

## Chapter 10

### Self-Originating “Justice” and Biblically Unqualified Civil “Leaders”

The law of Yahweh is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of Yahweh is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of Yahweh are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of Yahweh is pure, enlightening the eyes. The fear of Yahweh is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of Yahweh are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold: sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned: and in keeping of them there is great reward. (Psalm 19:7-11)

You cannot improve upon perfection and yet that’s precisely what the constitutional framers (some of whom also signed the Declaration of Independence) audaciously claimed to be doing in the Preamble to the Constitution: “WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, *in order to form a more perfect union* ... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

In contrast with New Haven’s 1639 Agreement (“we all agree that *the scriptures hold forth a perfect rule for the direction of government*”), one of the purposes for the United States Constitution was “to form a more perfect union.” What the framers had in mind was a union “more perfect” than that of the Articles of Confederation. However, because the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution were both based upon the imperfect laws of man, both were a far cry from the governments of the New England Colonies in early 17<sup>th</sup>-century America, which were established upon the Bible’s perfect law of liberty.

“More perfect” is not the same as perfect. Neither the framers nor the Constitution nor the union it formed were perfect. Yahweh, His knowledge, His work, His way, His will, and His law are perfect.\* Therefore, His government is also perfect.

John Milton (1608-1674) believed Yahweh’s government exceeded those of Greece and Rome:

[T]he Bible doth more clearly teach the solid rules of civil government than all the eloquence of Greece and Rome.<sup>119</sup>

Milton would have certainly claimed the same regarding the United States government, particularly because much of the Constitution was fashioned after Roman law. What the framers believed can only be determined by their actions, and their actions make it clear they did not believe in Yahweh's perfection. Otherwise, they, like the 17<sup>th</sup>-century Puritans, would have established a government based upon His perfect law. Instead, they were willing to settle for something "more" perfect, which resulted in something far less than perfect.

## **The Declaration Speaks for Itself**

### **Paragraph #2, Sentences 6-7**

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

### **Grievance #8**

He [Britain's King George III] has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

King George had barred the appointment of judges from among the American colonials to litigate their own legal cases. Consequently, the colonials had to wait for delayed adjudication from across the Atlantic Ocean via George's English appointees. This was certainly a valid complaint. But it doesn't begin to compare with King George's underlying judicial malfeasance.

## **Truer Words Never Spoken**

There are no truer words in the entire Declaration of Independence than "He has obstructed the Administration of Justice." However, they are only true when evaluated from a biblical paradigm.

Where does justice originate? Without answering this question correctly, any discussion regarding justice is an exercise in futility. Not only does justice originate

with Yahweh, it's the foundation of His throne, emanating from God Himself:

Righteousness and justice are the foundation of Thy [Yahweh's] throne;  
lovingkindness and truth go before Thee. (Psalm 89:14, NASB)

Yahweh, the habitation of justice, even Yahweh.... (Jeremiah 50:7)

Psalm 89:14 is repeated in Psalm 97:2. Verse 1 provides the reason righteousness and justice are intrinsic to our God:

*Yahweh reigneth ... righteousness and judgment [justice, NASB] are the habitation of his throne. (Psalm 97:1-2)*

As reigning Creator, Yahweh has sole authority for what constitutes law and therefore justice—that is, the determination for what's good and what's evil. Has God ceased reigning? He reigns as much now over His creation as He did *at* creation. Like it or not, because He always has and always will reign over heaven and earth, He gets to determine what's good and what's evil and therefore what's just and what's unjust.

Anytime man claims differently as to what constitutes good and evil, the sin is the same as that for which Adam and Eve were booted out of the Garden. This is true even when man's replacement is better than what it replaced. Case in point: the Declaration's signatories' and constitutional framers' injustice<sup>120</sup> that replaced King George's and Great Britain's (alleged) worse injustices.

These were merely two different versions of Adam and Eve's biblical sedition, resulting in government of, by, and for the people in both instances. This biblical perversion is juxtaposed with government of, by, and for God, which can only be attained by means of His perfect law of liberty. This includes its altogether righteous justice as expressed in its civil sanctions:

[T]he judgments of Yahweh are true and righteous altogether. (Psalm 19:9)

Such justice can only be consistently administered by biblically qualified men of God, adjudicating by the same righteous judgments, enforcing the Ten Commandments and their respective statutes.

