**Protestant vs. Free Protestant**

**by**

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**The Free Protestant form of government existing in the American colonies was different from the Protestant form of government in the English Parliament. The Protestant movement began in 1517 when a German Roman Catholic priest by the name of Martin Luther made the following statement concerning the governing of Christians. He said:**

**"I say, then, neither pope, nor bishop, nor any man whatever has the right of making one syllable binding on a Christian man, unless it be done with his own consent. Whatever is done otherwise is done in the spirit of tyranny...I cry aloud on behalf of liberty and conscience, and I proclaim with confidence that no kind of law can with any justice be imposed on Christians, except so far as they themselves will; for we are free from all." (4th edition, Man’s Religions by John B. Noss, p. 483, The Macmillan Company)**

**The following is a short summary defining the difference between the two forms of government. Luther’s statement motivated a Protestant movement throughout Europe. In 1534, this movement took advantage of King Henry VIII of England protesting the authority in the Roman Catholic Church. England had been under the authority of a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church. Authority changed when the pope would not annul the King’s marriage so he could remarry. The King protested the bishop and the pope by having his Parliament denounce the bishop of Rome and claim he no longer had authority over the Church of England. The King appointed himself the head of his Church and then forced English bishops to give an oath of allegiance to him or die. The King could not force his nobles to accept his new position so he won them over by giving them grants of land acquired when he closed all Roman Catholic monasteries. He stopped the flow of taxes to Rome and the Roman Catholic Church.**

**He broke from the Roman Catholic Church politically but not theologically. He said the doctrine of transubstantiation (wine into the blood of Christ) was to be the faith of the Church of England and any denial of it was punishable by being burned at the stake and the confiscation of that person’s goods.**

**For the next one hundred years, several Protestant denominations of Christians such as Lutheranism, Episcopalism, and Presbyterianism began to form in Europe. Although each labeled themselves Protestant, the leaders still felt a hierarchy outside the churches was needed to guide and govern the individual churches of their denomination. This exterior hierarchy placed a person in a church to lead and dictate any theological changes that might be made by the hierarchy. Local congregations had no say in their church’s leader or purpose.**

**For over a hundred years, Parliament shifted back and forth from Catholic to Protestant. The majority in Parliament always determined which one it would be. The most famous transition was when Mary I, a Roman Catholic known as “Bloody Mary”, had over three hundred Protestants members of Parliament burned at the stake when she came to the throne. The hierarchy in England had changed from bishop to that of a king or queen. The essence of the government however, remained the same. The King and his hierarchy always had the power to tell the people how to treat their neighbors and how to use their property.**

**By the early 1600s, a Protestant group, called Puritans because they wanted to purify Parliament by getting rid of all the Catholic members, had the majority in the English Parliament. Because Parliament had the power and authority to control the conduct of the people, a small group of Christians, led by John Smith, separated themselves from this Puritan movement and went to Holland. They separated themselves on religious and political grounds believing all men were created equal by God with each having the capacity to govern himself by God’s laws. Under the New Testament, they believed God gave each believer the capacity to interpret His Laws and the liberty to live his life according to his interpretations of God’s Laws. They were called Separatists and were the first Protestants who believed in self-government.**

 **In 1607, Smith came to the realization that only adults would have the capacity to commit to Christ as Lord and follow His Commandment to love his neighbors as he would love himself. He realized at some point that Luther’s statement was referring to Christian men. He, being baptized as an infant, re-baptized himself and his flock, as adult followers of Christ. They returned to England and established the first Baptist church in England. They still did not like what they saw happening in Parliament led by the Puritans.**

**In 1620, a small group of Separatist Puritans, now called Ana-Baptists because they re-baptized those who had been baptized as infants, led by John Smith set sail for America under the rule of King James. Before they reached the shores of America, the adult men established a new form of politic called a civil body politic. They said we “solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick.” These words created a compact that united each adult male to the other. It formed a new and unique political body of people who had pledged to promote the advancement of the Christian faith and be governed by the Laws of God without the existence of a single hierarchy or government. This Mayflower Compact set them free politically to be under God’s laws alone. Any man made law that they would make that did not reflect His Laws or was repugnant to His Laws would not be binding upon them as a civil politic. They, the people as a civil body politic, had the individual capacity to govern themselves. They had the sovereign capacity to establish the structure of their government. The colony they had formed by compact was the first free Protestant colony in America. The people of this politic had the power to write a constitution and amend it from time to time as they saw fit to protect their God given rights. The individual capacity to govern one’s self and the sovereign capacity of the people to exist as a civil body politic with authority to form and control the structure of their government would be the main characteristic of all the American colonies.**

