

# THE PREAMBLE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENDS THE ABSOLUTE NATURE OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT

It is important for everyone to understand the purpose of the Preamble to the Bill of Rights, and to know how to use it to protect themselves against the propaganda that is being disseminated by the anti-gun courts and other public officials, and the news media, all of which are working to deny the people use and understanding of their individual and collective right to keep and bear arms.

The Preamble declares that all of the clauses within the Bill of Rights are classed as being (1) declaratory and (2) restrictive. It also states the reasons for these classifications which are:

- (1) *to prevent misconstruction* by the federal government of the powers being granted to it by the people and the states (which created the federal government); and
- (2) *to prevent abuse* by the federal government of the limited powers being granted to it by the people and the states.

In drafting the Bill of Rights, the people and the states were also including themselves to its disciplines. It stands to reason that the people and the states would make known to the federal government that it could not exercise authority into areas in violation of natural rights in which they, themselves, were not allowed to transgress.

The Bill of Rights was drawn up to resolve the great crisis caused by many of the 13 original states refusing to accept the 1789 Constitution without written security being included to protect the natural rights of the people.

The Preamble to the Bill of Rights reads as follows:

*The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution...*

The nation's founders drew together those natural rights of man which were most likely to become violated, and secured them within a palladium, a non-repealable protectorate, a barricade, historically named a *Bill of Rights*.

The Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments, is the endowment to man from the Creator, and as such, is on a higher plane of authority

than any law written by man. Only the first ten amendments\* hold the status of being non-repealable.

The Bill of Rights supersedes state and federal constitutions, both of which are *alterable* plans and outlines designed by the hand of man, and agreed upon by the people as principles, rules, and procedures for governmental operation, but *no one* has the power to repeal the endowment of natural rights bestowed upon man by the Creator.

After ratification by the state legislatures, this separate document, known as the Bill of Rights, was declared to be supreme law of the land (Supremacy Clause Article VI - 2nd paragraph of the Constitution of the United States of America). The *declaratory* and *restrictive* edicts of the Bill of Rights apply to every public official in the nation. It was never intended that the federal government nor any legislature could destroy the ultimate authority of the people by infringing upon the Second Amendment. The only way the people can remain the ultimate authority and maintain the republic is if the right to arms is recognized and sustained as the keystone of the Bill of Rights, and as an absolute right.

\* Also known as 'Ten Articles of the First Amendment to the Constitution'.