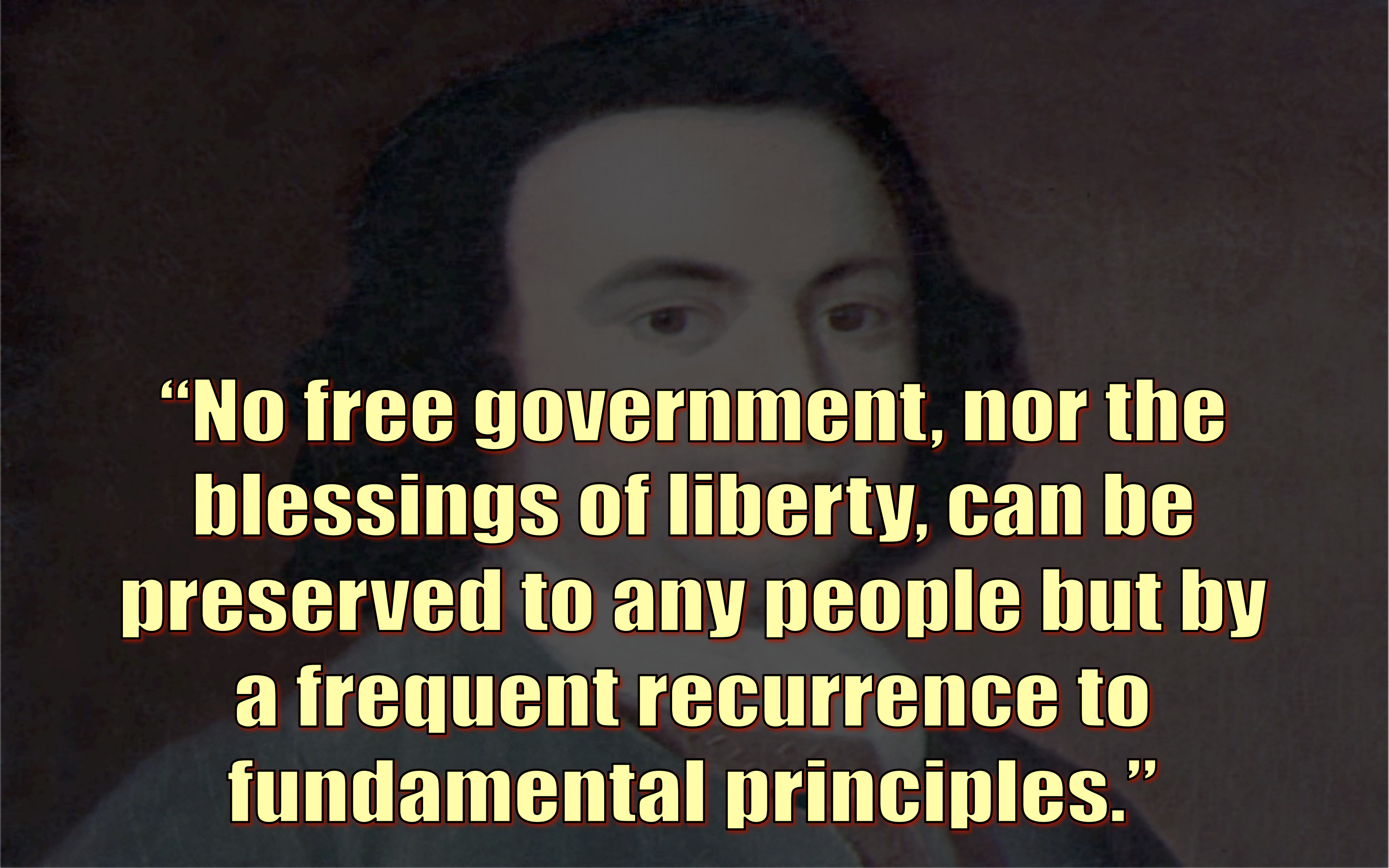


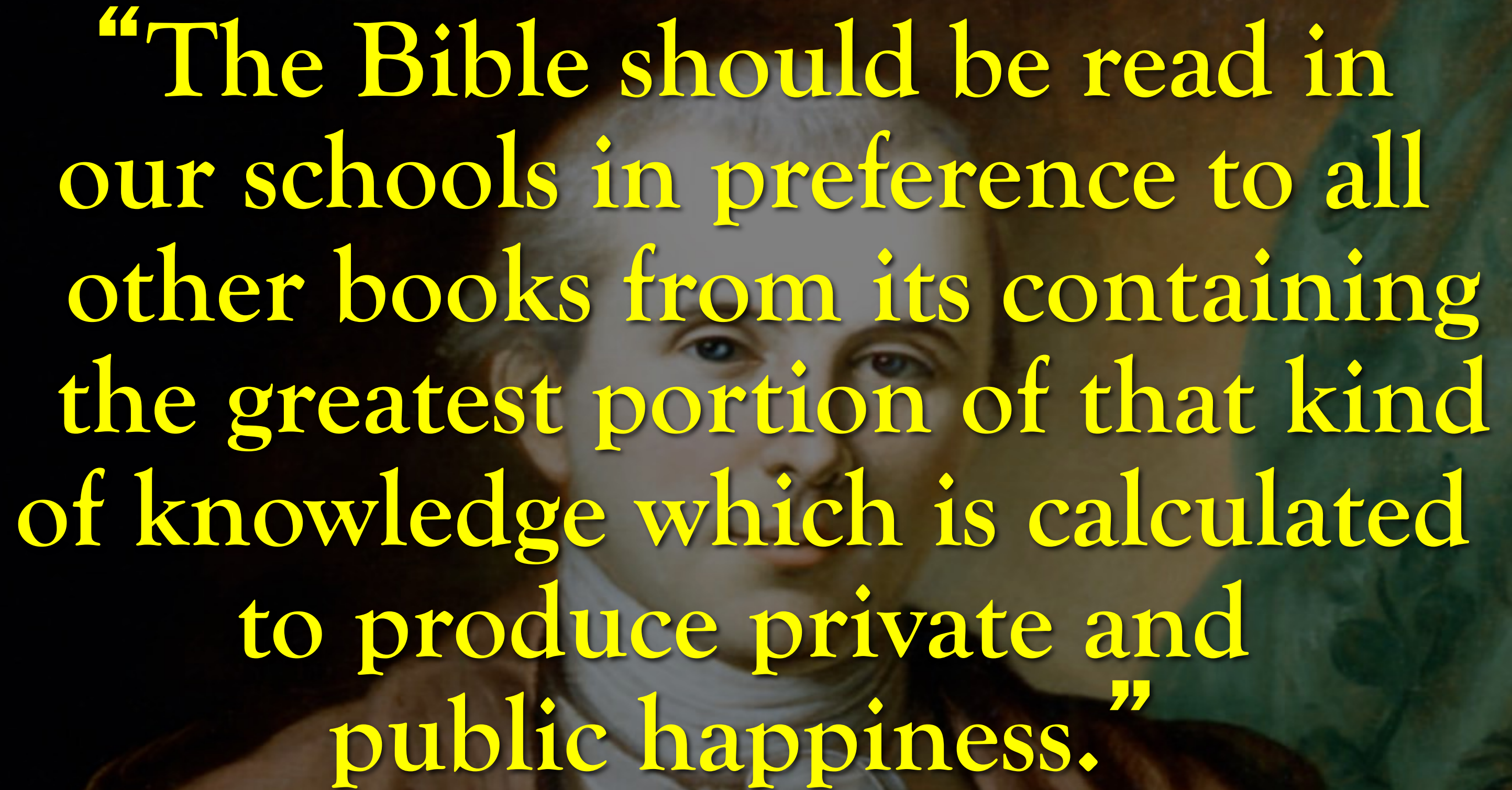
STONENEWATER
■■■■■ CHURCH



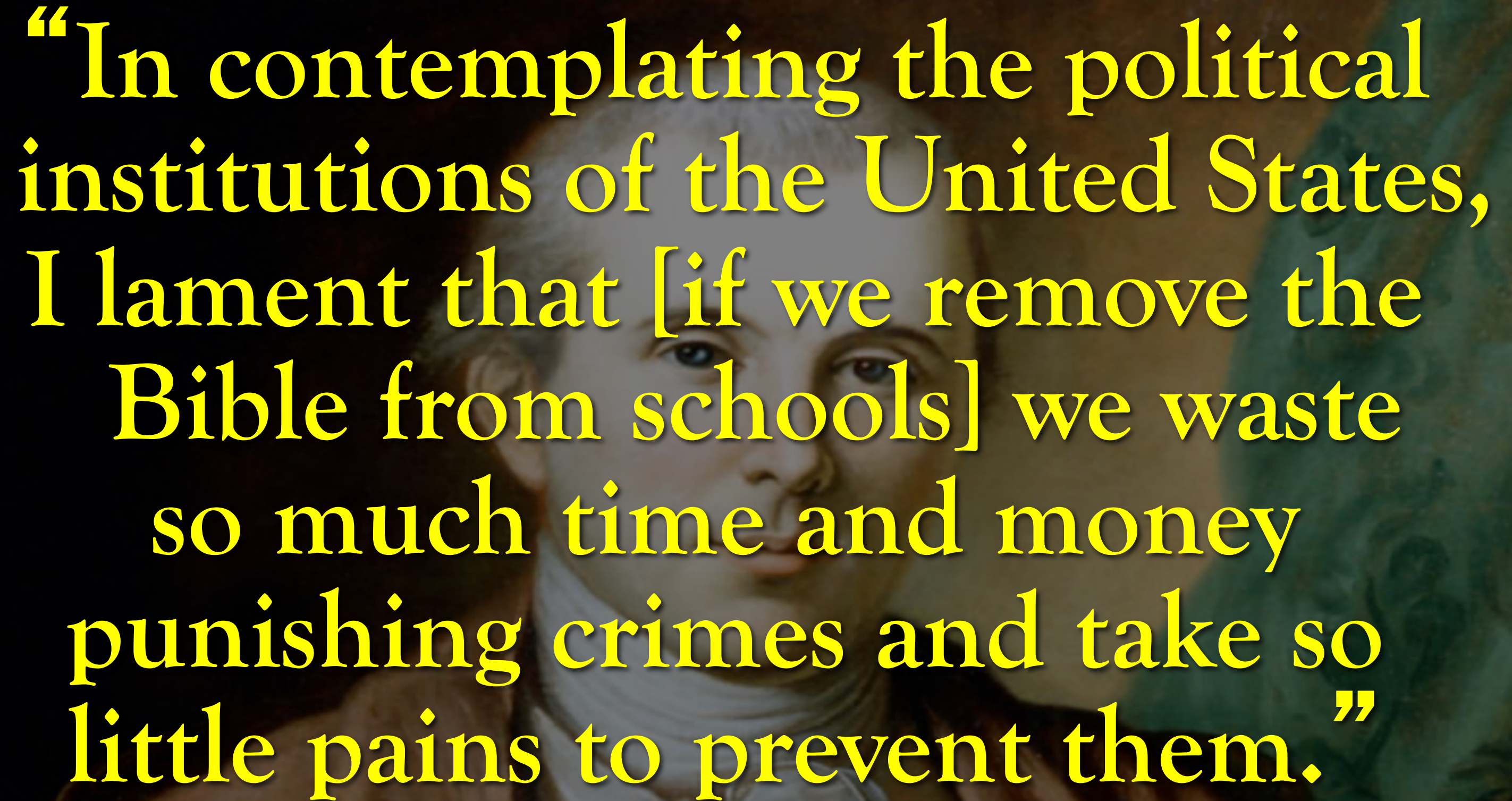
“No free government, nor the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.”



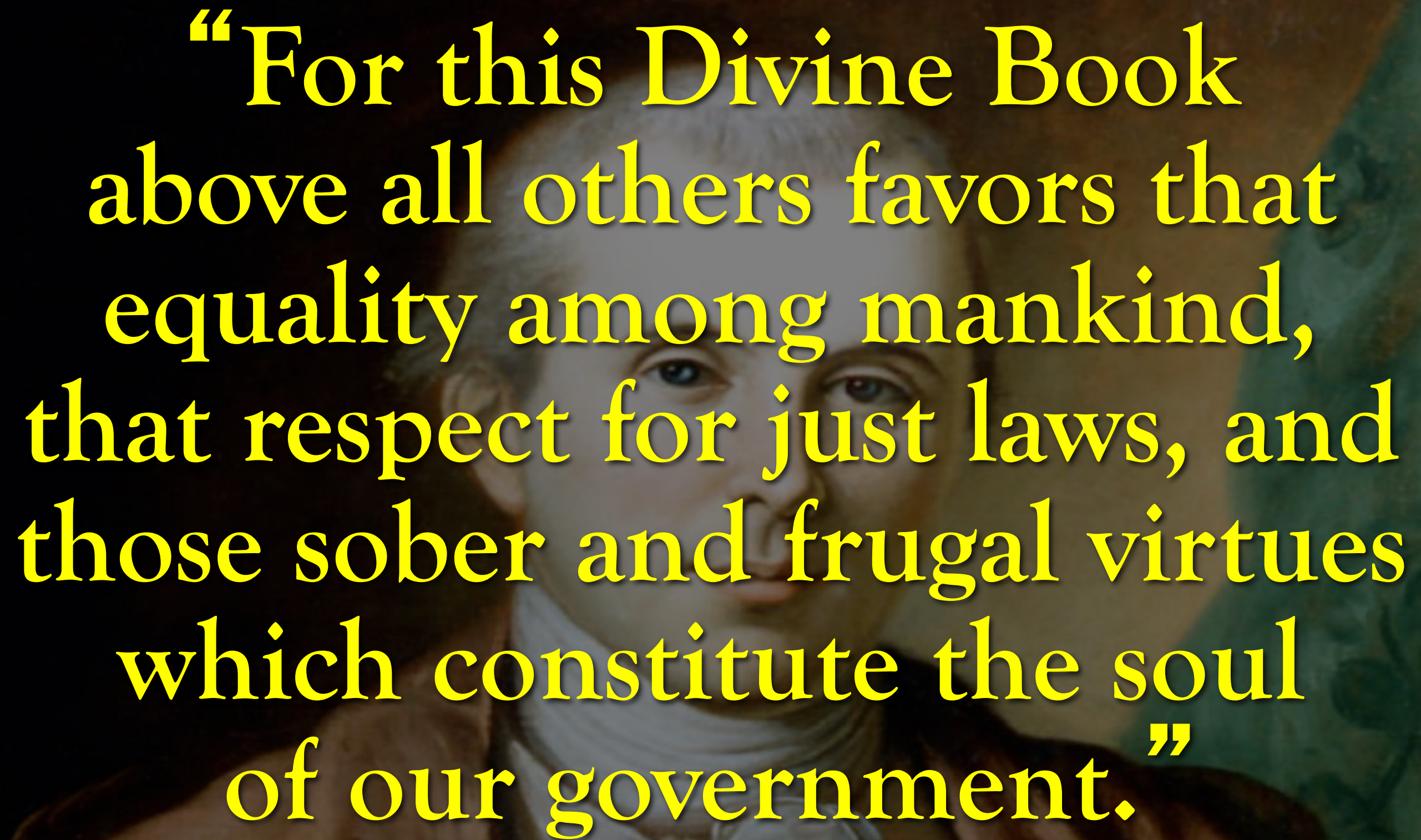




“The Bible should be read in our schools in preference to all other books from its containing the greatest portion of that kind of knowledge which is calculated to produce private and public happiness.”