**After one hundred and forty years things began to change in the thirteen colonies in America.** **Around 1763, the British Parliament adopts a ministry calculated to enslave the American colonies. In 1774, the colonies will form an association to boycott slavery in the colonies and the power of the Protestant British Parliament ministries. They will identify themselves being an association of free Protestant colonies. This will be an association of civil body politics with each colony having their own Free Protestant form of government while still under the Protestant Parliament ministry of King Henry XV.**

**In the first State Constitution of New York, the people declare the American colonies were under two forms of Protestant government in 1774. Under the Protestant government in England, Parliament had the authority to make all law for the American colonies. They dictated to the people how they were to treat their neighbors and how they were to use their property. They taxed the people promoting slavery, wars, and ministries without the people’s consent.**

**However, under the free Protestant form of government in the colonies in America, the people were governing their lives according to God’s Laws which told them how to treat their neighbor and how not to use their property. They were under jurisdiction and authority of Parliament yet they were living and using a form of government that allowed them to be governed by God’s Laws.**

**Each free Protestant colony was a civil body politic consisting of people from that colony only. Each person had the capacity to interpret God’s Laws and form a conscience without the aid of Parliament. Each person had the liberty to discriminate his actions and the actions of his neighbors according to his interpretations of God’s Laws. Each then had the liberty to support or boycott the actions of his neighbors according to those conclusions. His liberty was limited because of God’s laws of liberty. He could not harm his neighbors or destroy their property. He could not steal, kill, or bear a false witness. Because some members would abuse their liberty, the people in the colony believed they had the authority from God, described in chapters twelve and thirteen of the Book of Romans 12 and 13, to create a written constitution creating a local government where they could hold the abuser accountable for his abusive actions and provide justice for the victim. The people thought they could live under both governments as long as the laws of Parliament were not repugnant to or cancel the rights of the people given to them by God.**

**Because the concept of the people to exist as a civil body politic was created in the Mayflower Compact and unique to the American colonies, the concept of those people to exist as a confederation of free and sovereign States was created when our founders declared their independence on July 4, 1776.**

**When the colonies declared their independence as a confederation of free and sovereign States, it created a new concept for a nation. The nation consisted of people respecting each other as an equal. The sole purpose of the people of each State politic was to defend each other’s God given right or capacity to be individually autonomous and politically to have the sovereign capacity to make laws in their State. The Declaration recognizes these two capacities. The U.S. Constitution does not mention these two capacities at all. Our Union, as a Republic, allows the people to identify their confederation as a “perpetual league of friendship”; a confederation of sovereign States where all citizens have two capacities to govern themselves in the States where they reside.**

**Today, the people of each State still exist as a sovereign civil body politic. All citizens are equal in authority with each having the individual capacity to live as a free man by God’s Laws. Together in their sovereign capacity, they have the authority and right to form a government in their State that protects their capacity to live by God’s laws of liberty according to their rights of conscience.**

**Their sovereign capacity is unique. It allows them at any time to fire an elected leader in the same way as they hire him or her. Under the republican form of government created in each State, a majority of the citizens of a State, elect an individual to carry out certain assigned duties according to a written job description found in their State Constitution. It is a job description for which the elected can be held accountable. The same system that chooses an individual can also be used to fire or remove him and select another. The people have the right at all times to call for a special election to recall that person if they feel he is failing to carry out his duties as promised when he was sworn into office. This concept of accountability was created in the Declaration of Independence.**

**There is a movement today to completely cancel and remove any signs of the Free Protestant form of government created by our founders and the two capacities of all adult citizens declared by them.**

