated:

"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."**

(David T. Hardy, The

Second Amendment as a Restraint on State and Federal Firearms Restrictions; Kates, ed., Restricting Handguns: The Liberal Skeptics Speak Out, 1979)



Rise of the Tyrant - How Democracies and Republics Rise and Fall

An observation is, that **criminals** will **always have**

guns, as criminals do not obey laws, including laws limiting gun ownership.

The fact that after



every incident of mass shooting there is an immediate campaign by politicians to **disarm law-abiding citizens**, coupled with conflicting reporting of facts and lack of investigative transparency, contributes to a growing sentiment of a nefarious complicity of government entities in these incidents.



The individual citizen's right to be armed was acknowledged in the Supreme Court recent cases of *McDonald v. Chicago,* 561 U.S. 742 (2010), and

District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), in which the Court stated:

"The Anti-federalists feared that the Federal Government would disarm the people in order to disable this citizens' militia, enabling a politicized standing army or a select militia to rule.

The response was to deny Congress power to abridge the **ancient right of individuals to keep and bear arms**, so that the ideal of a citizens' militia would be preserved. (Pp. 22-28)";

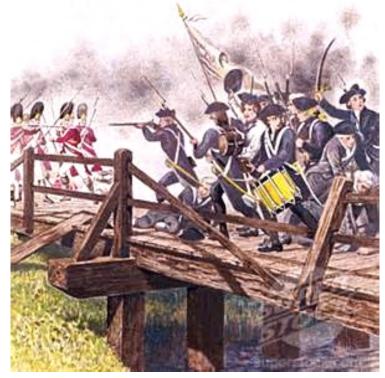
"The Second Amendment protects an individual right to possess a firearm unconnected with service in a militia, and to use that arm for traditionally lawful purposes, such as **self-defense within the home.** (Pp. 2-53)";

"The operative clause's text and history demonstrate that it connotes an **individual right to keep and bear arms.** (Pp. 2-22)."

James Madison

wrote in *Federalist No. 46,* published in the *New York Packet,* January 29, 1788:

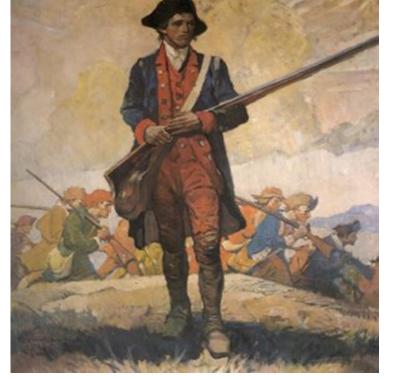
"The ultimate authority ... resides in the people alone ... The advantage of **being armed,** which the **Americans**



possess over the people of almost every other nation ... forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition ...

In the several kingdoms of **Europe** ... the governments are **afraid to trust the people with arms."**

The U.S. Constitution mentions "militias" in Article 1, Section 8. Samuel Adams explained at Massachusetts' Convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution, 1788:

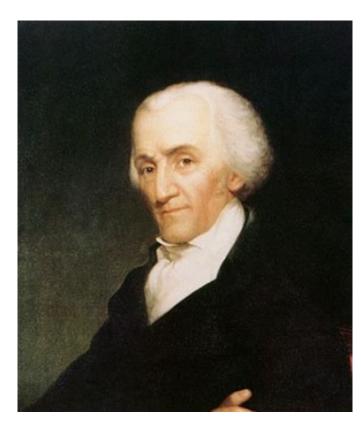


"And that the said Constitution be never construed to authorize Congress to infringe the just liberty of the press, or the rights of conscience; or to prevent the people of the United States, who are peaceable citizens, from

keeping their own arms."

Elbridge Gerry signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and helped write the U.S. Constitution.

He later was a Congressman, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President under President James Madison.



When the first session of Congress was drafting the Bill of Rights, **Elbridge Gerry** stated August 17, 1789:

"What, sir, is the use of a **militia?** It is to prevent the establishment of **a standing army**, the bane of liberty ...

Whenever Governments mean to invade the rights and liberties of the people, they always attempt to destroy the militia, in order to raise an army upon their ruins."

Polemic

SEGNICE ONWILL

RUPERT CRAWSMAN

SERTRAND RUSSELL

DUGMORE HONDER

HUMPHNEY SLATER.

ADRIAN STOKES

A. J. AVER.

R. C. WOODS

WELLAMS

George Orwell wrote in "Lear, Tolstoy and the Fool" *(Polemic:* March 1947):

"Shakespeare starts by assuming that to make yourself powerless is to invite an attack.

This does not mean that everyone will turn against you ... but in all probability **someone will.**

If you **throw away your weapons**, some

less scrupulous person will pick them up."

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."



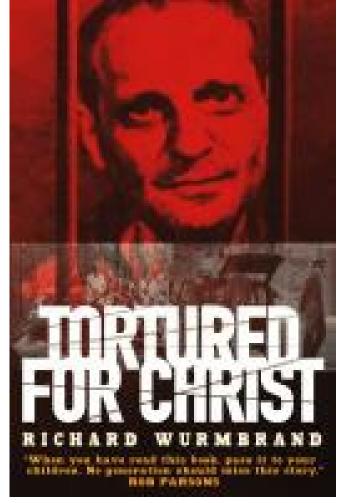
The Story of My Experiments with Truth

From the time of **America's Revolution**,

generations of oppressed peoples throughout the world looked to the people of America to maintain freedom.



In 1967, after 14 years in a Communist prison in Romania, **Rev.**



Richard Wurmbrand stated:

"America is the hope of every enslaved man, because it is the last bastion of freedom in the world.

Only America has the power and spiritual resources to stand as a barrier between militant Communism and the people of the world.

It is the last 'dike' holding back the

rampaging flood waters of militant Communism.

If it crumples, there is no other dike, no other dam; no other line of defense to fall back upon ..."

Rev. Wurmbrand ended:

"America is the last hope of millions of enslaved peoples. They look to it as their second fatherland.



In it lies their hopes and prayers.

I have seen **fellow-prisoners** in **Communist prisons** beaten, tortured, with 50 pounds of chains on their

legs-**praying** for **America** ... that the dike will not crumple; that it **will remain free.**"

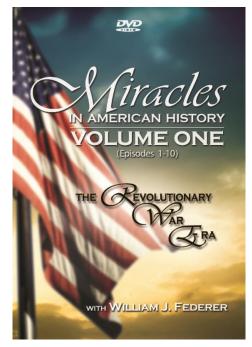
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Miracles in American History -Amazing Answers to Prayer in Times of Past Crises



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