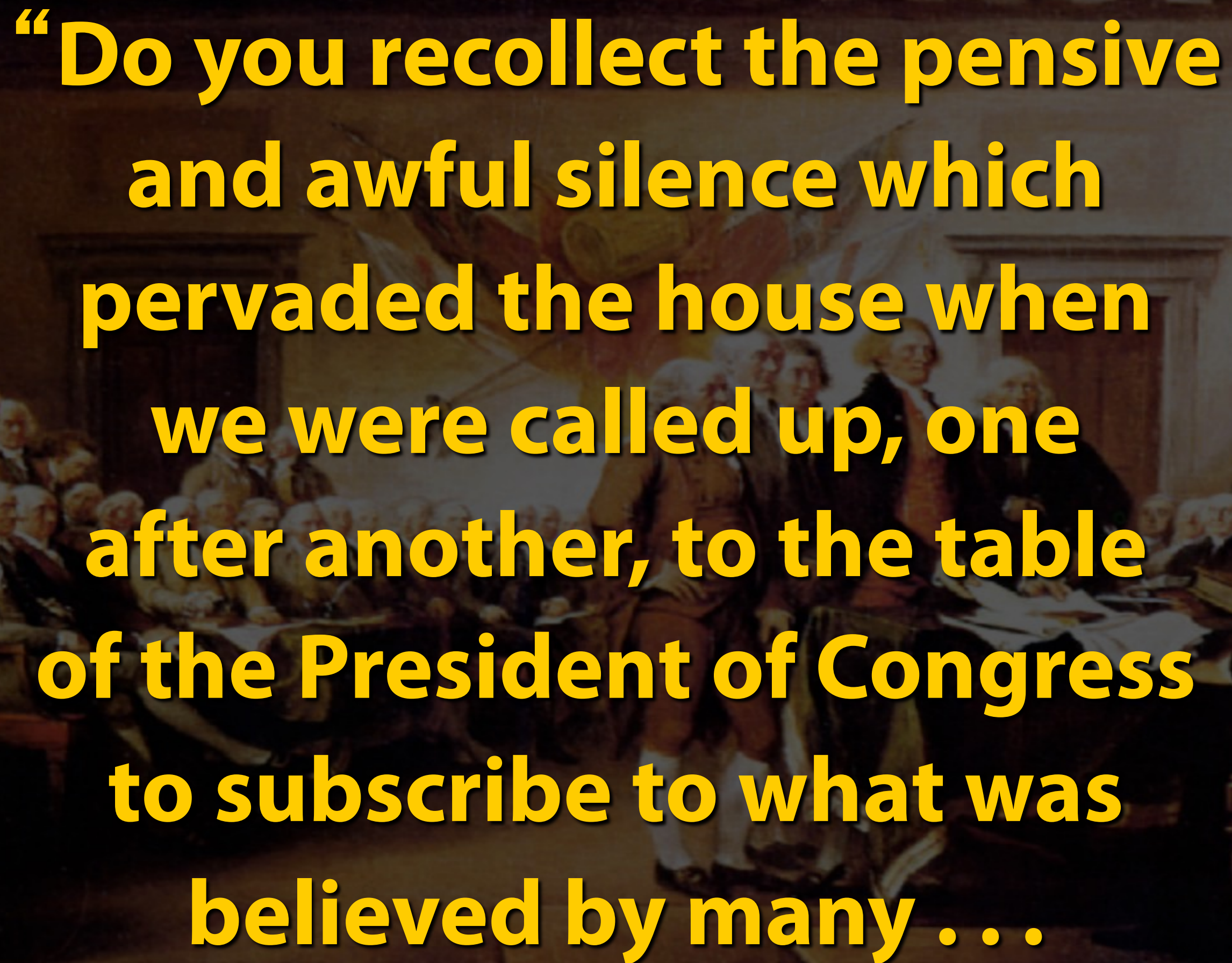
“In contemplating the political institutions of the United States, I lament that [if we remove the Bible from schools] we waste so much time and money punishing crimes and take so little pains to prevent them.”



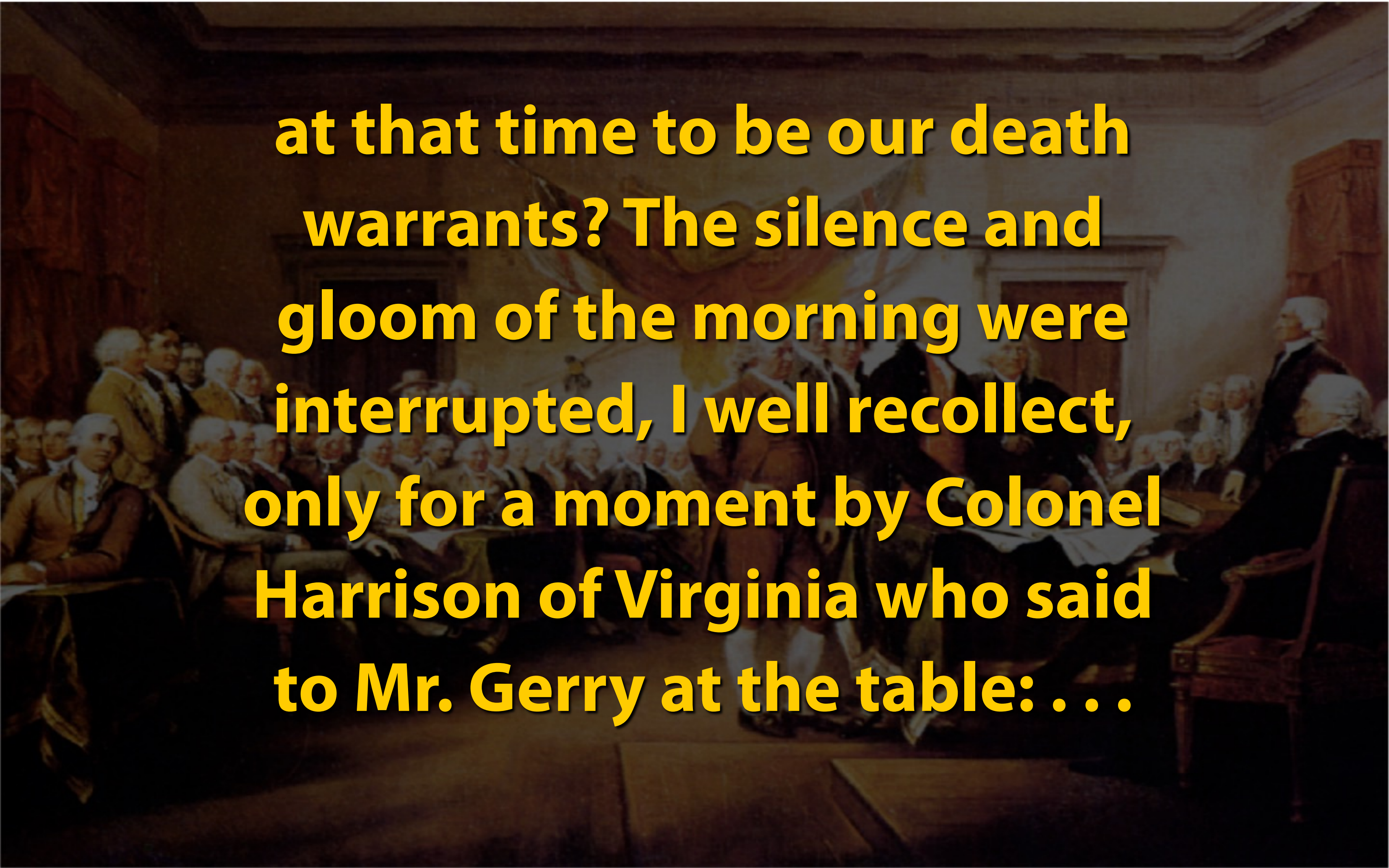
“For this Divine Book
above all others favors that
equality among mankind,
that respect for just laws, and
those sober and frugal virtues
which constitute the soul
of our government.”

A portrait of a man in 18th-century attire, likely a historical figure, with a statue in the background. The man is wearing a dark coat and a powdered wig, and is holding a scroll. The background features a statue of a figure in a landscape.

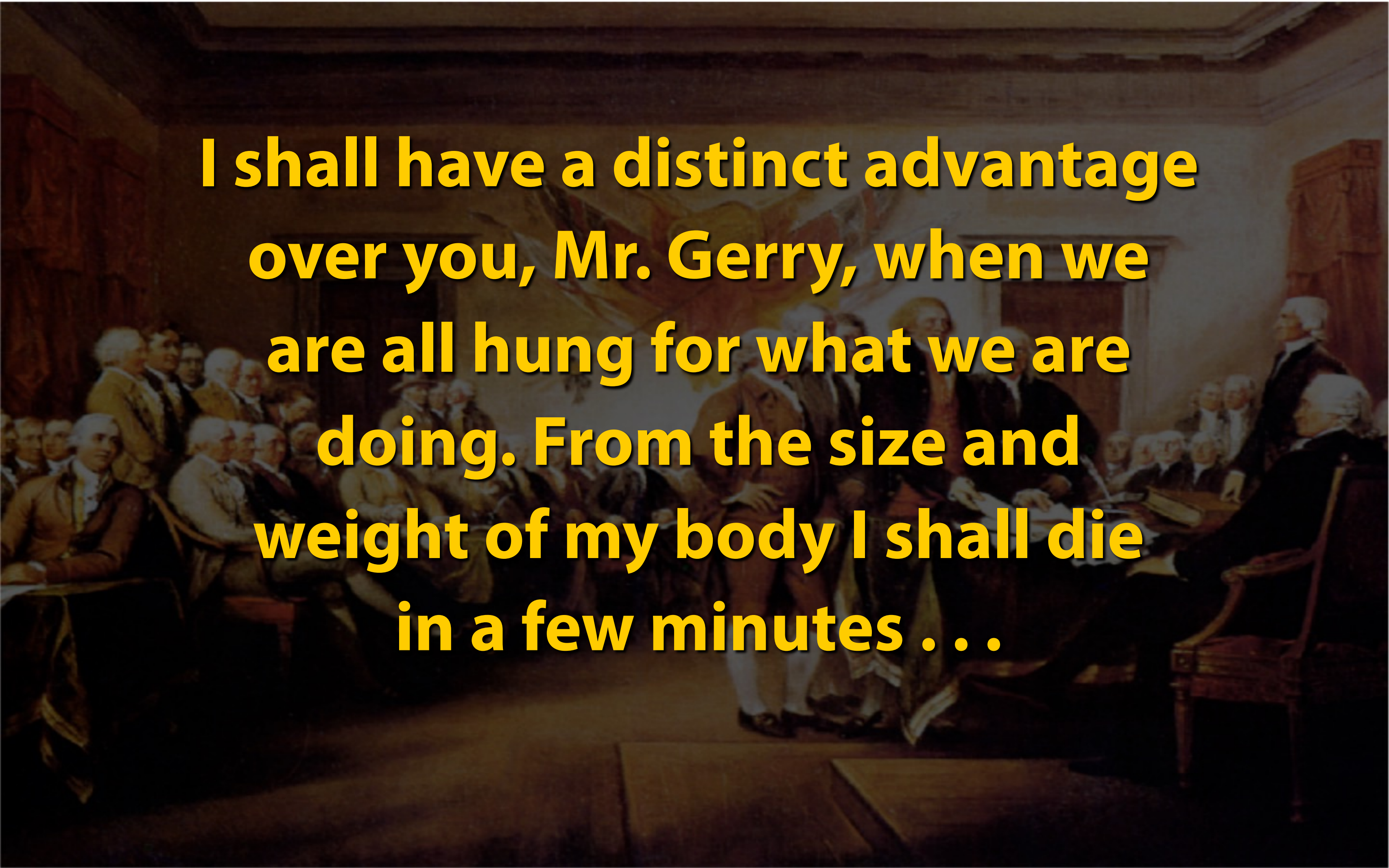
**The general principles
on which the fathers
achieved independence
were the . . . general
principles of Christianity.**

A historical painting depicting a congressional session. Numerous men in 18th-century attire are seated at long tables, some looking towards the center. The room features wood-paneled walls and a large chandelier. The scene is dimly lit, with a warm, brownish tone. Overlaid on the painting is a quote in large, bold, yellow text with a black outline.

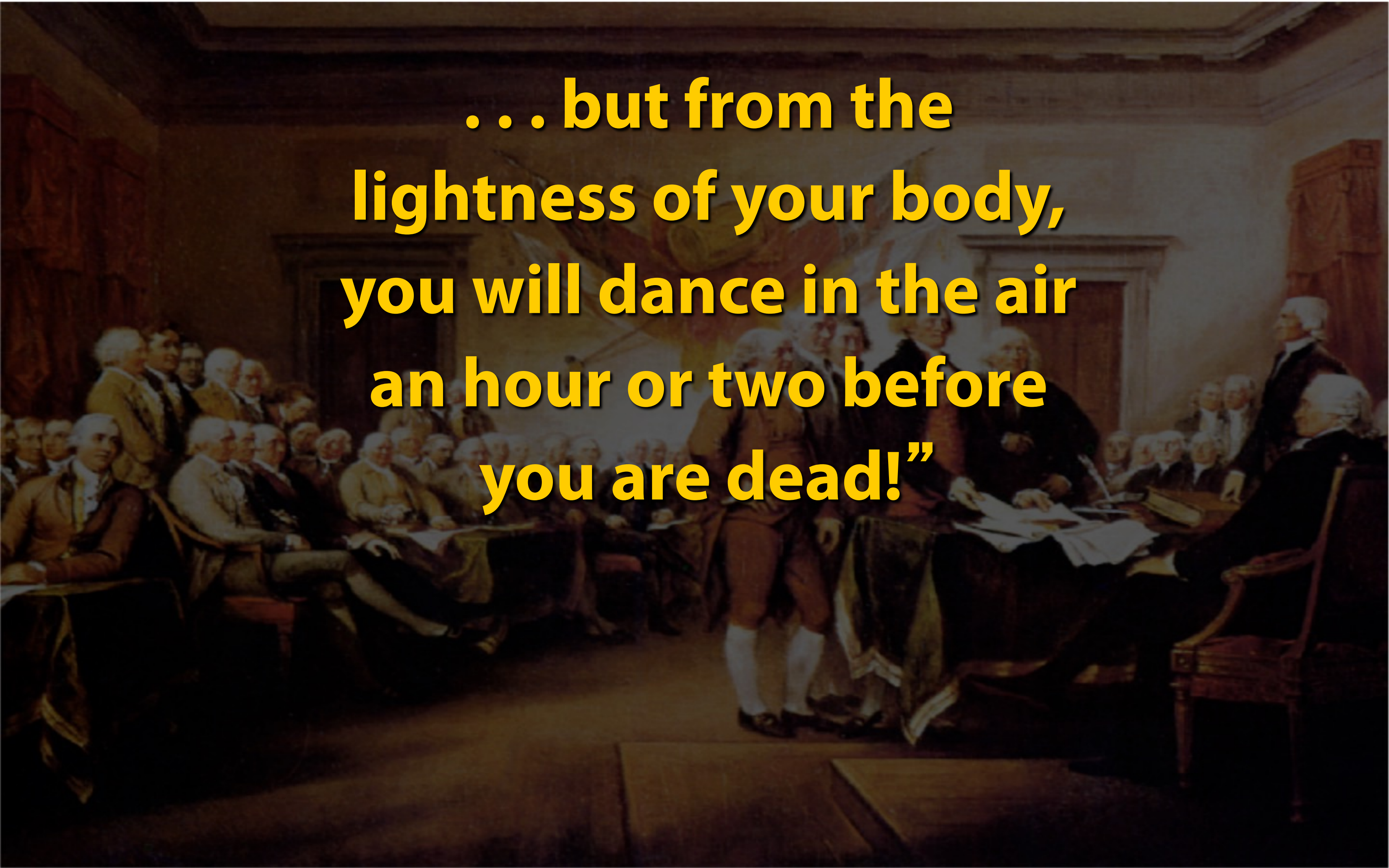
**“Do you recollect the pensive
and awful silence which
pervaded the house when
we were called up, one
after another, to the table
of the President of Congress
to subscribe to what was
believed by many . . .**



at that time to be our death warrants? The silence and gloom of the morning were interrupted, I well recollect, only for a moment by Colonel Harrison of Virginia who said to Mr. Gerry at the table: . . .

