

The Ten Commandments

Bible Law Course

Qualifications for Public Office - Bible Law on Money

Deuteronomy Chapter One

It is important to read this chapter before continuing.

(1) (Verse 3, use the King James Version) "And it came to pass ... that Moses spake unto the children of Israel according to _____ that the Lord had given him in _____ unto _____".

Qualifications For Leadership

(2) In Deuteronomy 1:13 Moses gave three qualifications for elected leaders:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

(3) In verses 16 and 18, Moses used the words "at that time." "That time" is recorded in Exodus 18:13-27. Four additional qualifications for leaders are listed. They are:

- a. _____ MEN
- b. Such as _____
- c. MEN of _____
- d. Hating _____

(4) Deuteronomy 32:18 says that Moses and Israel followed "the Rock." In 1 Corinthians 10 **Paul is explaining the Old Testament.** In verse 20 Paul quotes Deuteronomy 32:17. The God of the Old Testament was called "the Rock." In 1 Corinthians 10:4 Paul tells us,

"That Rock was _____".

(5) So, in today's world, those who "fear God" (The Rock) and, therefore, meeting one of Moses' qualifications for public office are:

- () Atheists.
- () Christians.
- () Agnostics.
- () Humanists.

(6) In Holy Trinity v. United States, Supreme Court Justice Brewer declared that The United States of America is a Christian Nation. If Moses were alive today, whom would Moses disqualify from political office in our Christian land?

- () Atheists.
- () Christians.
- () Agnostics.
- () Humanists.

In the Maryland and Texas Bill of Rights, public office is forbidden to atheists. In fact, eleven of the first thirteen colonies required faith in Jesus Christ and the Bible as a basic qualification for holding public office. For example; the Delaware Constitution of 1776 prescribes this formal oath:

"I, _____, do profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, and in the Holy Ghost, one God blessed for evermore; and I do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration." Have you studied your State Constitution?

Deuteronomy 32:18

Of the rock that begat thee thou art unmindful, and hast forgotten God that formed thee.

1 Corinthians 10:1-5

(1) Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea;

(2) And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea;

(3) And did all eat the same spiritual meat;

(4) And did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: **and that Rock was Christ.**

Here A Little - There A Little

How to find answers to your questions.

A key to Bible understanding, and finding the answers to your questions is in the "here a little, there a little" principle mentioned in Isaiah 28:9-11. At first glance Exodus 18:13-27 and Deuteronomy 1:9-18 appear to be two accounts of the same event. Closer examination revealed that qualifications for leaders contained in one are not found in the other. We had to examine both accounts to find all the qualifications. A great deal of the Bible is written this

way. For example; Samuel, Kings and Chronicles are parallels similar to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Examples are:

- a. Solomon's prayer and God's answer in 1 Kings 8:22-9:9 and 2 Chronicles 6:12-7:22.
- b. 2 Samuel 10 and 1 Chronicles 19.
- c. 2 Kings 18:13-19:37, 2 Chronicles 32:1-23 and Isaiah 36 & 37.
- d. 2 Kings 20:12-21 and Isaiah 39.

Quoting from page 14 of The Biblical Basis of the Constitution by Dan Gilbert, Justice Holmes said, **"At the foundation of our civil liberty lies the principle which denies to government officials an exceptional position before the law and subjects them to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen."** This central principle of the American Constitution – that no one is above the law, nor beneath the law, that all citizens are 'equal before the law' is derived directly from the Bible. In Leviticus 19:15, it is provided: **Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty.** The American Colonists were the first group of men in the history of the world to write into the enduring law, the Constitution, of their nation a confirmation and enforcement of this Divine Commandment." Chief Justice Taft said, "Equal protection of the laws means and safeguards 'equality of treatment of all persons'. The Divine principle, 'Ye shall not respect persons in judgment', was given its highest human expression in the American Constitution's provision for a "government of laws not of men."

The very oath which each Justice of the United States Supreme Court takes upon ascending the Bench is based upon Deuteronomy 1:16-17. That oath is, "I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect of persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States: So help me God."

(7) May Congress make a law or may a judge interpret laws to favor the poor, wealthy, or a minority? (Deuteronomy 1:17 also 1 Peter 1:17)

- () Yes. We need more affirmative action and "civil rights" laws.
- () No. Before God's Law all men are treated equally.

