

WEEK FIVE

*Who Has  
Authority?*

*Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's, and unto God  
that which is God's. - Matthew 22:21*

A \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> is one that recognizes jurisdictional lines – to understand what belongs to government and what does not, not one that is necessarily small in size.

Marriage is part of the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>; therefore God is the one Who defines it. Government cannot cross that \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> line and change it to be something else.

Government has jurisdiction to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> marriage as defined by God.

### Texas Supreme Court in Grigsby v. Reid, 1913

*Marriage was not originated by human law. When God created Eve, she was a wife to Adam; they then and there occupied the status of husband to wife and wife to husband. The truth is that civil government has grown out of marriage, which created homes and population and society, from which government became necessary.*

*Marriages will produce a home and family that will contribute to good society, to free and just government, and the support of Christianity.*

*It would be sacrilegious to apply the designation "a civil contract" to such a marriage. It is that and more – it is a status ordained by God.*

The Founding Fathers said that the “general welfare” clause was not to be interpreted as saying an industry was too \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> and needs a bailout, during the debates concerning bailing out the codfish industry in 1791.

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*If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every State, county and parish and pay them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision of the poor; they may undertake the regulation of all roads other than post-roads; in short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation down to the most minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of Congress. ... Were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude contended for, it would subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited Government established by the people of America.<sup>xxxiv</sup>*

- James Madison

- Section 8 of the Constitution contains DO's for the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup>
- Section 9 of the Constitution contains DON'Ts for the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>
- Section 10 of the Constitution contains DON'Ts for the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>

Congress cannot add power \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup>; it only comes from us.

Congress has the power to collect taxes for these purposes:

- To pay the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>
- To provide for the common \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> and general \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> of the United States

The Founders believed that to carry debt over to the next generation is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup>.

Hamilton said that the test for spending money Constitutionally is whether it is for a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> purpose or a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup> purpose.

*The welfare of the community (of states) is the only legitimate end for which money can be raised from the community. Congress can be considered as only under one restriction, which does not apply to other governments. They cannot rightfully apply the money they raise to any purpose merely or purely local... The constitutional test of a right application must always be whether it be for a purpose of general or local nature.*<sup>xxxv</sup>

- Alexander Hamilton

*Consider for a moment the immeasurable difference between the Constitution limited in its powers to the enumerated objects, and expounded as it would be by the import claimed for the phraseology in question.*

*The difference is equivalent to two Constitutions, of characters essentially contrasted with each other--the one possessing powers confined to certain specified cases, the other extended to all cases whatsoever;...*

*Can less be said...than that it is impossible that such a Constitution as the latter would have been recommended to the States by all the members of that body whose names were subscribed to the instrument? ... Is it credible that such a power would have been unnoticed and unopposed in the Federal Convention? In the State Conventions, which contended for, and proposed restrictive and explanatory amendments? And in the Congress of 1789, which recommended so many of these amendments? A power to impose unlimited taxes for unlimited purposes could never have escaped...those public bodies.*

*Constitution is a limited one, possessing no power not actually given, and carrying on the face of it a distrust of power beyond the distrust indicated by the ordinary forms of free Government.<sup>xxxvii</sup>*

**- James Madison**



A balanced budget amendment to the Constitution failed in 1999 by how many votes? \_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup>

“Regulate commerce” means “make \_\_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup>,” not “micromanage.”

Congress has the power to regulate commerce:

- with \_\_\_\_\_<sup>18</sup> nations
- Between the several \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup>
- With the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>20</sup>

This was not a license to \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_<sup>21</sup> the market.

Jefferson said that “The pillars of our prosperity are the most thriving when left most free to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>22</sup>.”

The Founders were specific about everything in the Constitution because they had a real \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>23</sup>.

Our system has separation of powers between the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>24</sup> as well as the branches.

*Nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the substance is gone. In government, as well as in religion, 'The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.'*<sup>xxxvii</sup>

**- John Dickinson, Constitution Signer**

It is important to follow the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>25</sup> of the “general welfare” clause and the rest of the Constitution, rather than trying to squeeze a new meaning out of the wording.

*Shall we establish nothing good because we know it cannot be eternal? Shall we live without government because every constitution has its old age and its period? Because we know that we shall die, shall we take no pains to preserve or lengthen our life?*

*Far from it, Sir: it only requires the more watchful attention to settle government upon the best principles and in the wisest manner that it may last as long as the nature of things will permit.*<sup>xxxviii</sup>

**- John Witherspoon**

Samuel Adams stated that the man who conscientiously does his duty will be protected by God and receive an \_\_\_\_\_<sup>26</sup>.

*And having secured the approbation of our hearts by a faithful and unwearied discharge of our duty to our country, let us joyfully leave our concerns in the hands of Him Who raiseth up and pulleth down the empires and kingdoms of the world as He pleases.<sup>xxxix</sup>*

**- John Hancock**

*All that the best men can do is to persevere in doing their duty to their country and leave the consequences to Him Who made it their duty, being neither elated by success, however great, nor discouraged by disappointment, however frequent and mortifying.<sup>xl</sup>*

**- John Jay, first Supreme Court Chief Justice**

Currently, in city and school board elections, only \_\_\_\_\_<sup>27</sup> of Americans show up to vote.

Nations get healthy from the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>28</sup>, not the top down.