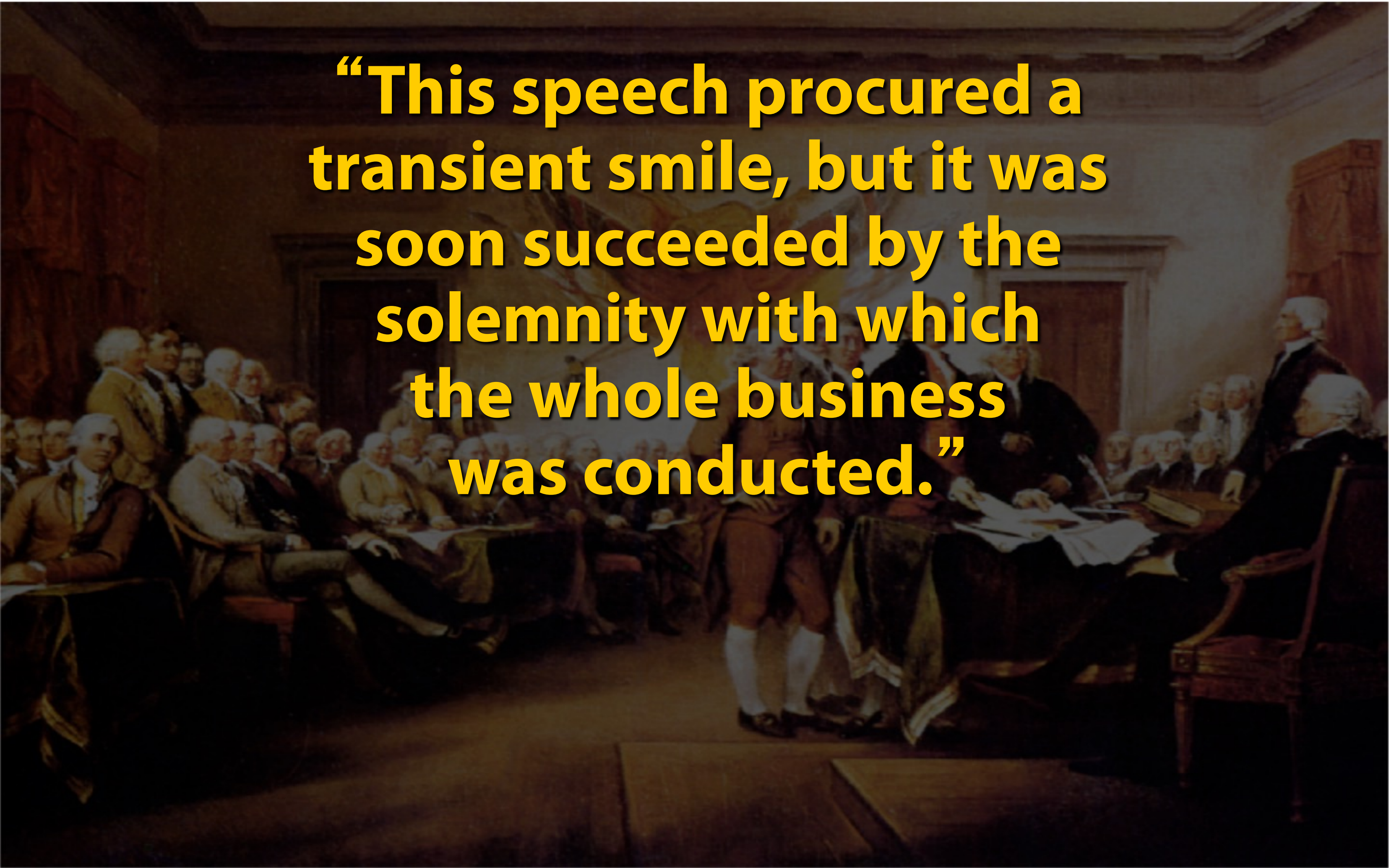


**I shall have a distinct advantage
over you, Mr. Gerry, when we
are all hung for what we are
doing. From the size and
weight of my body I shall die
in a few minutes . . .**



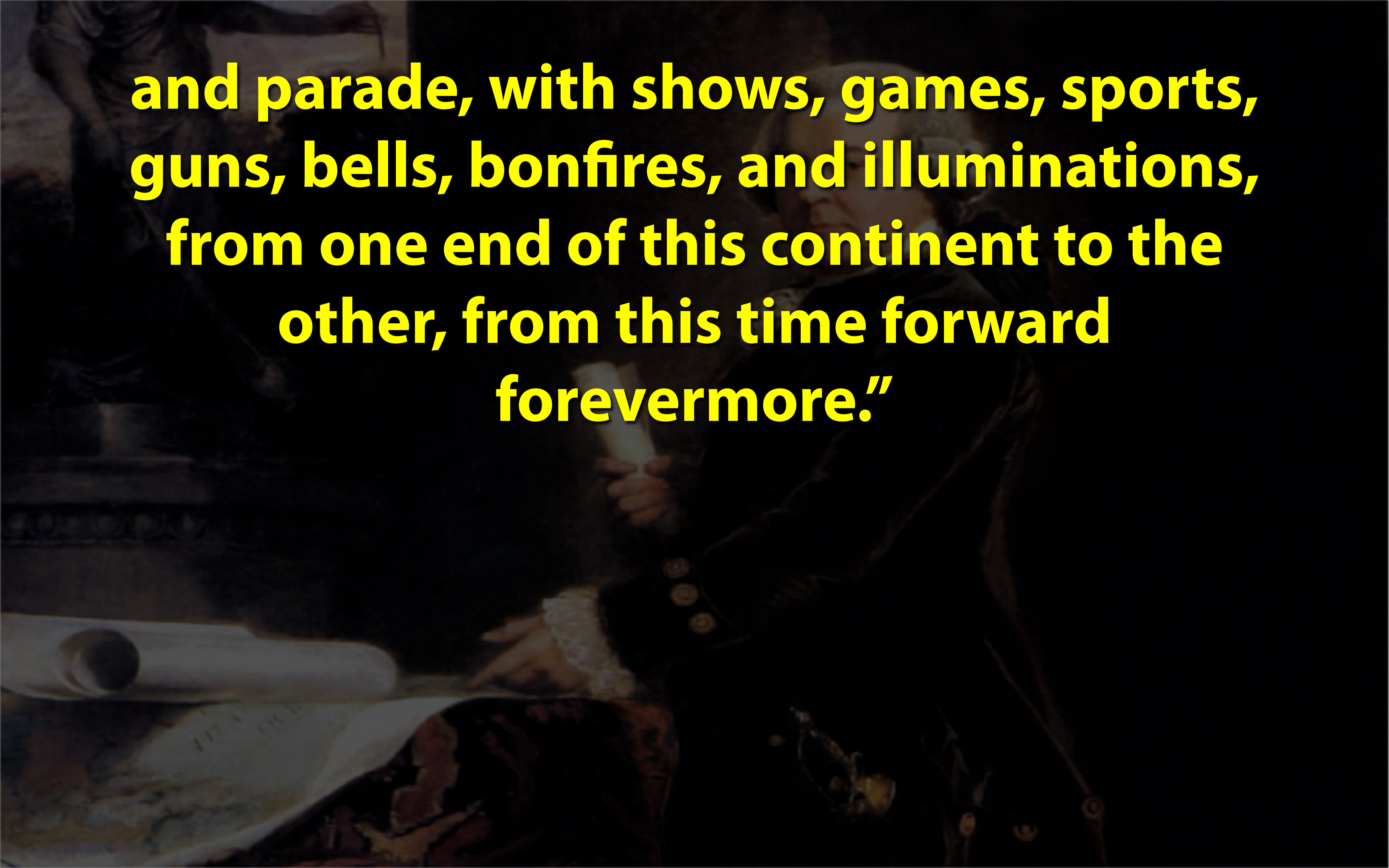
**. . . but from the
lightness of your body,
you will dance in the air
an hour or two before
you are dead!”**

“This speech procured a transient smile, but it was soon succeeded by the solemnity with which the whole business was conducted.”



I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing Light and Glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means. And that posterity will triumph in that days transaction, even although we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not.

“The second day of July, 1776 will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp...

A historical scene, possibly from a film or painting, showing a man in a dark, buttoned coat holding a scroll. He is surrounded by other figures in period clothing, including a woman in a patterned dress. The scene is dimly lit, with a focus on the man and his scroll. The text is overlaid in bright yellow.

**and parade, with shows, games, sports,
guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations,
from one end of this continent to the
other, from this time forward
forevermore."**



Article 10.

The solemn Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace and Amity shall be exchanged between the Parties in the space of six Months or sooner if computed from the Day of the signature of the said Treaty whereof We the undersigned Plenipotentiary have in their Name and on full Powers, signed with our Hands the present Treaty, and caused the seals of our Arms

Done at Paris, this 30th
In the Year of our Lord one thousand
and Eighty three.

J. Hartley

John Adams

B. Franklin

John Jay

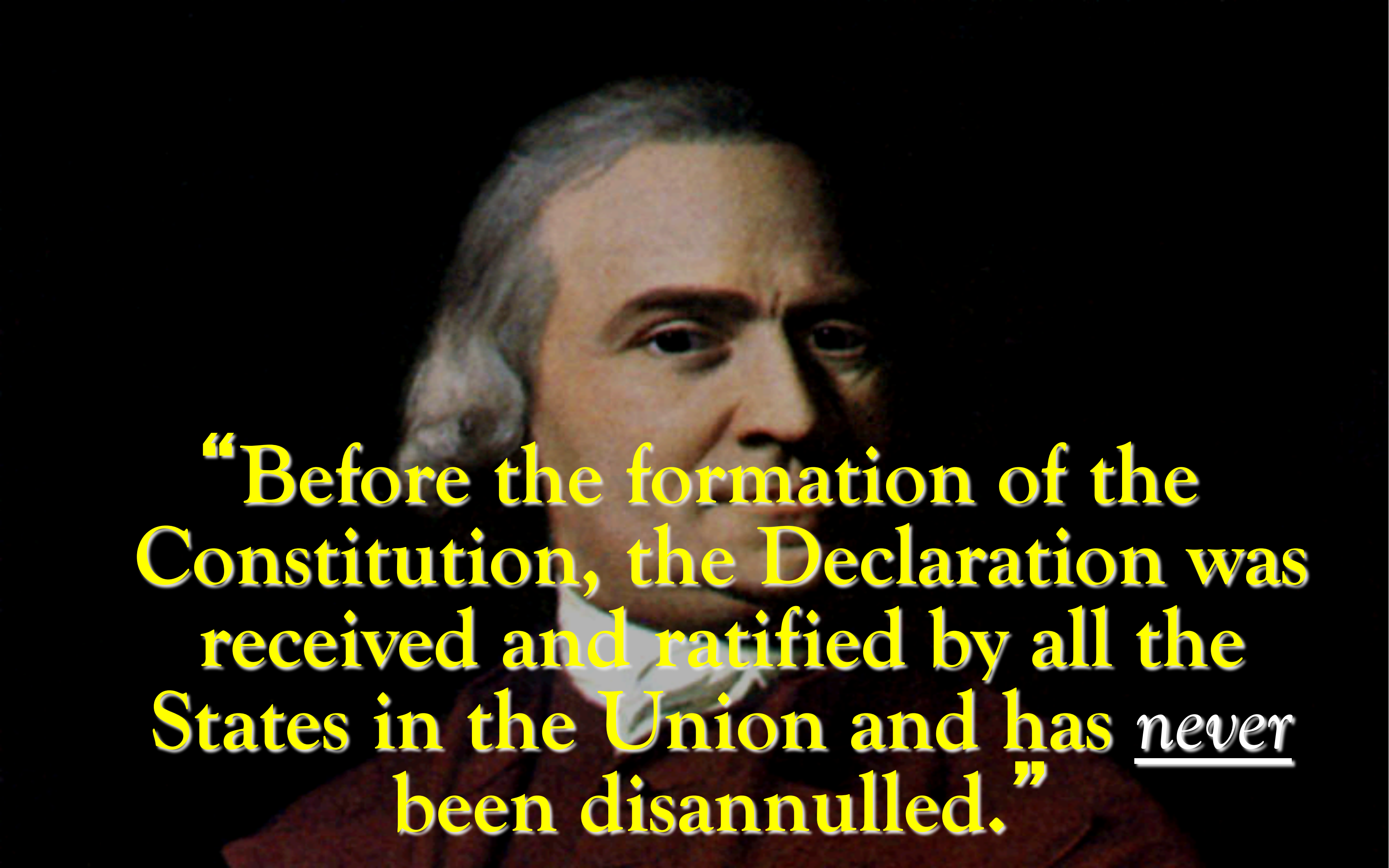
In the Name of the most
Holy and undivided Trinity:

It having pleased the Divine Providence to direct the Hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire: And of the United States of America, to forget all past Misunderstandings and Differences that have unhappily interrupted the good Correspondence and Friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory Intercourse, between the two Countries upon the Ground of reciprocal Advantages and mutual Convenience as may promote and secure to both perpetual Peace, Harmony and having for this purpose and already laid the Foundation of Peace and Reconciliation, by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1782, by the Commissioners empowered on each Part, which Articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. 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. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against

A portrait of John Jay, an American statesman, is shown in the background. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark red coat over a white cravat and a dark waistcoat. He has long, wavy, light-colored hair and a serious expression.

“Before the formation of the Constitution, the Declaration was received and ratified by all the States in the Union and has never been disannulled.”

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. 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. 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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

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Taxation without Representation

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — 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. Prudence, in such a case, would dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly we have suffered the longest Sufferance under their tyrannical Dominions, which have been the pattern of Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. 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. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has refused to comply with our repeated Requests to send Representatives to us, in order to share with us our Taxes. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the Colonies. — He has refused to assent to their Petitions, nor to relieve us, when we have solemnly begged for relief. — He has thrown a great deal of Money away in purchasing standing Armies with us, in times of peace, without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against

#17 of 27

reasons

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

#2

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

Declaration did 3 things:

Independence from the Crown

Dependence on God

Declared functions of Govt.