## **Authority and Justice**

## Originating with Themselves

Therefore, the law is ignored [slacked, KJV] and justice is never upheld. For the wicked surround the righteous; therefore, justice comes out perverted.... *Their justice and authority originate with themselves.* (Habakkuk 1:4, 7, NASB)

Now travel forward in time with me some 2,400 years and listen to this as it reverberates through the eons of time, proving Solomon, once again, correct that there's nothing new under the sun:

*We the People* of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, *establish justice*.... (Preamble, United States Constitution)

Another audacious claim! Only Yahweh, God of the Bible, can establish justice. It's where He resides, intrinsic in who He is.

On the other hand, anytime autonomous man—whether King George, the Declaration's signatories, the Constitution's framers, or anyone else—attempts to establish justice outside God's moral law, the result is always injustice.

Isaiah 5:20 depicts this transposition as calling good evil and evil good. Case in point: the biblically seditious Constitution<sup>121</sup> sired by the biblically adverse Declaration of Independence.

The word “autonomous,” comes from two Greek words, *auto* meaning self and *nomos* meaning law. The word literally means self law. It's just another way of describing humanism, in this instance constitutionalism.

In Deuteronomy 12:8, Moses warned, “Ye shall not do after ... whatsoever is right in [every man's] own eyes.” Constitutionalism is a collective, agreed-upon form of humanism. By their silence, and thus their acquiescence to this new form of unbiblical government, the American people claim their authority and their justice, not from Yahweh, but from themselves. In turn, they make themselves their own God.<sup>122</sup>

## Biblically Unqualified Judges

Compounding the American colonials' judicial problems was the fact that the judges (judiciary powers) King George had forced upon them were not biblically qualified

and were therefore unlawful judges and thus merely usurpers. Had this been part of the colonials' grievance, perhaps they wouldn't have made the same blunder eleven years later when they likewise failed to compel all judges in their new government to be biblically qualified.<sup>123</sup>

The Bible stipulates, among other things, that judicial appointees must be men of truth who fear Yahweh and hate covetousness. The United States Constitution requires no biblical qualifications whatsoever.

Nowhere does the Constitution stipulate that judges must rule on behalf of God, rendering decisions based upon His commandments, statutes, and judgments as required in Exodus 18. That not even one constitutional framer contended for God, as did King Jehoshaphat, speaks volumes about the framers' disregard for Him and His judicial system:

And he [King Jehoshaphat] set judges in the land throughout all the fenced cities of Judah, city by city, and said to the judges, Take heed what ye do: *for ye judge not for man, but for Yahweh*, who is with you in the judgment.... And he charged them, saying, *Thus shall ye do in the fear of Yahweh*, faithfully, and with a perfect heart. (2 Chronicles 19:5-9)

### **America's Civil "Leaders"**

Have you ever wondered how America ended up with the caliber of civil "leaders" she has today? Could it have something to do with Article 6's Christian test ban<sup>124</sup> whereby mandatory biblical qualifications were likewise eliminated? Once this test ban was adopted, it was inevitable America would be ruled by nothing but nincompoops, scoundrels, incompetents, immoral reprobates, and outright criminals.

Take nincompoops, for example. Exodus 18:21's qualifications include the fear of Yahweh. Kings David and Solomon point out that the fear of Yahweh is the beginning of wisdom, knowledge, and understanding.\*\* Without the fear of Yahweh, you end up with, *at best*, nincompoops as your alleged leaders.

Not only did the constitutional framers fail to require biblical qualifications for all judges, they eliminated them. This is the real issue as it pertains to Article 6's Christian test ban. The extant 18<sup>th</sup>-century states' Christian test oaths were mere shells

of what they should have been, easily falsified with disingenuous verbal confessions of faith. Although better than the federal constitution, the states' constitutions also failed to mandate biblical qualifications, such as the following:

Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness.... And let them judge the people at all seasons. (Exodus 18:21-22)

The first qualification is that judges are to be "able men." Able in what?

And thou shalt teach them ordinances [statutes, per the Hebrew] and laws.... (Exodus 18:20)

These laws and statutes represented God's law, not Moses,' nor any other finite man's capricious man-made surrogates.