(8) Why did the Israelites have to wander forty years in the wilderness? (What were they told to do and did they do it?)

(9) In addition to the children of the people who began the Exodus from Egypt forty years ago, who else was allowed to enter into the promised land? (Verse 36 & 38)

J _ _ _ _ _ and C _ _ _ _ _

Deuteronomy Chapter Two

Read before continuing

(10) What does God do to prepare the way for His armies?

He puts F _ _ _ _ _ and D _ _ _ _ _ of us upon His enemies.

The Bible And Money

(11) When Jesus Christ went to Church, where did He sit? (Mark 12:41-44)

- () a. In the front. () c. At the door.
- () b. In the back. () d. Beside the collection box.

(12) Why did He sit there?

Money is one of the things that interest people most. Money is the one thing that many people believe is to be of no interest to the average Christian. We seem to think that the Bible, the prophets, and Jesus Christ had no interest in money, except perhaps to "give it to the poor."

Isaiah, Money And America

Read Isaiah 1:21-24 before continuing

First we are going to see how Isaiah 1:22 has come to pass in our lifetime, in America, before our very eyes. Next, we will see how the violation of just one little Bible Law made all this possible.

Isaiah 1:22 reads, **"Thy silver has become dross, thy wine mixed with water."** The word translated "silver" is the same word translated "money." "Dross" is worthless. If Isaiah were alive today, he might say, **"Your money has become worthless and your coffee cream has become a non-dairy product."**

If you are like most people, it happened right before your eyes but you never noticed it. Let's begin with a discussion of Article 1, Section 10 of the United States Constitution.

In the book of Deuteronomy, Moses uses the word "money" nine times. Deuteronomy 2:6 is the first mention of the word money. There are the nine places in Deuteronomy using the word "money": (To discover the Bible's teaching on a subject, look up the key words in a good concordance such as Strong's.)

- 2:6. "Ye shall buy meat of them for money..."
- 2:6. "shall also buy water of them for money..."
- 2:28. "Thou shalt sell meat for money..."
- 2:28. "give me water for money, that I may..."
- 14:25. "Then thou shalt turn it into money..."
- 14:25. "and bind up the money in thine hand..."
- 14:26. "And thou shalt bestow that money for..."
- 21:14. "thou shalt not sell her at all for money..."
- 23:19. "usury of money, usury of victuals, usury..."

In the book of Deuteronomy the word silver is used six times:

- 7:25. "thou shalt not desire the silver or gold..."
- 8:13. "thy silver and thy gold is multiplied..."
- 17:17. "multiply to himself silver and gold..."
- 22:19. "him and a hundred shekels of silver..."
- 22:29. "damsel's father fifty shekels of silver..."
- 29:17. "wood and stone, silver and gold..."

In each case the word translated money is word #3701 in the Hebrew dictionary of Strong's Concordance. (Strong's Concordance is available at any book store.) The word translated money is the exact same word which is translated "silver." Also word #3701 Silver!

(13) Therefore, what did Moses call money? (Also Genesis 23:15-16) _____

The Coinage Act of 1792 and the United States Statute Codes both declare thus: "The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars..." Reference 31U.S.C. 371 and Coinage Act of April 2, 1792, Section 20. This Coinage Act also defined a dollar as 375 & 1/4 grains of fine silver. A "dollar" is a coin containing, by weight, 375 & 1/4 grains of fine silver. The act did not establish a "gold" dollar. Rather gold coins were valued in relation to silver. That is, a ten "dollar" gold piece called an "Eagle" contained ten silver dollars worth of gold. The act also affixed the death penalty for the crime of debasing the coinage.

Isaiah 1:16-27

- (16) Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil;
- (17) Learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.
- (18) Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.
- (19) If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land:
- (20) But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.
- (21) How is the faithful city become an harlot! it was full of judgement; righteousness lodged in it; but now murderers.
- (22) **Thy silver is become dross, thy wine mixed with water:**
- (23) Thy princes are rebellious, and companions of thieves: every one loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards: they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them.
- (24) Therefore saith the Lord, the Lord of hosts, the mighty One of Israel, Ah **I will** ease me of mine adversaries, and avenge me of mine enemies:
- (25) And **I will** turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin:
- (26) And **I will** restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning; afterward thou shalt be called, The city of righteousness, the faithful city.
- (27) Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her converts with righteousness.