ISIAH 33:22

**FOR THE LORD IS OUR JUDGE
THE LORD IS OUR LAWGIVER
THE LORD IS OUR KING**

We the People

*insure domestic Tranquility, provide for
and establish*

Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Co

Representatives shall be composed of Members

ations requi

representative

an Inhabite

t Taxes shall

Numbers, which shall be determined by adding

not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. No

and within every subsequent Term of ten Year

thirty Thousand, but each State shall have a

entitled to chuse three; Massachusetts eight;

eight. Delaware one. Maryland six. Virginia



**Legislative
Grievances**

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13



**Executive
Grievances**

2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15

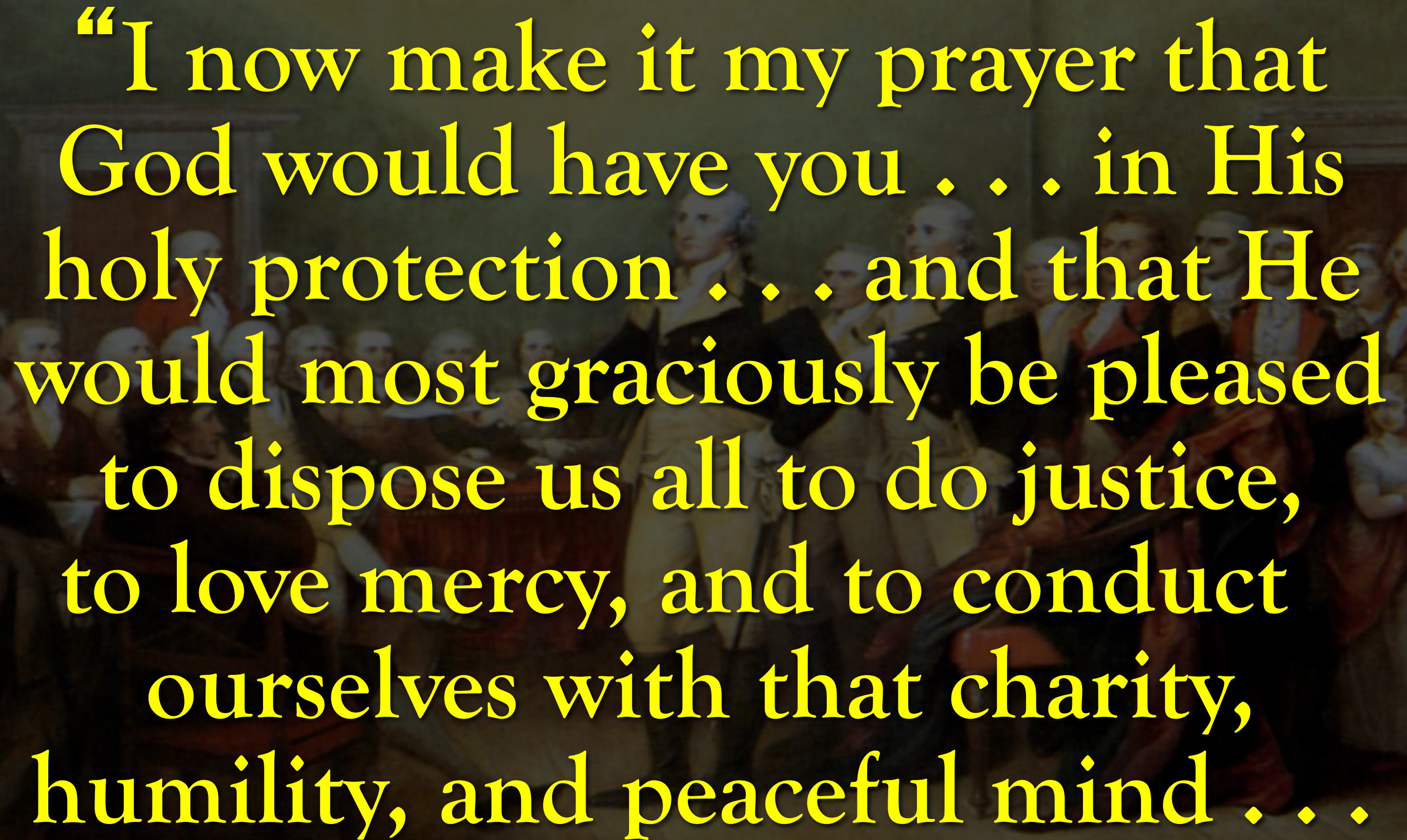


**Judicial
Grievances**

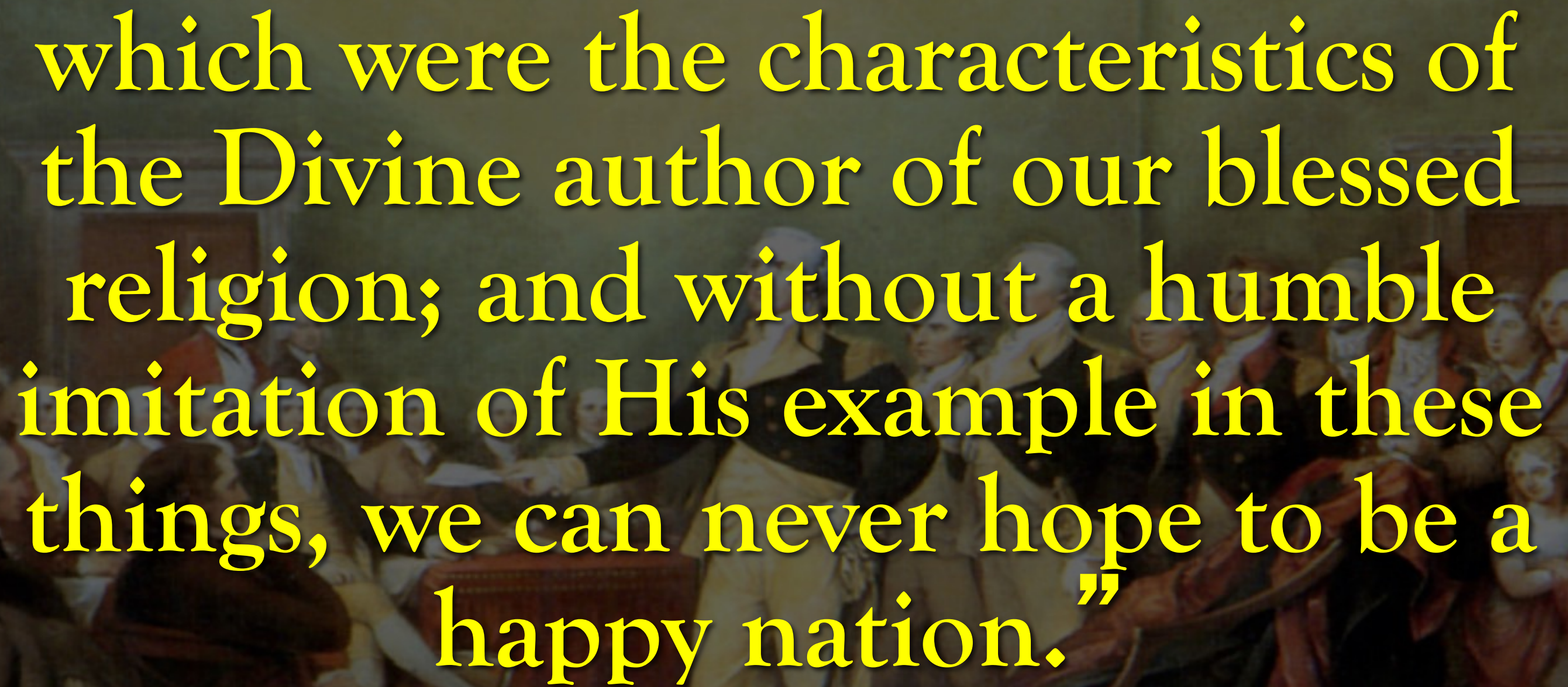
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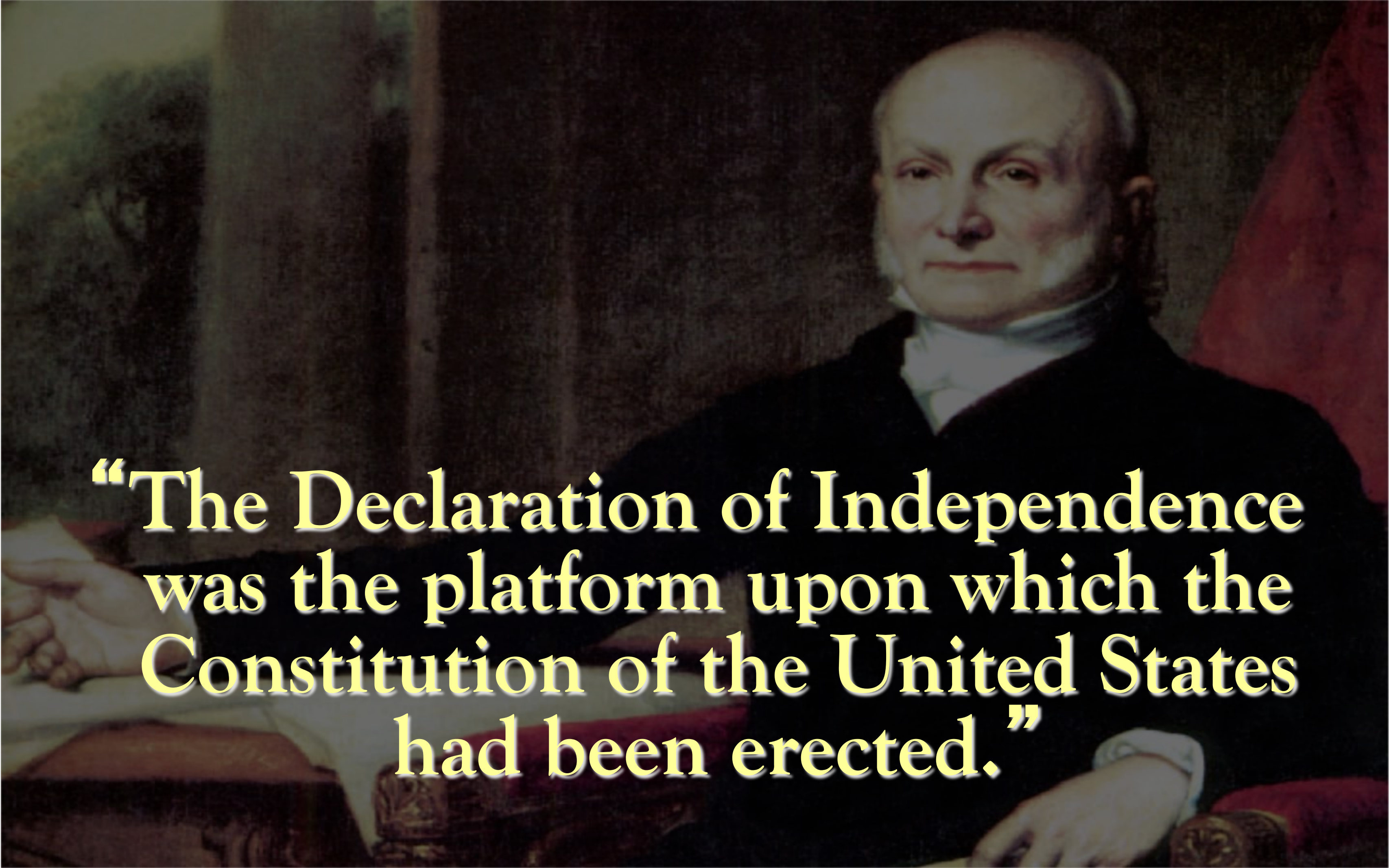
1783



“I now make it my prayer that
God would have you . . . in His
holy protection . . . and that He
would most graciously be pleased
to dispose us all to do justice,
to love mercy, and to conduct
ourselves with that charity,
humility, and peaceful mind . . .



which were the characteristics of the Divine author of our blessed religion; and without a humble imitation of His example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.”

A portrait of a man with a serious expression, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The image is darkened with a semi-transparent overlay. A quote is superimposed over the lower half of the image.

“The Declaration of Independence was the platform upon which the Constitution of the United States had been erected.”

ART VII

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, secure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and bind ourselves to Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch in that State.

“The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our King.”

Isaiah 33:22

Article I establishes the legislative branch.

Article II establishes the executive branch

Article III establishes the judicial branch.

We the People

*insure domestic Tranquility, provide for
and establish*

Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Co

Representatives shall be composed of Members

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thirty Thousand, but each State shall have a