Civil leaders are also to be men who are known for their fear (or reverence) of Yahweh. No one, for example, who swears to uphold the biblically seditious United States Constitution as the law of the land can, by any stretch of the imagination, claim they reverence Yahweh. Nor can those who help elect such legislative, executive, and judicial usurpers.<sup>125</sup>

Exodus 18's qualifications likewise require civil leaders to be men of truth, men with whom the truth of God's law is paramount and who will therefore be unbiased in judgment regardless who is being tried:

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty; but in righteousness shall thou judge thy neighbor. (Leviticus 19:15)

Unbiased judgment is impossible with finite men—except with judges with whom the truth of Yahweh's unchanging law is preeminent, which, in turn, determines their every decision.

Such judges are also to be men who hate covetousness and who therefore cannot be bought or bribed at any price.

How well do you think Britain's judges fared when measured against just these few qualifications required in Exodus 18:21? The Constitutional Republics' judges and

other civil “leaders” have fared no better, thanks to Article 6’s Christian test ban.

### **Additional Qualifications**

There are several other passages that provide biblical qualifications for civil leaders,<sup>126</sup> all of which demonstrate the utter failure of Britain’s government and the one here in America that replaced it, known, of course, as the United States Constitutional Republic.

For example:

Thou shalt... set him ... over thee, whom Yahweh thy God shall choose: one from among thy brethren shalt thou set ... over thee: thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother.... And it shall be, ... he shall write him a copy of this law in a book... And it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life: that he may learn to fear Yahweh his God, to keep all the words of this law and these statutes, to do them: That his heart be not lifted up above his brethren, and that he turn not aside from the commandment, to the right hand, or to the left....  
(Deuteronomy 17:15-20)

Deuteronomy 17’s qualifications begin by declaring that civil leaders are to be chosen/elected by God Himself. God never intended fickle finite men to elect anyone, not by popular election and/or electoral college,<sup>127</sup> nor by any other means devised by man.

Election of civil leaders is God’s exclusive domain. Man is responsible for nominating biblically qualified men of God. Yahweh elects from those nominated. His choice is revealed via the casting of lots, per Proverbs 16:33, 18:18, Acts 1:23-26, etc.<sup>128</sup>

Civil leaders are furthermore required to be kindred rather than strangers. This, juxtaposed with the Constitutional Republic, some of whose leaders are Jews, Muslims, Hindus, etc., who have introduced their gods and unbiblical laws into American society in violation of the First Commandment.<sup>129</sup>

It is also required of civil leaders that they personally write out, daily read, and perform God’s laws. How many of Britain’s 18<sup>th</sup>-century leaders, including King

George, do you suppose fulfilled these requirements? The exact same number of Americans who were required to do so eleven years later, and ever since, by the United States Constitution.

The result: America has had nothing but nincompoops, scoundrels, incompetents, immoral reprobates, and outright criminals (not to mention Jews, Muslims, Hindus, etc.) for her civil leaders since the inception of the biblically seditious Constitution.

The only qualifications for civil leaders in the entire Constitution is found in Article 3<sup>130</sup>—that is, that judges are to be men (and, by default, also women<sup>131</sup>) of “good behavior.” But of what worth is a condition of undefined good behavior?

Good behavior can only be defined by and understood from the parameters of God’s morality. Any standard leaving good behavior to the determination of humans is humanism.

### **Biblical Justice**

Justice is defined as “the quality of being just, righteous, equitableness, or moral rightness.”<sup>132</sup> This is a perfect description of Yahweh and His moral law. All true law, righteousness, equity, morality, truth, and justice originates with and emanates from Him. None of this exists outside God and His moral law. It furthermore existed long before 1776 and 1787.

Because the Constitution does not uphold Yahweh’s righteousness, justice, and lawfulness, it instead established unrighteousness, injustice, and lawlessness as the law of the land.<sup>133</sup> Christians recognize this regarding all other false gods and their edicts. Any unwillingness to apply the same criterion to the document that begins “We the People” is evidence that We the People is a God to them: *Vox populi vox Dei*: the voice of the people, the voice of God.<sup>134</sup>

### **Justified Outrage**

The American colonials’ grievance against King George and his obstruction of the administration of justice was entirely justified, but *only* from a biblical paradigm. However, this was not the standard from which the Declaration’s signatories’ grievances originated. A mere eleven years later some of those very same men and the other framers of the Constitution replicated the same biblical violation of obstructing



*The Administration of Justice* as can only be found in God and His triune and integral moral law.

