



Civics

Civics is the study of the theoretical and practical aspects of citizenship, its rights and duties; the duties of citizens to each other as members of a political body and to the government. It includes the study of civil law and civil code, and the study of government with attention to the role of citizens — as opposed to external factors — in the operation and oversight of government.



Rights do not come from government.

We are born free, with the rights of all mankind.

We are all created equal.

- Equals have no duty to obey other equals. Equals have no duty to salute other equals. Equals who do not want to exercise their free-will can voluntarily consent to be governed by their former equals.
- Government is an artificial entity created on paper by “equals”. The “equals” are responsible for controlling what they create. Equals who remain equal are the *jura summa imperii* that controls government.¹

If we all remain equal, then where will equals find subordinates that can be controlled? Their artificial entity cannot be run by equals (who have no duty to obey other equals); it can only be run by subordinates.

- One becomes subordinate by swearing / pledging allegiance², usually by swearing an oath-of-office – thereby agreeing to faithfully serve the artificial entity created by superiors. Oaths are only taken by subordinates.³ The superiors rule their just powers by the consent of the governed subordinates, who can quit. Can you quit?

We are endowed by our Creator with unalienable rights. Governments are instituted among men to secure Creator-endowed unalienable rights.

- Governments do not bestow Creator-endowed unalienable rights. Governments can only bestow manmade civil rights. Civil rights (manmade government-granted benefits) would never be taken by an equal. Responsible people (the equals) would prevent others from managing their affairs.⁴ Equals will not covet their neighbor’s wealth. Benefits (civil rights) are only taken by those who are so irresponsible that they cannot manage their own lives.

You had a right to your God-given free will — until you voluntarily waived your rights. In addition to pledging allegiance, you can also become subordinate by taking benefits and thereby "*oblige the inferior to take the will of him on who he depends*".⁵

Rights only come with responsibilities. There is a reason that you do not have rights.

People are tricked out of their rights by legalities they did not understand. The civil laws reduce an ungrateful freedman to his original slavery. *Libertinum ingratum leges civiles in pristinam servitutem redigunt.*

You lost your rights when you voluntarily confessed, on a permanent irrevocable federal document, that you are an ungrateful socialist who cannot manage your own life. In order to do this, you had to confess that you were not equal, you had to covet your neighbors’ wealth (to apply for benefits), you had to worship graven images, you had to change your citizenship (to a 14th Amendment citizen), and you had to bow down to a graven master/provider/protector/lawgiver/lord. And you agreed to swear oaths (contrary to Matthew 5:34 and James 5:12).

1. We-the-people have the authority to control government:

- For a good review, I recommend studying [The Doctrine of Sovereignty in the United States](#), Virginia Law Review, 1929; it is available online.

- US Supreme Court in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, [118 US 356](#), at page 370:
"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but, in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power."
- US Supreme Court in *Julliard v. Greenman*: [110 US 421](#):
"there is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States. It is a government of delegated powers, supreme within its prescribed sphere, but powerless outside of it. In this country, sovereignty resides in the people, and congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their constitution, intrusted to it; all else is withheld."
- US Supreme Court in *Luther v. Borden*, [48 US 1](#), 12 LEd 581:
"It would be alarming enough to sanction here an unlimited power, exercised either by legislatures, or the executive, or courts, when all our governments are themselves governments of limitations and checks, and of fixed and known laws, and the people a race above all others jealous of encroachments by those in power."

continuing 48 U.S. at page 15, quoting from the adoption of the Rhode Island Constitution: "...that the citizens of this State, in their original sovereign capacity, have ratified and adopted said constitution by a large majority; and the will of the people, thus decisively made known, ought to be implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed."

at page 47: "No one, we believe, has ever doubted the proposition that, according to the institutions of this country, the sovereignty in every State resides in the people of the State, and that they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."
- In the 1935 US Supreme Court case of *Perry v. US* ([294 US 330](#)) the Supreme Court found that "In the United States, sovereignty resides in the people, who act through the organs established by the Constitution. ... The Congress, as the instrumentality of sovereignty, is endowed with certain powers to be exerted on behalf of the people in the manner and with the effect the Constitution ordains. The Congress cannot invoke the sovereign power of the people to override their will as thus declared."

2. (even though contrary to millennia of ethical values)

3. A salute is the assuming of a body position initiated by the inferior toward the superior -- such as raising your hand, or bowing down. This has been true ever since Abraham swore to King Abimelech, and Esau sold his birthright for an oath, and Christ was offered all Kingdoms on earth in exchange for a salute, and Hebrews 6:16, etc.). And Emperor Decius from 249 to 251AD allowed the burning of incense to do the same thing. Today we allow the signature under a perjury oath or affirmation to do the same thing.