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**Legislative
Grievances**

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13



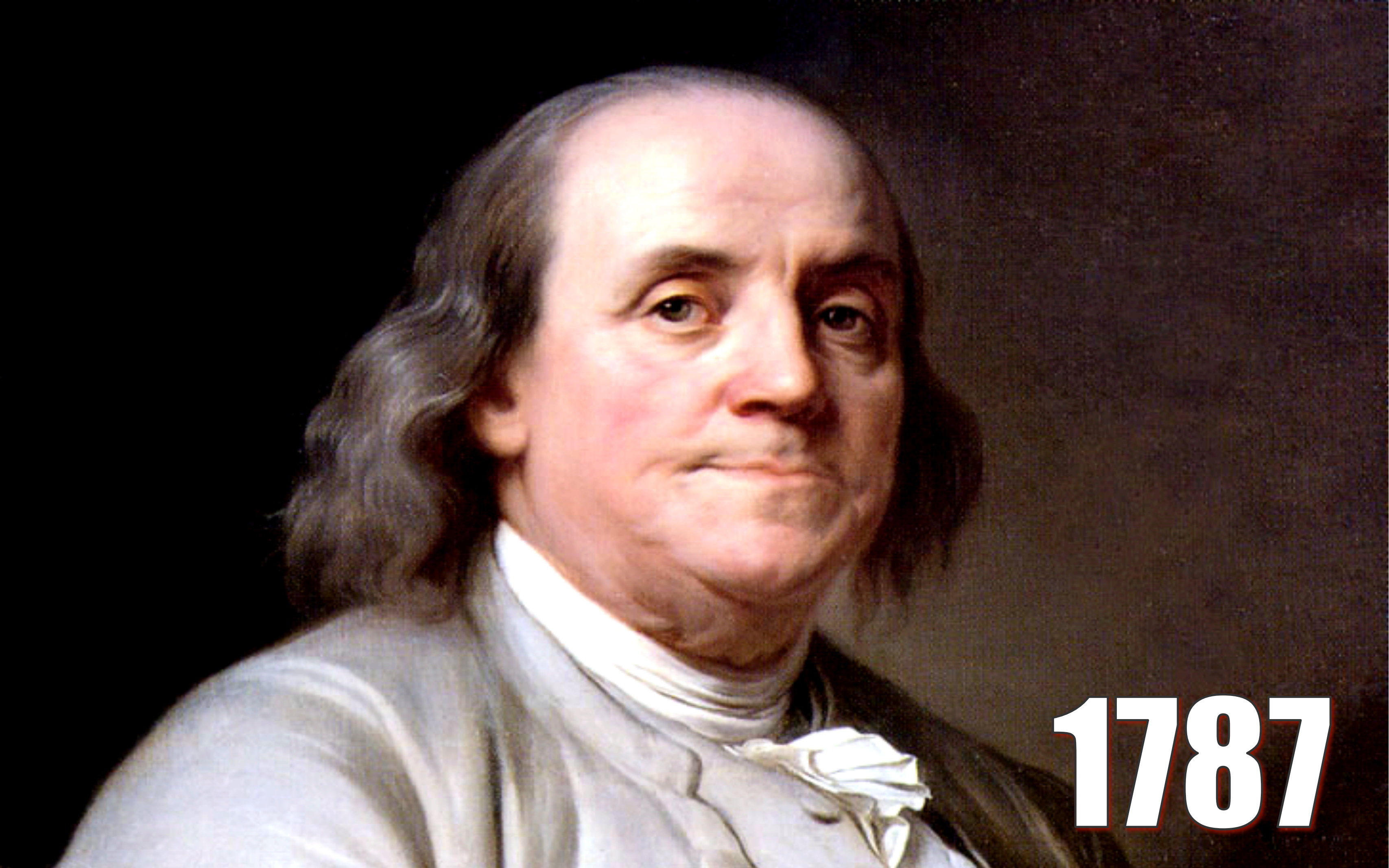
**Executive
Grievances**

2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15



**Judicial
Grievances**

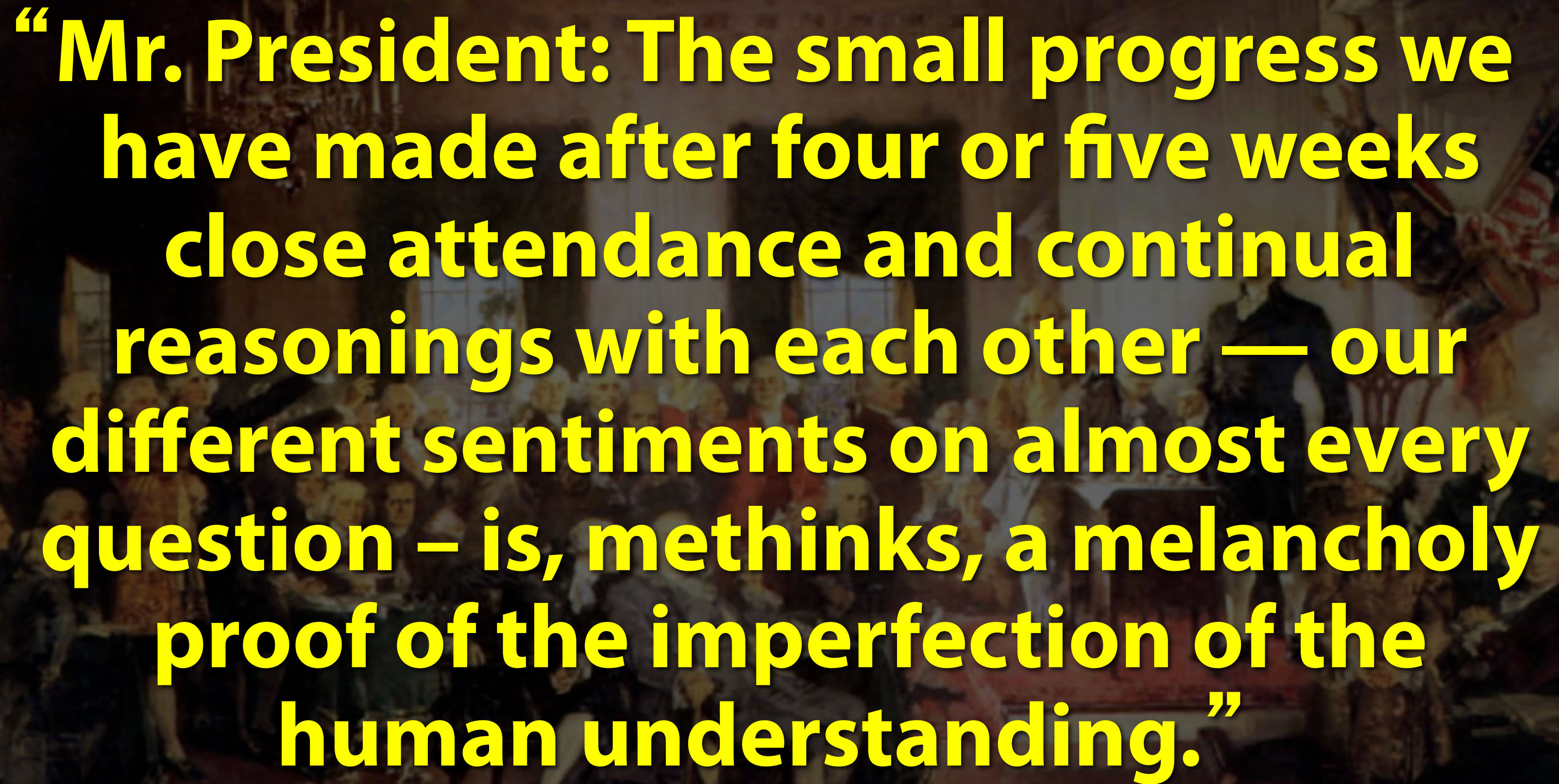
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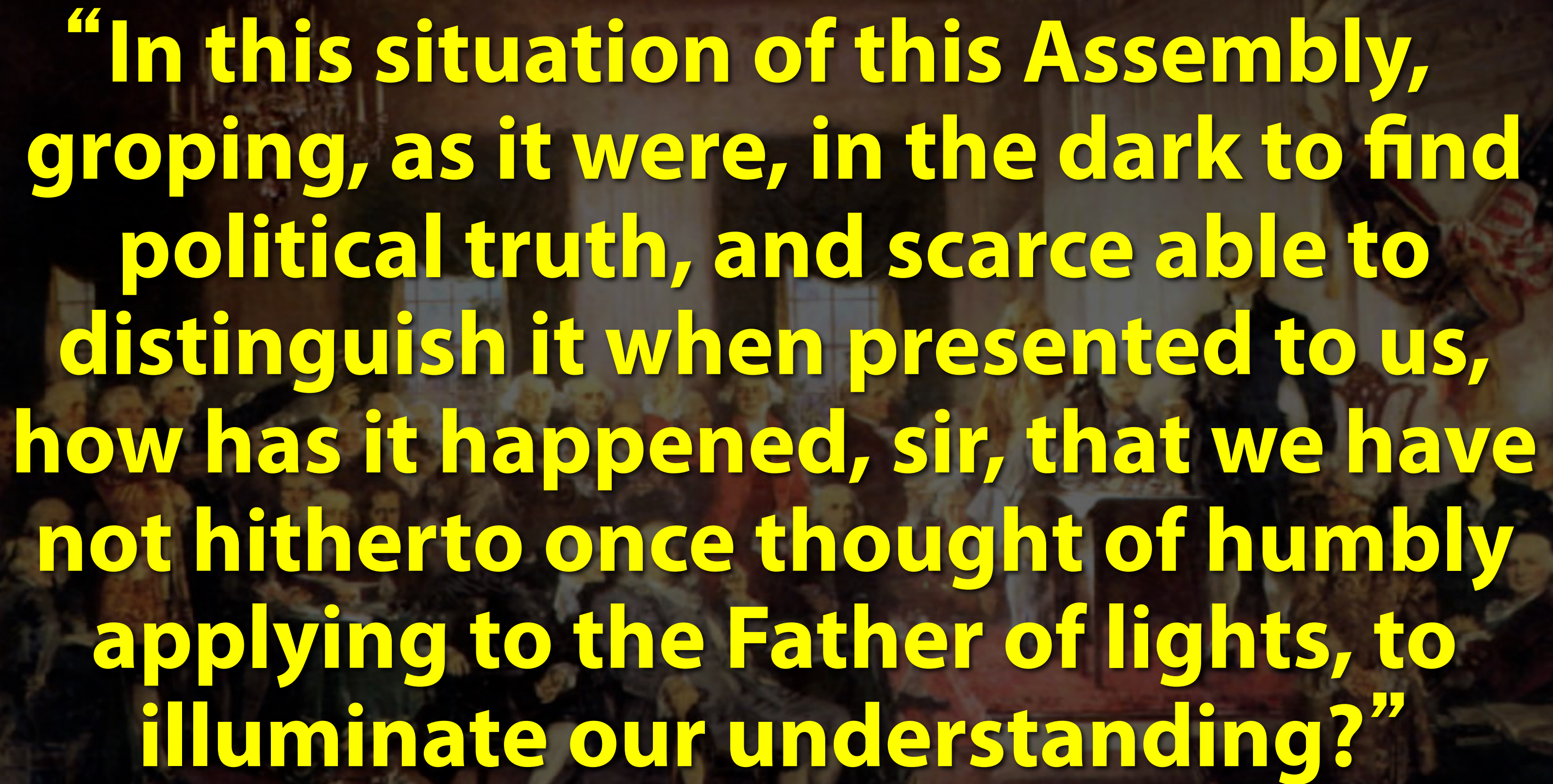
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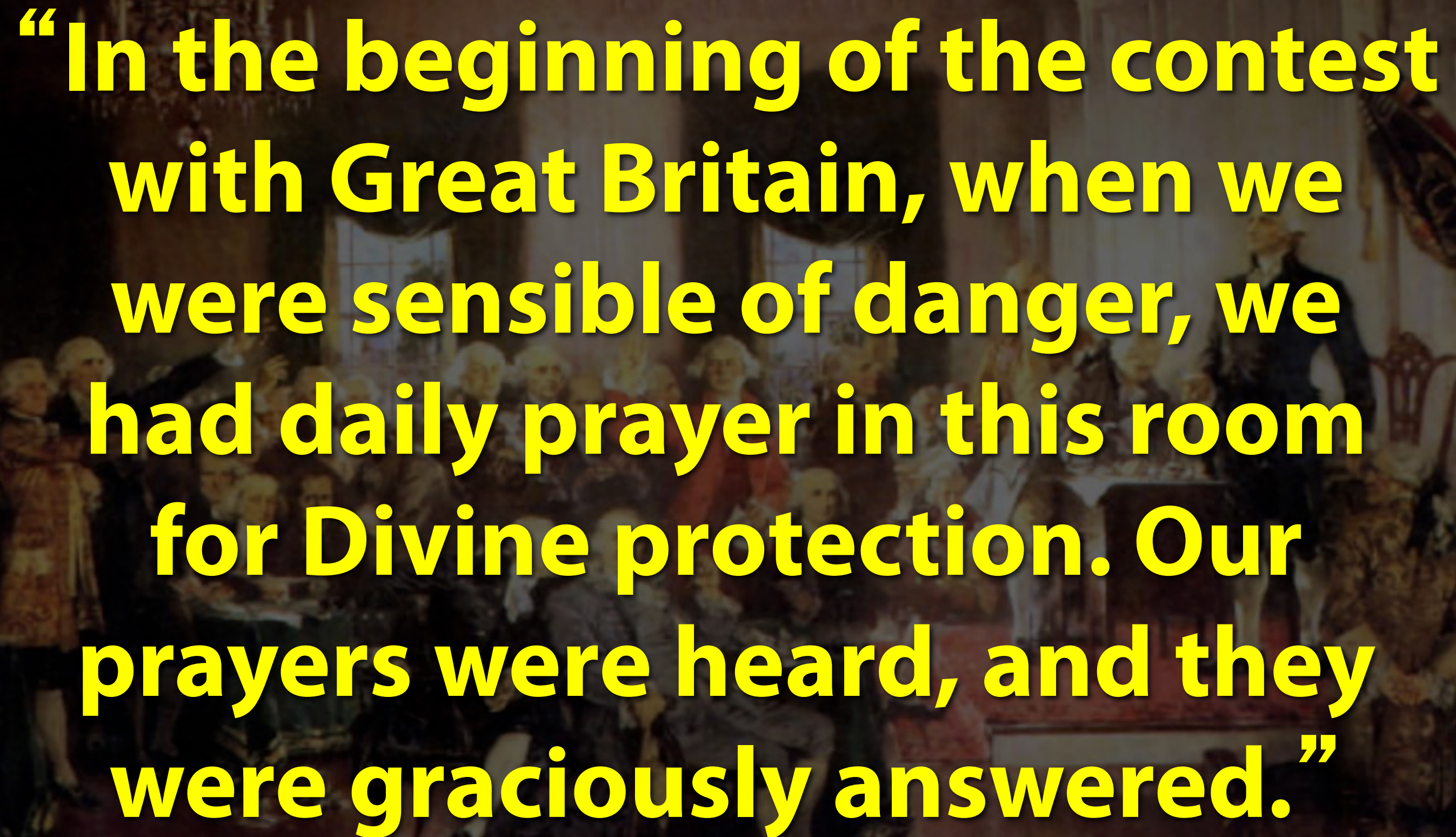




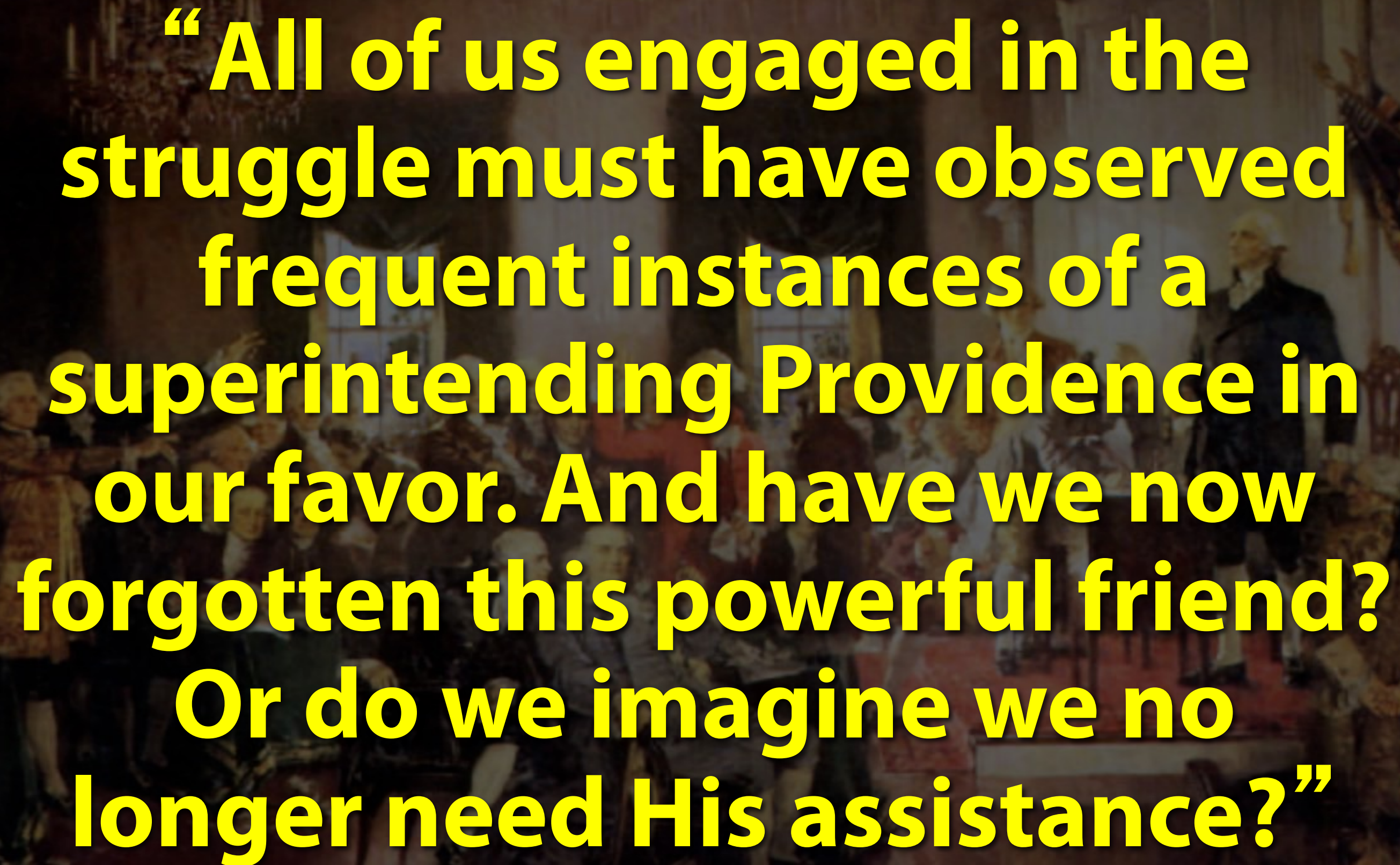
“Mr. President: The small progress we have made after four or five weeks close attendance and continual reasonings with each other — our different sentiments on almost every question – is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding.”

A historical painting depicting a crowded assembly or parliament. The scene is filled with people seated at desks, some looking towards a speaker at a podium. The room has high ceilings and large windows. The overall atmosphere is one of a formal, significant gathering.