(14) Gasoline is expressed in gallons, concrete is expressed in cubic yards, money is expressed in:

— — — — —

(15) A gallon is a measure of gasoline.

a. () True. () False.

A gallon is gasoline.

b. () True. () False.

A dollar is a measure of value

c. () True. () False.

A dollar is value.

d. () True. () False.

A shekel is also a measure of money.

e. () True. () False.

(See Deuteronomy 22:19,29)

Most people think that a dollar is money. We just read in the Coinage Act of 1792 that **“money . . . shall be expressed in dollars.”** Here are the definitions of “money” and “dollar.”

Money: A medium of exchange. Money is a tool to transfer property from one person to another just as a wagon hauls goods from one place to another. Simply put, money is a medium of exchange. (Examples of money: Federal Reserve Notes, United States Notes, Money Orders, Checks, Postage Stamps, Coins, Tokens, Food Stamps, in prison, it is not unusual for cigarettes to be used as money.)

Our nation’s Christian founders knew the Bible’s requirements for just weights and measures. They also knew Amos 8:4-7 and its application to the banking community, **“Hear this, O ye that swallow up the needy, even to make the poor of the land to fail . . (by making). . . the ephah small and the shekel great, and falsifying the balances by deceit”**

To help prevent monetary deceit the Founding Fathers made money a function of government by writing into the Constitution:

“Congress shall have the power . . to coin money, (and) regulate the value thereof, . . and fix the standards of weights and measures”
Article 1, Section 8 Clause 5

“No State shall. . . coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but silver and gold coin a tender in payment of debts. . . “Article 1, Section 10 Clause 1.

To “fix the standards of weights and measures” of money the dollar was defined by law:

Dollar: A measure of money equal in value to 375 & 1/4 grains of fine silver. The “silver dollar” is a coin containing 375 & 1/4 grains of silver.

Today we carry in our pocket or purse pieces of paper called “dollars.” We also have coins called half-dollars, quarter-dollars and dimes. In times past they contained silver metal. However, today none contain silver metal. As a result, some “dollar” coins have more value than others. Our paper “dollars” have one value today and less next year. In the foreign exchange the dollar’s value changes day by day.” Today’s dollar does not have a fixed value. Someone or some system has “redefined” the dollar. (“Redefining” and “redefinition” as a doctrine of the Humanist Religion is found in Lesson Three. Stay tuned!)

Audit the FED –No Way!

Hidden in the 14th Amendment – The national debt shall not be questioned.

In Section 4 it reads, **“The validity of the public debt of the United States . . . shall not be questioned.”**

Before Continuing, Read Haggai 1:1-7.

(16) In verses 5-7, Haggai told us to consider our ways. In verse 6 he talked about wages. Haggai compared a paycheck to “a bag full of holes.” The holes could be F.I.C.A., Federal Taxes, State Taxes, Local Taxes, Union Dues, Health Insurance, etc.. You brought home the remainder of your paycheck and guess what, you wondered where it went! What did God say he did to the paycheck? (See Haggai 1:9)

“I (God) did _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .”

He blew it away! At that time God was displeased because the people were not building His house. Perhaps ministers would argue that the people had money problems because they were not contributing to the church, i.e., not building the Lord’s house. In this course you will discover we have a different answer. When America, and the people in America, have money problems, it’s because they have (unknowingly) violated God’s economic laws. (We are not talking about tithing.) We have violated His economic laws on the job, in government, in the banks, EVERYWHERE! And, if we obey God’s Law on money, we will, as a nation, be wealthy, in fact, overnight!

Before continuing, read Deuteronomy 28:1-14 concerning wealth resulting from keeping God’s Law. Then read Deuteronomy 28:15,43,44 and 48 about the poverty that is coming upon us for violating God’s Law, including His laws on money. As you read, notice the repetitive wording, “the Lord shall.” (Think about the words “the Lord shall.” Is it simple cause and effect or is God alive and actively bringing this to pass today?) Is Jesus Christ in control in America today, or is it simply cause and effect?