4. Others may, but are not required, step in to manage the affairs of those who cannot take care of themselves. "An implied procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it" (law dictionary definition of tacit procuration). Those who are managed have no say in how they are treated. *Procuracionem adversus nulla est præsriptio*. There is no prescription (remedy) for procuration. There is no remedy for those who are damaged by their representative/agent. And there are dozens of other legal reasons. The Supreme Court said "the citizen cannot complain because he has voluntarily submitted himself to such a form of government." Your submission is a complete submission with the full understanding that you cannot be damaged by your representative. For more information read my book [The Citizen Cannot Complain](#).

5. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Law, [Introduction](#). (Part of the received-law-of-the-land).

You voluntarily consented to be governed

Texas Supreme Court in Dallas v. Mitchell, 245 SW 944:

"The rights of the individual are not derived from governmental agencies, ... or even from the Constitution, but they exist inherently in every man, and are merely reaffirmed in the Constitution and restricted only to the extent they have been **voluntarily** surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government."

Back in 1798, the people living in Kentucky wanted assurance that they were free from federal law. They knew they were free from most federal laws but they remained skeptical. Vice President Thomas Jefferson reassured them in the Kentucky Resolves that State Citizens are subject to only three federal laws. Vice President Jefferson wrote both Kentucky Resolutions. <http://www.uky.edu/~dolph/HIS316/sources/resolutions.html>

"Resolved, that the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the High Seas, and offenses against the laws of nations, **and no other crimes whatever**, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, "that 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, . . . "

As a State Citizen, YOU WERE FREE FROM FEDERAL JURISDICTION, until you surrendered. When you volunteer into the federal government, **you voluntarily submit yourself** to a form of government that owes allegiance to two sovereignties. You **voluntarily** deny that we are created equal.

The U.S. Supreme Court in the Cruikshank case, 92 US at 551:

"It is the natural consequence of a citizenship which owes allegiance to two sovereignties, and claims protection from both. The citizen cannot complain, because he has **voluntarily submitted himself** to such a form of government."

Your natural birth did NOT voluntarily submit yourself to the federal government. You voluntarily entered the federal government when you signed a federal form. You also have to be "and subject to the jurisdiction thereof". See Elk v. Wilkins* for the extent to which you must be subject. ("*not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject to...*")

We are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights. That to secure those rights governments are instituted among men. The social compact theory of government says we give up some rights when we enter society. Yet twenty-nine years after the Constitution was written, this theory was refuted by Thomas Jefferson when he warned about this emerging dangerous theory. Thomas Jefferson was there and he never had such a thought. Notice Jefferson's word entering in his letter to F. W. Gilmer 1816: "the idea is quite unfounded that on **entering** into society we give up any natural rights."

*The U.S. Supreme Court ruled on the meaning of the first sentence of the 14th Amendment in Elk v. Wilkins in 1884 ([112 U.S. 94](#)): The persons declared to be citizens are 'all persons born or naturalized in the united states, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' The evident meaning of these last words is, **not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States, but completely subject to their political jurisdiction, and owing them direct and immediate allegiance.**"

The three rights of all mankind

What were your rights under the original understanding of the U.S. Constitution?

The Declaration of Independence defines government secured *Rights* in one long sentence:

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

The ONLY rights mentioned in The Declaration of Independence are unalienable Creator-granted rights. They are God-given. They are not granted by government. There is NO mention of civil rights. Your God-given rights are to be secured by government — which is the ONLY stated reason that governments are instituted among men. In the United States “the rights of all mankind” are the rights that government was instituted among men to secure.

The purpose of government was to protect your God-given free will from all known methods of compulsion.

Here is the proof.

The common law in colonial America had three human rights (called “the rights of all mankind” and also called “the residuum of natural liberty” — quoted below) that could never be surrendered to government: The right to personal liberty, the right to self-defense, and the right to own private property. The English common law considered these to be the residual of natural liberty which could never be “required by the laws of society to be sacrificed to public convenience ... ” The preservation of these rights, inviolate, secured the preservation of civilized society (according to the introduction to the 1769 book Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Law, Book 4 — [this link](#) is to an 1803 revision that includes Virginia law. The US Supreme Court considers Blackstone to be part of the received-law-of-the-land.)