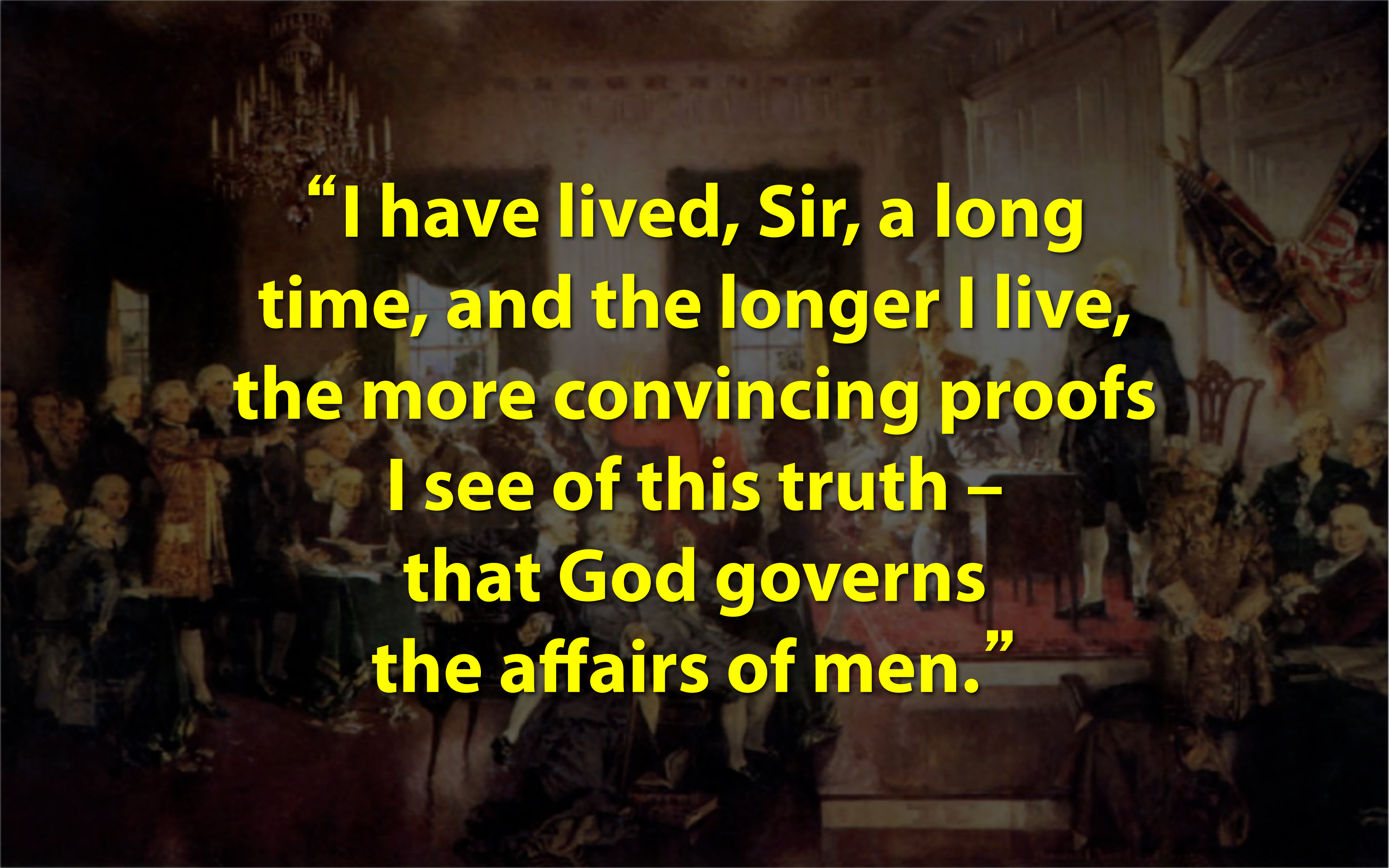
“In this situation of this Assembly, groping, as it were, in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of lights, to illuminate our understanding?”

A historical painting depicting a group of people in a room, likely a church or a formal assembly. The scene is dimly lit, with a large chandelier hanging from the ceiling. In the foreground, several people are seated at a long table, some looking towards the camera. In the background, more people are standing and talking. An American flag is visible on the right side of the painting. The overall atmosphere is solemn and formal.

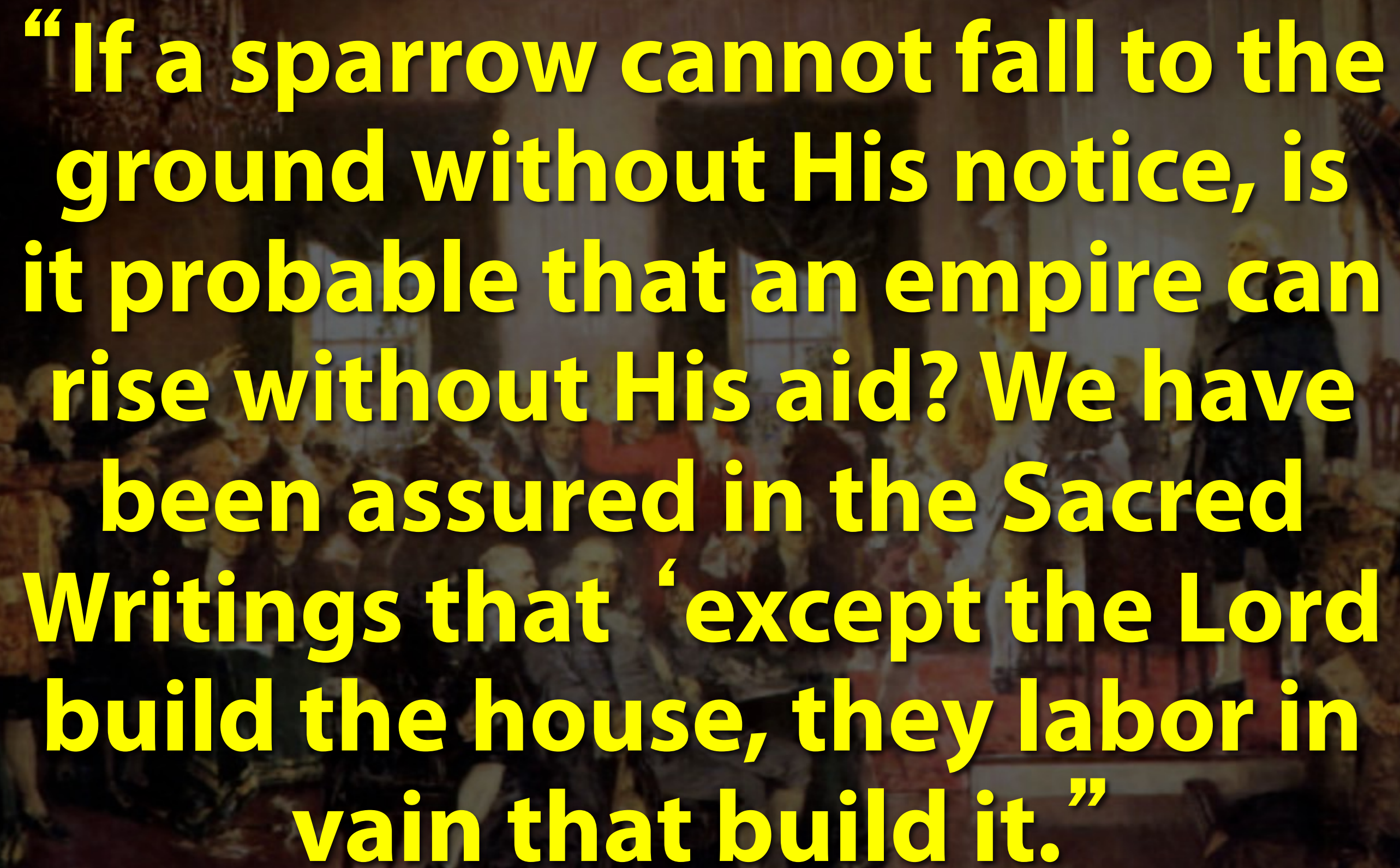
“In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for Divine protection. Our prayers were heard, and they were graciously answered.”



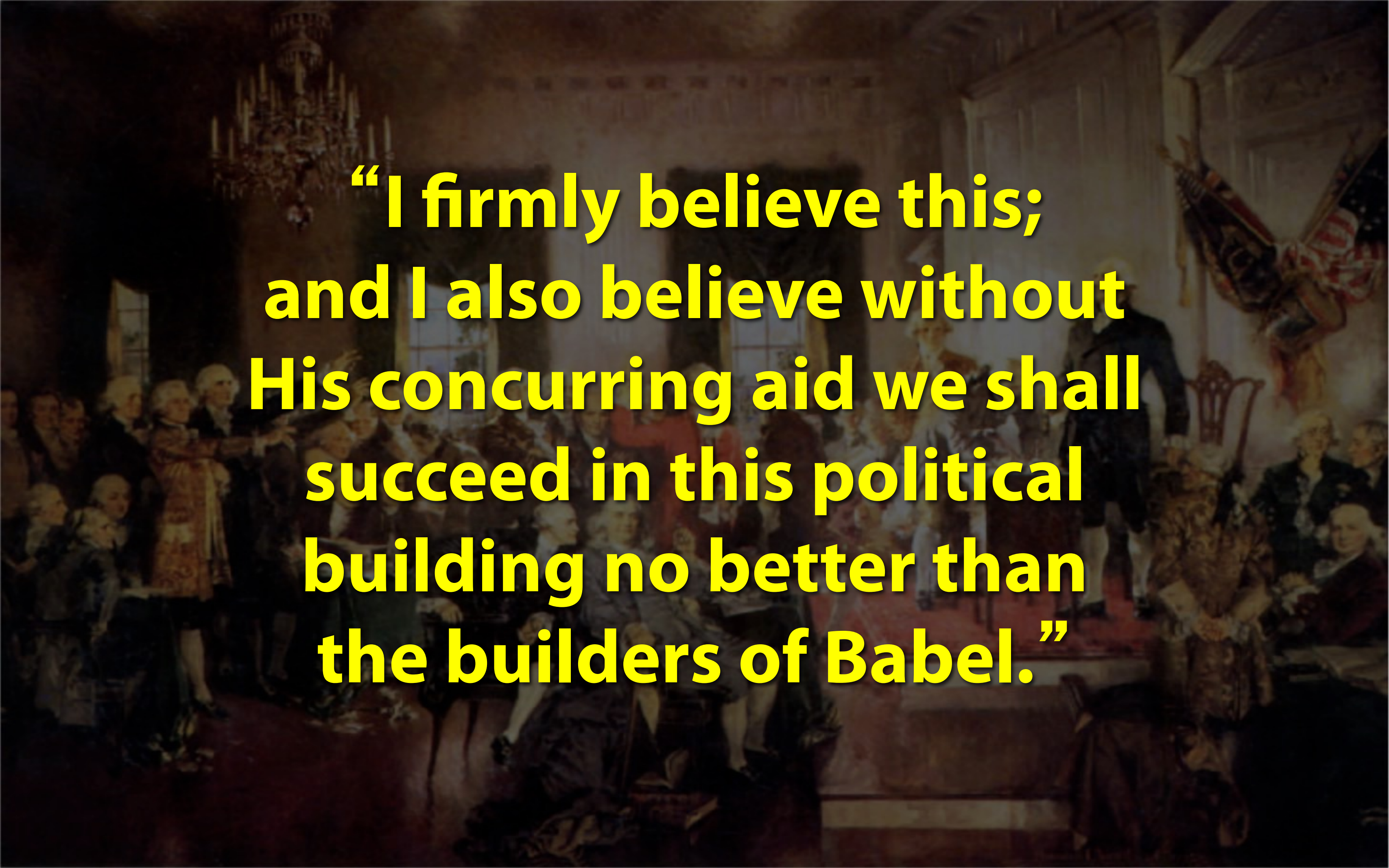
“All of us engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. And have we now forgotten this powerful friend? Or do we imagine we no longer need His assistance?”

A historical painting depicting a crowded room, likely a legislative chamber or a formal assembly. The scene is filled with people in 18th-century attire, engaged in various activities. In the foreground, a woman in a patterned dress stands on the left, gesturing towards a group of people. In the center, a man in a dark coat stands on a raised platform, possibly addressing the assembly. The room features a large chandelier on the left, a red carpeted floor, and several American flags on the right. The overall atmosphere is one of a significant historical event.

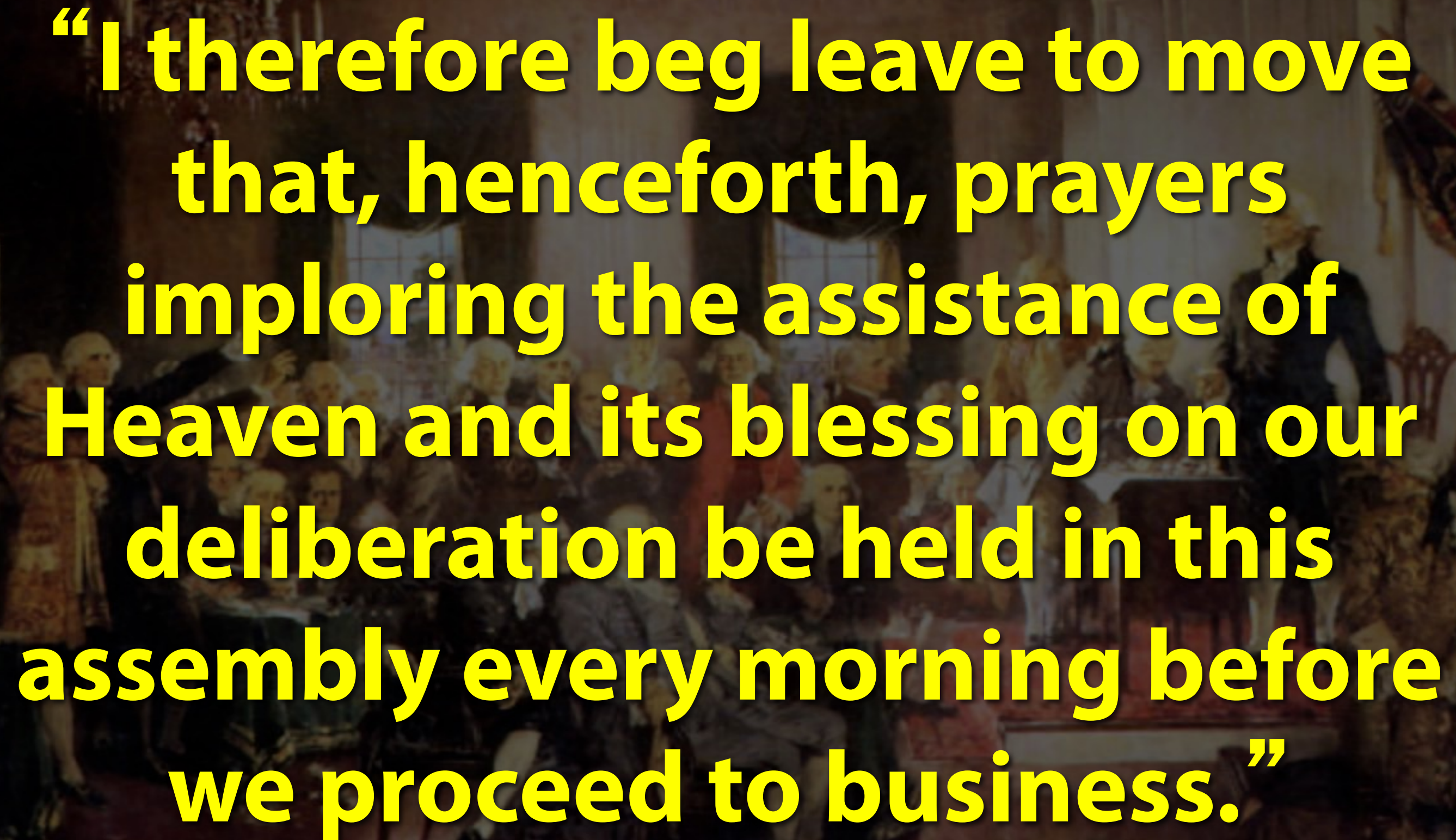
“I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth – that God governs the affairs of men.””



“If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured in the Sacred Writings that ‘except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.’”

A historical painting depicting a crowded political assembly in a grand hall. The room features a large, ornate chandelier hanging from the ceiling and several American flags displayed on the walls. Numerous people, including men in suits and women in period dresses, are gathered around a central table, engaged in conversation and reading documents. The scene is set in a grand, classical-style building with high ceilings and large windows.

**“I firmly believe this;
and I also believe without
His concurring aid we shall
succeed in this political
building no better than
the builders of Babel.”**



“I therefore beg leave to move that, henceforth, prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberation be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business.”

Exodus 18:21

Choose out of all the people
able men, such as fear God, men
of truth, hating covetousness;
and place such over them,
to be rulers of thousands,
and rulers of hundreds,
rulers of fifties, and
rulers of tens.