You say, but wherein have we violated God’s Law on money? I didn’t even know that God had laws about money! First some background information;

At one time we had a Constitutional 100% silver “dollar” containing 375 & 1/4 grains of pure silver. Our paper dollars had the exact same fixed value. That silver dollar coin was replaced with a 40% silver Eisenhower “dollar.” That coin was replaced by a

debased copper/nickel “dollar” containing no silver whatsoever. That non-silver “dollar” was replaced by the Susan B. Anthony “dollar” that looked like a quarter. Most of us noticed the decreased purchasing power, but we do not see the other ways used to plunder our pay check.

Money and Government

In England, on December 17, 1945, the Duke of Bedford was speaking before the House of Lords about the Brenton Woods International Monetary Agreement, he said, **“Then there is the very grave objection indeed that we are proposing to hand over control of our economic life, in a very large measure, to a gang of representatives of Wall Street finance who are responsible to no one and are above every Government.”** The Duke said, “(Wall Street Bankers) are responsible to no one and above every Government”.

New York’s international bankers lend credit and money to all of the world’s governments. Several New York banks have offices in Moscow. Few Americans are aware that the mighty Red empire was in debt to the New York Banks for billions of dollars. Even fewer know that the Communist revolution of 1917 was funded by loans from New York bankers. The United States of America and the other nations are in debt to the very same Bankers! Who ran the Soviet Union? Was the Red Communist Party or was it the Banker that advances credit or refuses it? In Proverbs 32:7, King Solomon wrote, **“the borrower is servant to the lender.”** Does this apply only to individuals, or is it also true of governments?

The Duke of Bedford pointed to the international bankers and said they are “responsible to no one and are above every Government.” The Banking (lending) families control the (borrower) governments. They also own or control business and industry including “ships in the sea.” One of our past Presidents, James A. Garfield wrote, “Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute ruler of all industry and commerce.”

The type of government, the national religion, the political system, even war between nations has no effect on the multinational merchants of the earth. They continue to gather wealth unto themselves whether the nations are at peace or at war. How was this accomplished?

The answer is in The Ten Commandments that God gave at Mt. Sinai . The connection between banking

and two of these ten commandments is a mystery. In this course we will solve this mystery. By course end you will know more real knowledge about money than a College graduate in Economics. This is important information for Christians, Why? Marriages succeed or fail often over money problems. Sick people live or die depending upon their ability to afford health care. Businesses succeed or fail, all over money. If businesses do not make money they can not keep their work force. Government problems are almost all related one way or another to money.

To implement The Ten Commandments, God gave additional instructions. In Leviticus 19 He commanded exact measurements for merchandise. Verse 35, **“Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard (a yardstick), in weight, or in measure. Just balances, just weights, a just ephah (a grain measure), and a just hin (a liquid measure), shall ye have.”** The chapter concludes with, **“Therefore ye shall observe all My statutes, and all My judgments, and do them: I am the Lord”.** Notice this verse, like many others ended with **“I am the Lord”**. When Congress or a Legislature writes a law, that law includes a statement is to show the authority for writing that law. In God’s case he just says, “I am the Lord.” And that is why we are to observe “all” His law even these statutes commanding just and exact measurements. Why? Simply because He says so. (God says, I am the boss, that’s why.)

Deuteronomy 25:13-16 KJV

(13) Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers measures, a great and a small.

(14) Thou shalt not have in thine house divers measures, a great and a small.

(15) But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

(16) For all that do such things, and all that do unrighteously, are an abomination unto the Lord thy God.

Proverbs 11:1 KJV

(1) A False balance is abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight.

The Christians who wrote the United States Constitution in compliance with God’s Law ordered Congress: “To coin money, **regulate the value thereof**, and of foreign coin, and **fix the standards of weights and measures.**” (Article 1, Section 10)

It is easy to understand how merchants could steal if they are allowed to change the size of the bushel, gallon or pound. You can see that. What if the service stations could set their pumps to show more gallons than you received? Or the feed store to set their scales to whatever they wanted? It is easy to see that, under these circumstances, trade and commerce could not function. Exact measurements known and understood by all parties are an absolute necessity for civilized society.

