he to by them done (this their condition confidered) might be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure. The forme was as followeth.

In § name of god finen the mholo names are sinder writen, the loyal subjects of our dread loweraigns loved tring tames by § grace of god, of great britaine, france Greland king defonder of y faith, ex

definder of jails, et.

Haueing underletin, for j glorio of god, and advancements
of their tran and konour of our kings countrie, a vayage to
pland j first colonic on j Kortherns parts of virginia. Dos
by these presents solemns a mutuary on jurgence of god, and
one of another, Concarant, combine our selves tographer into
a civil body politicit, for the bottor or deving, a presentation sturtherance of gents of proposit, and by vertue hear of to another,
complished, and frame shift just capual lames, or dinances,
onthinde, and frame shift just capual lames, or dinances,
alther institutions of offices, from time is time, as shall be though most meete a conservent for y general good of y colonie. Into which me promiso all due submission and obstience of mitnes

wher of me have here miter subscribed our names at cap = movery me have necessary surjection on the soveraism of the source of the surject of the soveraism of the surject of the surje

Why the Constitution?

The ships were leaky and miserable. The trip took more than two months, many became ill, and the seas were rough and dangerous. So, why did hundreds brave the waves to come to an unknown wilderness? Some came for promised gold and glory. However, many filled the boats, as William Bradford wrote in his book History of Plymouth Plantation, because they had "committed themselves to the will of God." From the Jamestown landing to the quill's sure strokes in each line of the Constitution, we will dust for prints and clearly see God's hand present in forming the framework and foundation of this great country,

The United States of America. As you travel these pages, take out your magnifying glass and examine the truth of history. By the last page, as Tweety-Pie says, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free!"

Check out the prints! Look carefully and you will see God's fingerprints shaping the history of America. The heart-shaped print will guide you in understanding God's workings in men's lives as they fought, and built, and took a stand for truth and right.

Remember the FACTS

Pilgrims (Separatists) - Did not agree with the Church of Puritans - Did not agree with the Church of England, but England, and wanted to separate from it.

Strangers - Businessmen seeking wealth in the New World.

William Bradford - Separatist; Plymouth Colony Governor.

tried to change it first before leaving for America.

Charles I - King of England after James I; wanted to rule without the consent of Parliament; had absolute authority over the Church.

Parliament 13 Colonies Who's in Charge? Made Laws for established in the Colonists New World without any Representation from Colonies All Subject to the 1607 **Proprietary** King of England What about that! -Established by the No doubt, odor shouted Family that the delegates should -Governor take time for a bath, but NO! Chosen by the Bathing was not a habit in the Charter Family Royal {King James I} colonies, but Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last royal governor -Established by a -Colony Established by the King did enjoy his Bath House Charter -Governor Chosen by the King -Governor elected not for cleaning but Maryland for cooling off. New York Delaware Virginia Massachusetts Connecticut North Carolina South Carolina New Hampshire I Pennsylvania Rhode Island 1774 First Continental Congress New Jersey Georgia 56 Delegates from Colonies (except Georgia) sent letter to King George III declaring lovalty to the **Second Continental Congress** crown but disputing Parliament's right to tax Delegates from Colonies sent The Declaration of 1776 Independence to King George III declaring independence from England

Articles of Confederation

1777

Judicial (Judges)

Court System

Government from Nov. 1777 - Mar. 1781 An agreement among all 13 colonies to give *limited power*

to a central government and to declare their own individual independence and sovereignty

Legislative (Congress)
Law Makers

*Plymouth Colony Established 1620; Massachusetts Bay Colony Established 1630; **NJ First Established as Proprietary in 1664

Section 8

collect Taxes...pay the debts... provide...common defence... general Welfare of the United States. Power was given to Congress to collect taxes on goods coming into the U.S. (called import taxes). The money received is to be used to defend our borders and for the general wellbeing of the United States.

What does "general Welfare" mean?

The thought of "general Welfare" in 1789
was - the exemption from any unusual evil or
calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the
ordinary blessings of society and civil government;
applied to states *1828 Webster's Dictionary

During the time of the writing of the Constitution, "general Welfare" referred to the wellbeing of the States. It wasn't until 1935 that the national *welfare* system to provide for individuals became law.

It all began with THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE gave THE POWER.

THE STATES were the building blocks.

THE STATES gave authority to the Central Government to act on the laws within the Constitution.

In Section 8, the states agreed to give Congress the power to:

- borrow money
- manage business with foreign nations
- handle the Post Office and roads
- protect authors and inventors
- create lower courts
- protect America's territorial waters
- People should be judged. Exo. 18:22-"...but every small matter they shall judge."
- declare war
- raise an army
- make rules to govern land and navy forces
- call up the militia (local defense troops)
- make laws for the federal district (nation's capital)