Local

"Tens"



County

"Fifties"



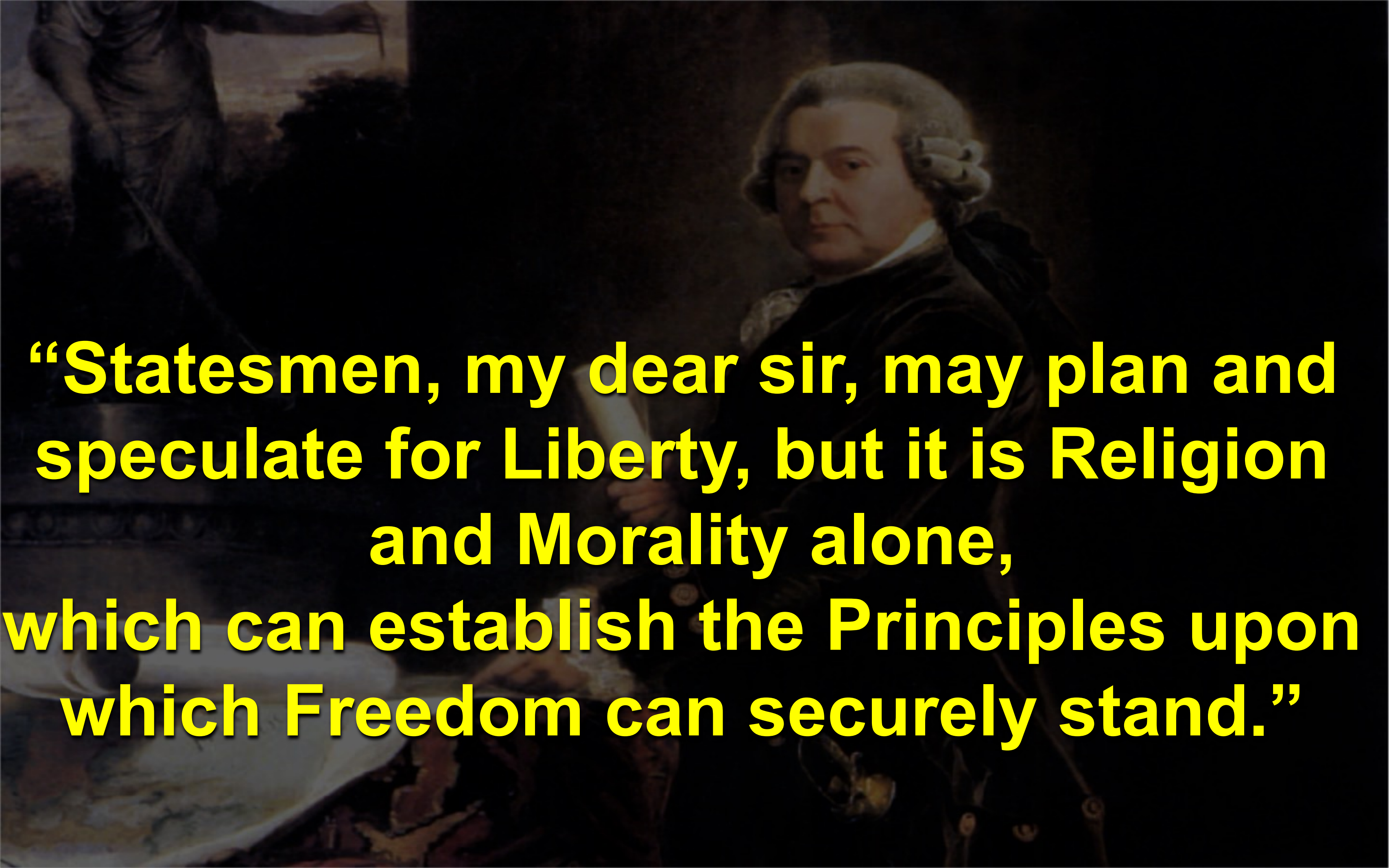
State

"Hundreds"

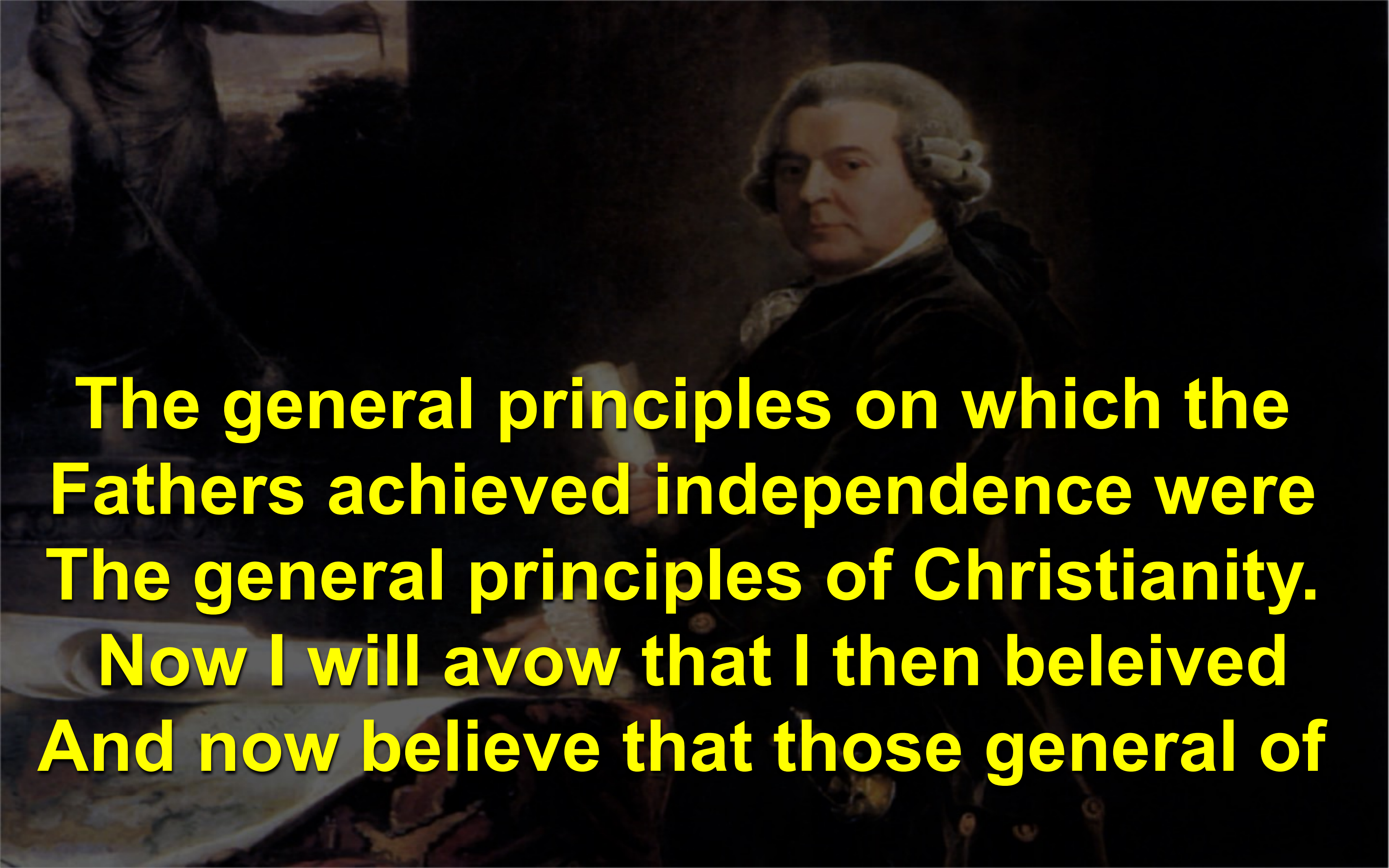


Federal "Thousands"

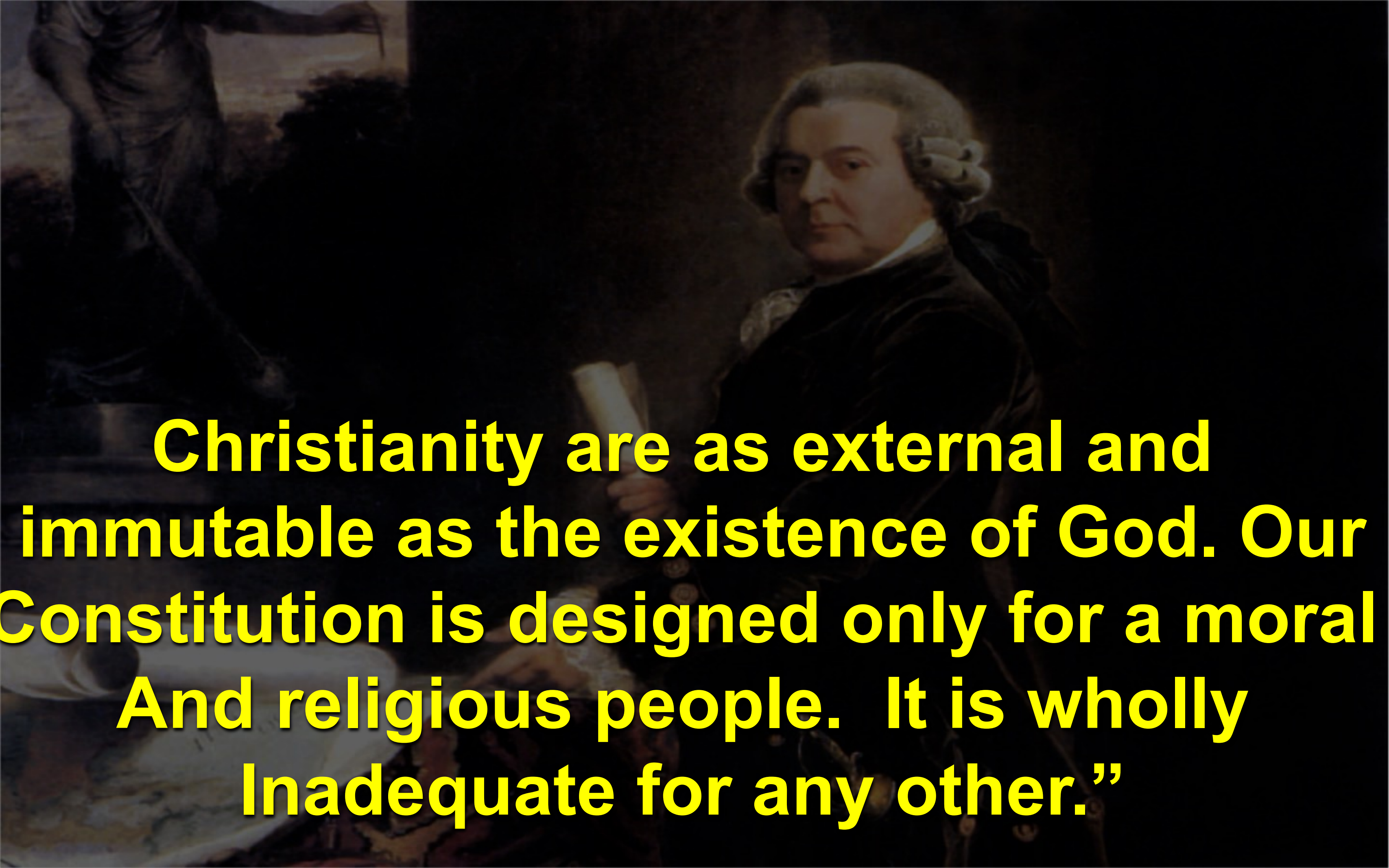




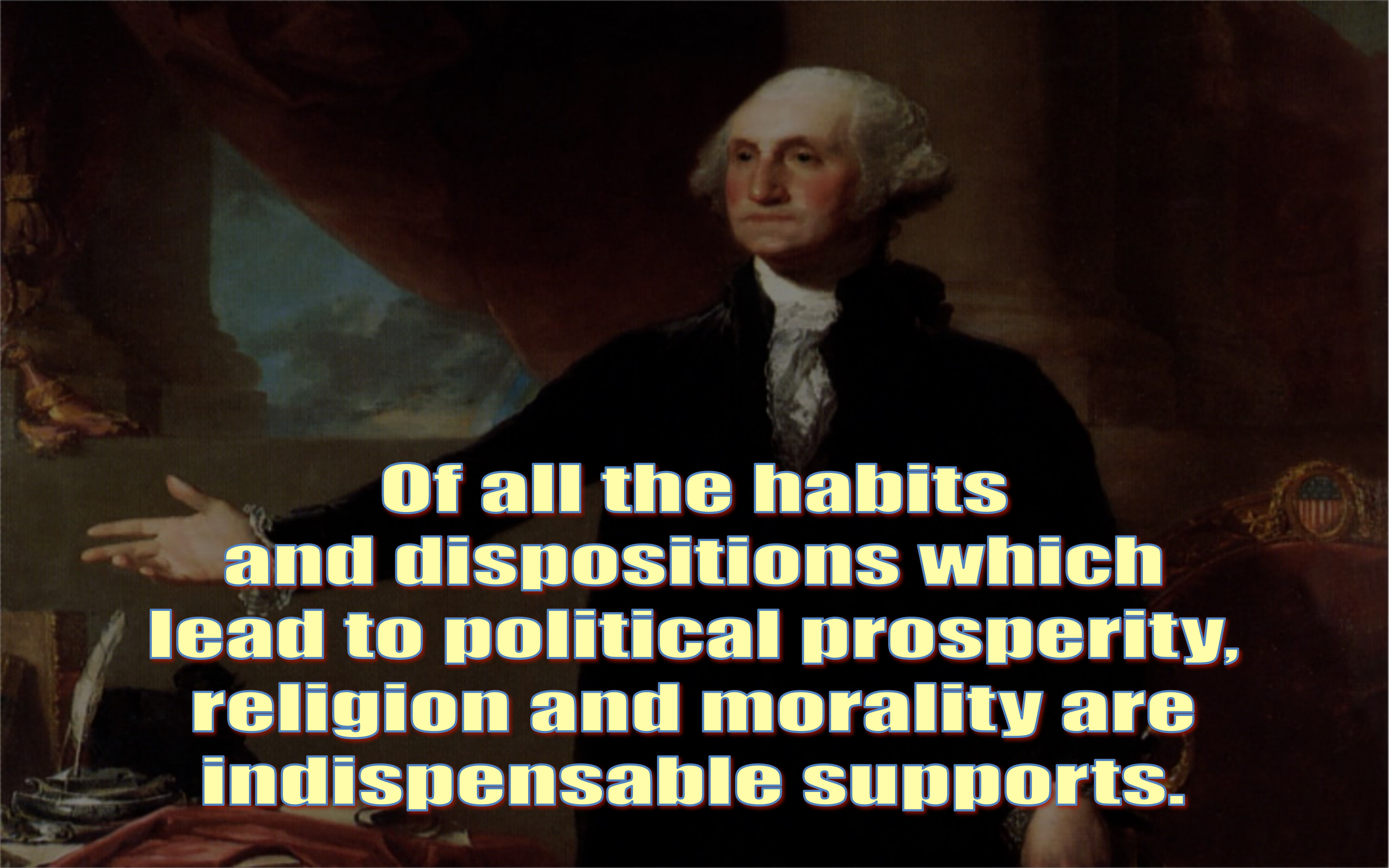
“Statesmen, my dear sir, may plan and speculate for Liberty, but it is Religion and Morality alone, which can establish the Principles upon which Freedom can securely stand.”