Seek good, and not evil, that ye may live: and so Yahweh, the God of hosts, shall be with you, as ye have spoken.

Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment [justice, NASB] in the gate [where court was convened]: it may be that Yahweh God of hosts will be gracious unto [you].... (Amos 5:14-15)

The 17<sup>th</sup>-century American colonials had legitimate grievances against King George's judicial abuses. However, those pale in comparison to God's grievances against the constitutional framers' legislative and judicial abuses, evidenced in Article 1's<sup>135</sup> and Article 3's<sup>136</sup> usurpation of Yahweh's legislative and judicial authority. Add to those Article 6's<sup>137</sup> Christian test ban, which outlawed mandatory biblical qualifications for America's civil leaders, and America was doomed to unbiblical despots who would invariably hasten America's suicidal march to the precipice of moral depravity and destruction.

For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. (Jeremiah 2:13)

\* Matthew 5:48, Job 31:16, Deuteronomy 32:4, 2 Samuel 22:31, Romans 12:2, and Psalm 19:7.

\*\* Psalm 111:10, Proverbs 1:7, 2:5, 9:10, and 15:33.

### Source Notes

119. John Milton, quoted in Charles B. Galloway, *Christianity and the American Commonwealth* (Powder Springs, GA: American Vision, 2005) p. 61

120. Chapter 6 "Article 3: Judicial Usurpation" of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html

121. *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, in

which every Article and Amendment is examined by the Bible, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/blvc-index.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/blvc-index.html)

See also audio series “Bible Law vs. Constitutionalism,” beginning at [bibleversusconstitution.org/tapelist.html#T1203](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/tapelist.html#T1203).

122. Chapter 3 “The Preamble: We the People vs. Yahweh” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt3.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt3.html)

123. Chapter 6 “Article 3: Judicial Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html)

124. Chapter 9 “Article 6: The Supreme Law of the Land” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html)

125. Chapter 4 “Article 1: Legislative Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt4.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt4.html)

Chapter 5 “Article 2: Executive Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt5.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt5.html)

Chapter 6 “Article 3: Judicial Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html)

126. For a comprehensive list of biblical qualifications, see Chapter 5 “Article 2: Executive Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective* at [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt5.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt5.html).

127. “Constitutional Elections: Dining at the ‘Devil’s Table,’” [constitutionmythbusters.org/constitutional-elections-dining-at-the-devils-table/](http://constitutionmythbusters.org/constitutional-elections-dining-at-the-devils-table/)

128. For more on how the Bible’s One-God, One-Vote election system operates, see blog article “Salvation by Election” at [constitutionmythbusters.org/salvation-by-election/](http://constitutionmythbusters.org/salvation-by-election/).

129. *Thou shalt have no other gods before thee*, the first in a series of ten books on each of the Ten Commandments and their respective statutes and judgments,

[bibleversusconstitution.org/onlineBooks/first-commandment.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/onlineBooks/first-commandment.html)

130. Chapter 6 “Article 3: Judicial Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html)

131. Chapter 28 “Amendment 19: The Curse of Women’s Suffrage” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt28.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt28.html)

132. *Random House Webster’s College Dictionary*, s.v. “justice,” p. 720

133. *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, in which every Article and Amendment is examined by the Bible, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/blvc-index.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/blvc-index.html)

134. Chapter 3 “The Preamble: We the People vs. Yahweh” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt3.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt3.html)

See also Chapter 9 “Article 6: The Supreme Law of the Land” at [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html)

135. Chapter 4 “Article 1: Legislative Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt4.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt4.html)

136. Chapter 6 “Article 3: Judicial Usurpation” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt6.html)

137. Chapter 9 “Article 6: The Supreme Law of the Land” of *Bible Law vs. the United States Constitution: The Christian Perspective*, [bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html](http://bibleversusconstitution.org/BlvcOnline/biblelaw-constitutionalism-pt9.html)