**The Supreme Court has ruled in Munn vs. Illinois that we are under a government similar to that of the Protestant Parliament in England. They say the form of government may have changed but the essence remains the same. They say the U.S. government now has the same power as Parliament to tell an individual how he is to treat his neighbors and how to use his property. They are dead wrong concerning our republican form of government and the essence thereof created by our founders.**

**The U.S. Constitution is not a social compact with job descriptions giving authority to the elected to specify conduct to the citizens residing in the States. It is a limited federal compact that defines the areas the sovereign States have agreed to support, defend, and abide by. It governs the State politics and not the people in the States. The constituents are the States and not the people in the States. The civil body politics, as States, did not change when the U.S. Constitution was adopted by the people of the States. It did not replace the Republic as a confederation of free and sovereign small republics or the fundamental principles created in the Declaration. The U.S. Constitution does not cancel the two capacities of the people in each State or their right to be governed by the Laws of God only and any laws they may make reflecting His Laws. The people of a State continue to have the right to determine who becomes a member of their State and when they as an adult can vote.**

**Because God designed us to think in pictures, not words, I have drawn mechanical illustrations of every law used and every concept created by our founders. I have drawn a mechanical illustration of every level of government both State and federal with limits showing where their authority stops, thus protecting the rights of conscience of all as free citizens. You may get a copy of them all at** <https://youtu.be/EMTtscLOJeA>

**All law has a limit. When a law is drawn mechanically, it can only be drawn one way. A blueprint represents a law. A law can only be changed by the one who created it. The following mechanical illustration is an illustration that represents a picture of context of the individual and sovereign capacities of all citizens in a Free Protestant Republic. It represents the foundation or fundamental principle of law declared by the people of this nation when they declared their independence in 1776. It cannot be canceled, changed, or amended by the federal government or a State government.**



**The blue area in Fig. 2A and in 2B represents the individual capacity of all the adult men who signed the Declaration. Upon signing, each is obligated to respect his brothers as equals. Each has the God given capacity to know and understand God’s Law without the help of another human being. Each has the right to defend his rights and live as a free man. Because these men pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to one another to live by God’s Laws, they created an interior law in the conscience of each member obligating each to follow God’s Law for liberty. Because this Republic was formed by the people uniting as a social compact creating an interior law in each member, there are no physical requirements for citizenship other than to be an adult. This interior law guarantees to all adult citizens regardless of race, color, sex, or creed, they will have the same protected rights as the original men who signed the Declaration. The blue area represents the protected rights of consciences of all citizens to discriminate their actions and the actions of their neighbors when making decisions. All political mandates are law. Unless establishing order in an emergency, they are unconstitutional. Law requires the consent of the people.**

**Fig. 2B represents the sovereign capacity of the people of each State as members of the new Republic. The people of each State exist as a sovereign body politic with the people and not their representatives, having the sovereign capacity to create and enforce a written constitution to protect the blue area of each citizen within their State.**

**The people of each State as a sovereign body politic have the sole authority to write a written State constitution stating the individual capacity of its citizens to govern their lives according to their interpretations of God’s laws. All law, depicting conduct under this form of government, is a two step process in America. It requires all State representatives, as legislators, to get the consent of the people they represent before a law, passed by them, is binding upon the people they represent. In their sovereign capacity, the people of a State also have the sole authority to control who becomes a citizen of their State and who is eligible to vote in their State elections.**

**Our founders believed the 12th and 13th Chapters of the Book of Romans defined the purpose of government. It was to protect and avenge those who had been harmed. God says those in the government represent His avengers. They establish order. In chapter 12, He warns the people that they are not to take the law into their own hands when harmed by another and be an avenger. He says that vengeance is His. He will enforce His Laws with His avengers. In Chapter 13, He states through Paul what Laws He will enforce. Anyone who harms another person will be prosecuted. He says this is why we pay taxes. He also warns that anyone bringing harm to His avengers will receive His wrath. God did not create man without establishing a few laws of liberty to restrict his freedom and a system of accountability to govern him when he abuses those liberties. We acknowledge we are a nation governed by His Laws each and every time we pledge our allegiance to the American Flag and to the Republic for which it stands. Have you made an interior law to become an American citizen?**