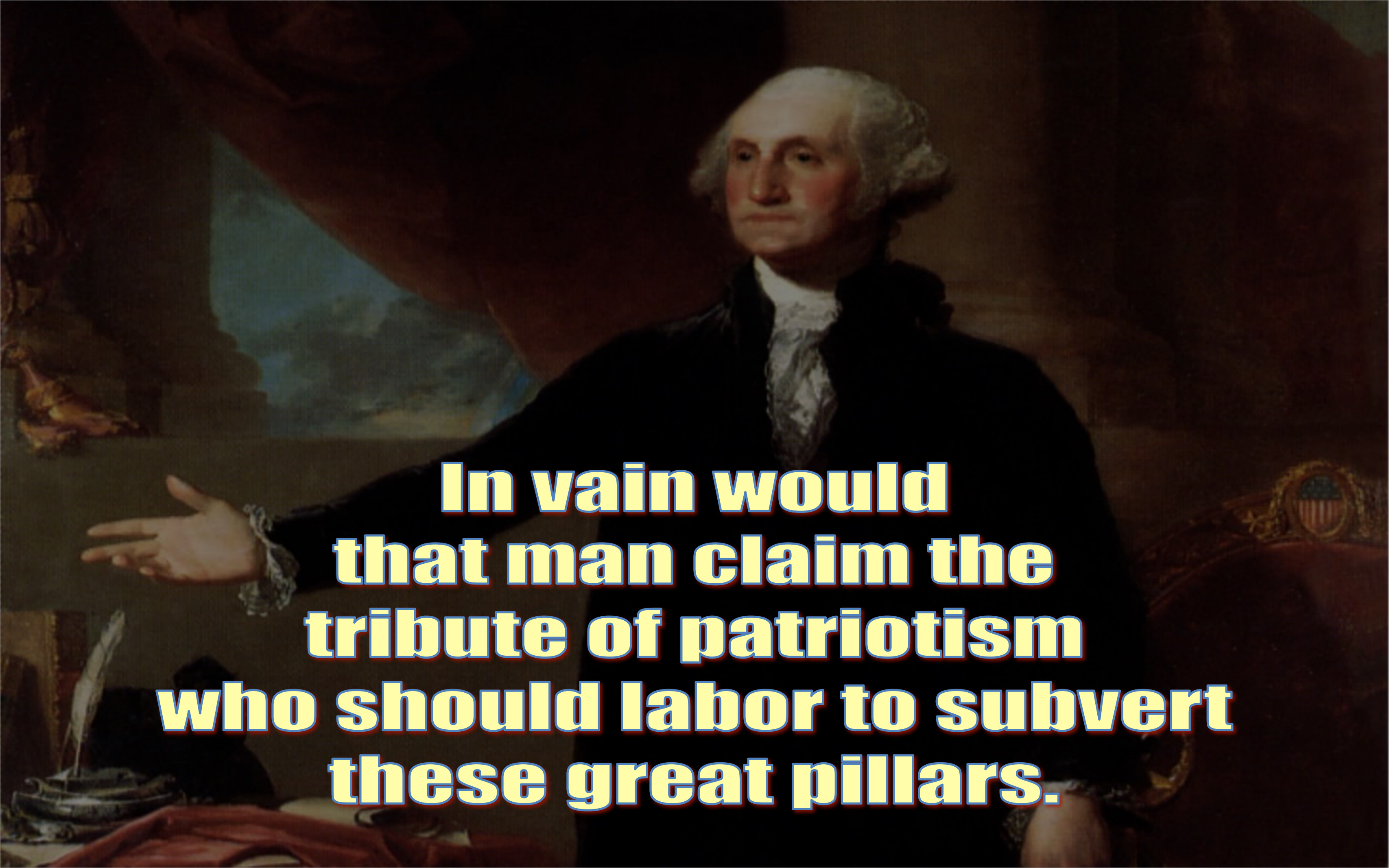
**The general principles on which the
Fathers achieved independence were
The general principles of Christianity.
Now I will avow that I then beleived
And now believe that those general of**



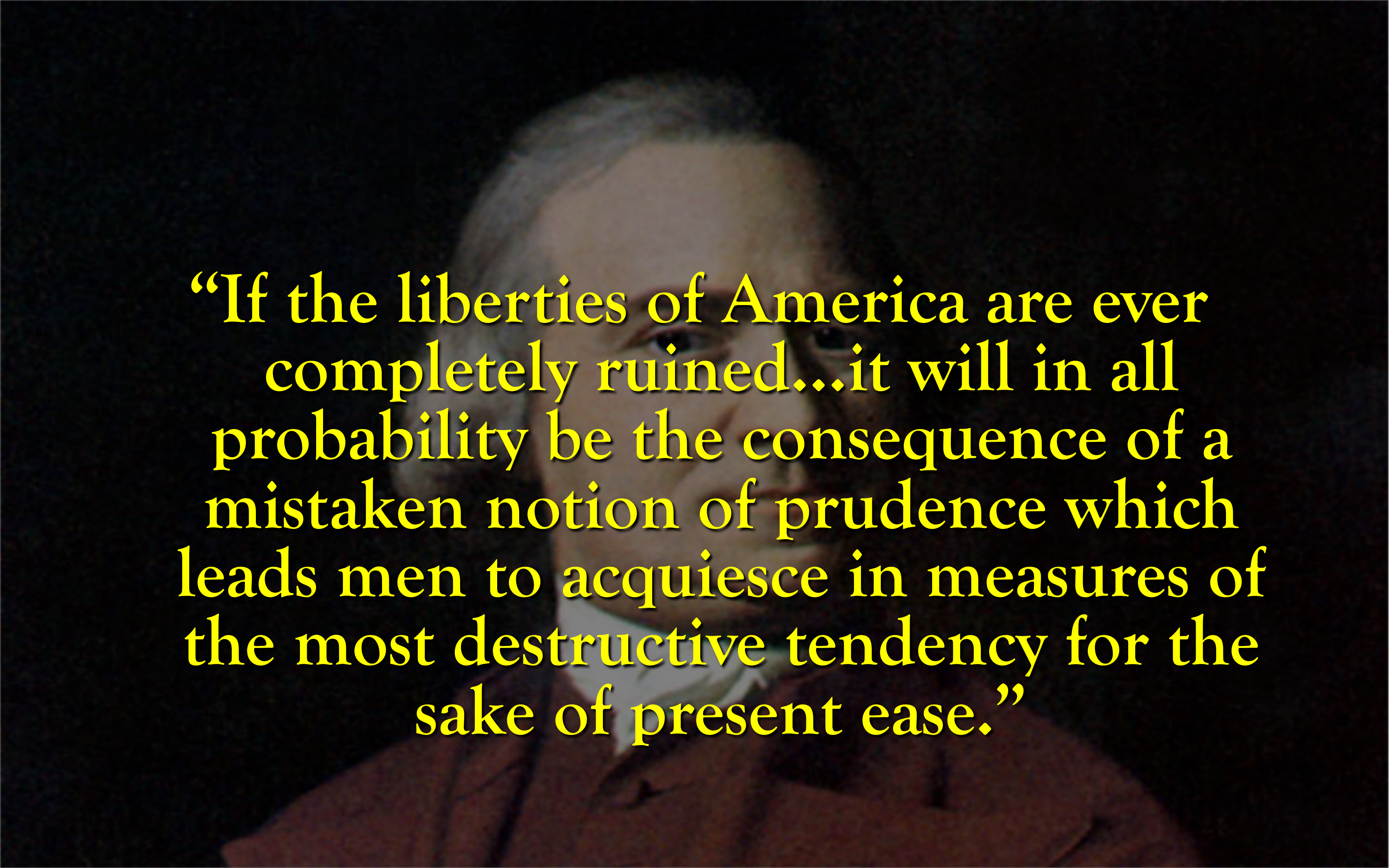
**Christianity are as external and
immutable as the existence of God. Our
Constitution is designed only for a moral
And religious people. It is wholly
Inadequate for any other.”**

A portrait of James Madison, an American Founding Father, shown from the chest up. He is wearing a dark coat over a white cravat and a dark waistcoat. His right hand is raised in a gesture, palm facing forward. The background is a dark, textured wall with a faint landscape painting on the left and a decorative crest on the right. The text is overlaid in the center in a bold, yellow font with a blue outline.

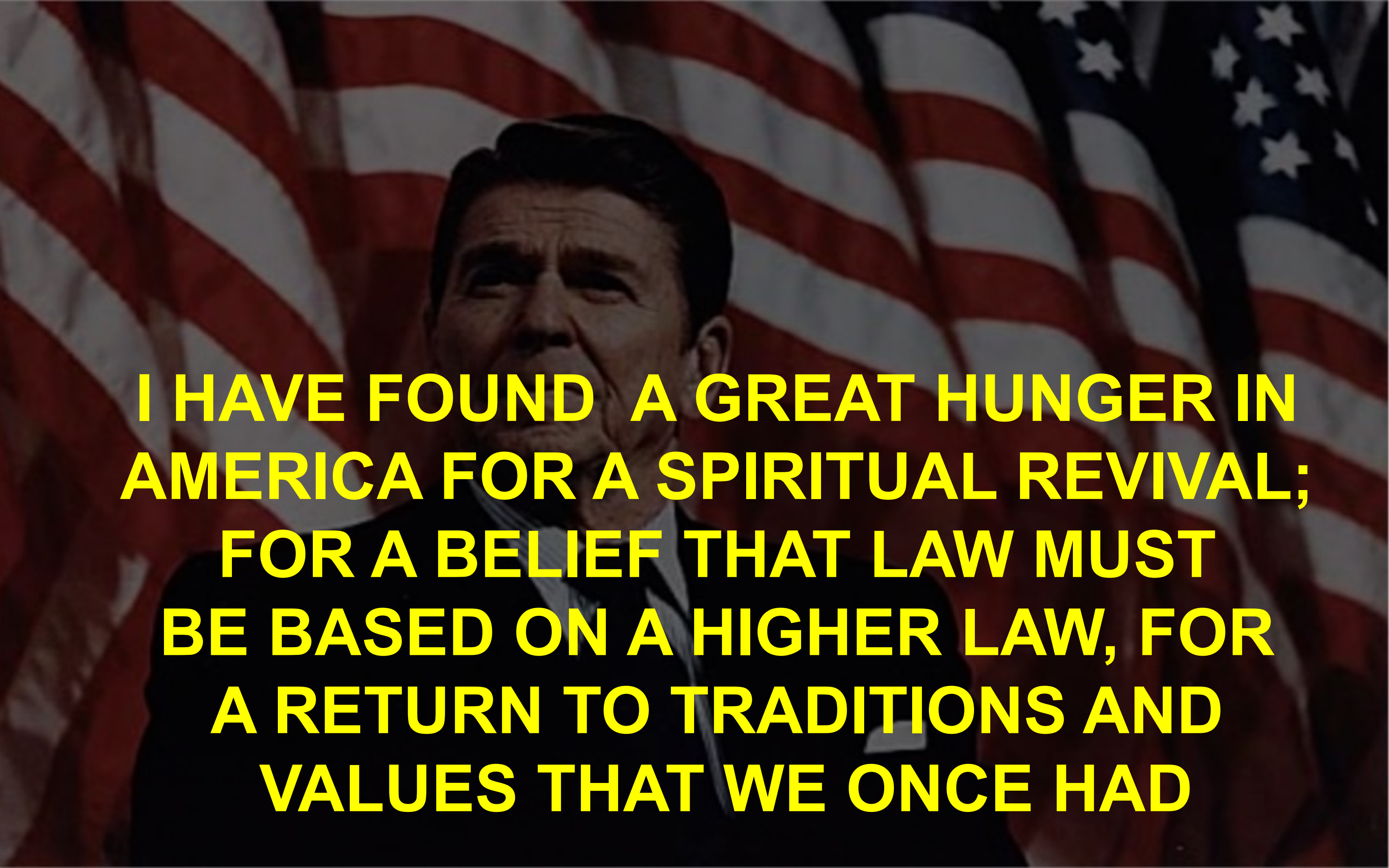
**Of all the habits
and dispositions which
lead to political prosperity,
religion and morality are
indispensable supports.**



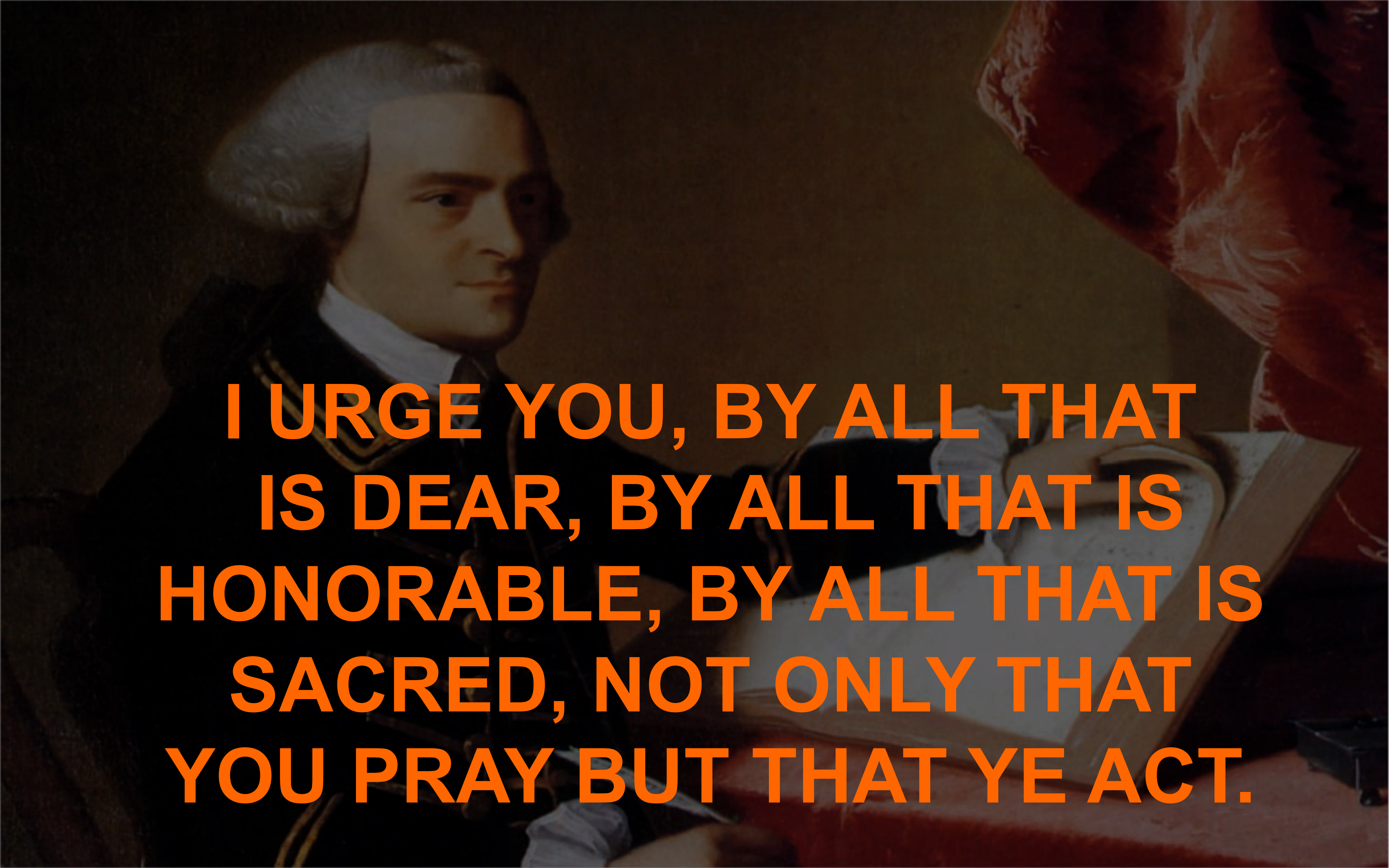
**In vain would
that man claim the
tribute of patriotism
who should labor to subvert
these great pillars.**



“If the liberties of America are ever completely ruined...it will in all probability be the consequence of a mistaken notion of prudence which leads men to acquiesce in measures of the most destructive tendency for the sake of present ease.”



**I HAVE FOUND A GREAT HUNGER IN
AMERICA FOR A SPIRITUAL REVIVAL;
FOR A BELIEF THAT LAW MUST
BE BASED ON A HIGHER LAW, FOR
A RETURN TO TRADITIONS AND
VALUES THAT WE ONCE HAD**



**I URGE YOU, BY ALL THAT
IS DEAR, BY ALL THAT IS
HONORABLE, BY ALL THAT IS
SACRED, NOT ONLY THAT
YOU PRAY BUT THAT YE ACT.**

STONENEWATER
■■■■■ CHURCH