“The rights themselves, thus defined by these several statutes, consist in a number of private immunities, which will appear, from what has been premised, to be indeed no other, then either that residuum of natural liberty, which is not required by the laws of society to be sacrificed to public convenience; or else those civil privileges, which society hath engaged to provide, in lieu of the natural liberties so given up by individuals. These, therefore, were formerly, either by inheritance or purchase, the rights of all mankind; but, in most other countries of the world being now more or less debased and destroyed, they at present may be said to remain, in a peculiar and emphatical manner, the rights of the people of England. And these may be reduced to three principal or primary articles; the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property: because, **as there is no other known method of compulsion, or of abridging man’s natural free will,** but by an infringement or diminution of one or other of these important rights, the preservation of these, inviolate, may justly be said to include the preservation of our civil immunities in their largest and most extensive sense. “

That was the understanding of American rights under the U. S. Constitution in 1803 Virginia.

If you are now subject to government compulsion, there must be a reason.

What did you sign that ensnared yourself to legalities that you did not understand?

Civil Law in the U.S.

Every law dictionary will tell you “The **civil laws** reduce an ungrateful freedman to his original slavery” *Libertinum ingratum leges civiles in pristinam servitutem redigunt*. Before you can understand that you volunteered into slavery, you must understand the purpose of government benefits that are offered to those who confess they need government assistance.

So just what is this Civil Law that reduced us to our slavery?

CIVIL LAW. The “Roman Law” and the “Civil Law” are convertible phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence; it is now frequently denominated the “Roman Civil Law.”

The word “civil,” as applied to the laws in force in Louisiana, before the adoption of the Civil Code, is not used in contradistinction to the word “criminal,” but must be restricted to the Roman law. It is used in contradistinction to the laws of England and those of the respective states. 5 La. 498.

Black’s Law Dictionary definition of Constitutor, which exists in the civil law:

CONSTITUTOR. In the civil law. One who, by a simple agreement, becomes responsible for the payment of another’s debt.

Ben Franklin’s [18 million Lira Revolutionary War debt](#) was due January 1, 1788, and we could not pay it. So your “founding fathers” held a Constitutional Convention to transfer the debt to you. The Constitution was ratified by Three-Fourths of the States.

The Constitutional Convention was constituted under the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation require a unanimous passage of any agreement between States. No group of States can gang-up and speak for remaining States. How did 3/4 get the authority to speak for the remaining States?

The 18 Million Lira debt has not been paid yet, thanks to principalities and powers in high places. So keep paying.

EQUITY

Equity is defined today as “the quality of being fair or impartial; fairness; impartiality”

In the law *equity* has been “called chancery. A system of jurisprudence or a body of doctrines and rules developed in England and followed in the U.S., serving to supplement and remedy the limitations and the **inflexibility** of the common law.”

According to Webster’s 1913 Unabridged Dictionary: “when rules of equity and of common law, in any particular case, conflict, the rules of equity are to prevail”.

The Encyclopedia Britannica called your judicial system evil. You should recognize evil when you see it. The Encyclopedia Britannica of 1911 (11th edition, Vol IX, page 727) stated of equity jurisdiction:

“The evils of this double system of judicature...were enforced by the Act of 1873 which consolidated the courts of law and equity, and ordered that law and equity should be administered concurrently.”

Prepare for the future

There are many varieties of preppers. I look forward to living off the grid like the Amish. Amish will not have ID. (Or you can live as a hermit like Howard Hughes, if you can afford it.)

I recommend RuleOfLawRadio.com which is on the Logos Radio Network. Listen to Eddie Craig on Monday nights, and Randy Kelton on Thursday and Friday nights. They do this without pay -- so donate what you can to support them.

In the meantime, prepare to be dragged into courts. Learn the procedures and process that run the courts in America.

I recommend the online law course by [Jurisdictionary](#). It has legal forms for pro-se litigants. Why spend \$thousands on a lawyer? This online course costs as much as one hour with a bar attorney. And you already know more about your own case than a lawyer.

Prepare for Hearings or Trial ... be ready for brutal competition against trained gladiators who do this for a living in an arena made for them. This online course will teach you that most court cases can be won before trial. It will show you:

- Proper pleadings.
- Evidence discovery tools.
- Motions and memoranda.
- Courtroom objections.
- Pleadings.
- Evidence proves the facts alleged.
- Motions "move" the court to act. Learn from [Jurisdictionary](#) step-by-step.
- Courtroom objections put the judge on notice he will be appealed if he rules against you!

All the basic law procedures that run American courts are explained in this ["How To Win In Court" self-help course](#).

And study my other essays at www.NotFooledByGovernment.com