God commands exact standards for the pound, gallon, inch, foot, and so on. Christian government does much to eliminate confusion and keep merchants honest by "fixing the standards of weights and measure." Milk must contain so much butter fat. Ten penny nails are all the same length. All of these are set by law for the good of the people and to establish honesty and stability in business and commerce. But today's government regulates and "fixes" everything except the value of the dollar. The dollar is the one thing that measures all others. The dollar has its purchasing power controlled by a privately owned banking business deceitfully named "The Federal Reserve." After 1913 our government no longer controlled the value of the dollar as called for in the Constitution. These Banking families own or control governments, corporations, radio, T.V. and newspapers. They make their fortunes in money and credit. In economic areas, they make the rules and they set the measurements. They establish or change interest rates at will. They control the actual amount of money or credit available to the people and to our government. (More in later lessons.)

Their method of control is hidden, secret and unknown to the public. It is a mystery. The Banker's method makes the modern dollar an unjust balance and a diverse weight. It is a crafty way to rule the world while plundering the producer and enriching the money lender. God said through Amos, **"They make the ephah small and the sheckel great and falsify the balances by deceit that they may buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes"**. How this is done is a mystery. We

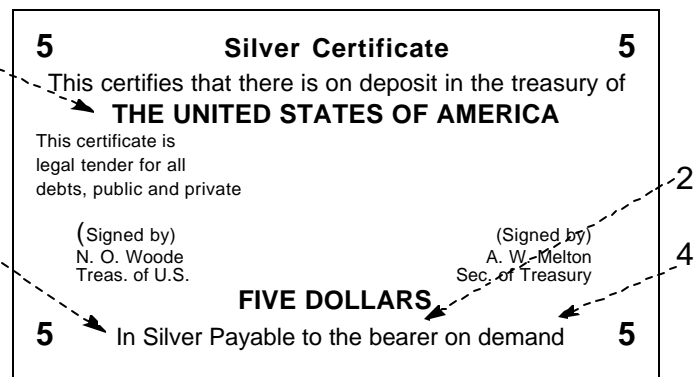
will start to solve the mystery in this lesson.

Now, let's examine the paper "dollar." In your pocket you will find a Federal Reserve Note labeled "ONE DOLLAR". The writing on this document states that it is a "note," specifically, a Federal Reserve Note.

According to Black's Law Dictionary, for a "note" to be a real "note," it must meet four qualifications; (1) Identify who is paying; (2) State what is being paid; (3) State who is being paid; and, (4) State when payment is made.

Some time ago we had Silver Certificates. Below is a sample of the writing on a U.S. Government Silver Certificate. It Identifies:

- (1) Who is paying – The United States of America;
- (2) Who is being paid – The bearer;
- (3) It states what is being paid – Silver;
- (4) When payment is made – On demand.



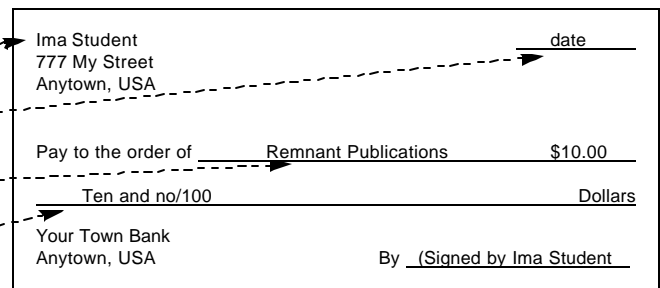
In 1913 the Congress gave up their Constitutional mandate to "coin money and regulate the value thereof" according to Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution. **Private businessmen**

Isaiah 47:10 KJV

(10) For thou hast trusted in thy wickedness: thou hast said, None seeth me. Thy wisdom and thy knowledge, it hath perverted thee; and thou hast said in thine heart, I am, and none else beside me.

The checks that you write out of your checkbook are also notes. The check identifies:

- (1) Who is paying?
..... You through your bank.
- (4) When payment is made?
..... The date you write on the check.
- (3) Who is being paid?
..... The person you name on the check.
- (2) What is being paid?
..... The amount of the check.



were authorized by Congress to set up the “Federal” Reserve Banking System. (A deceptively named, privately owned corporation.) Most people believe that the Federal Reserve System is a part of the U.S. Government. But it is “Federal” only in name, but no more a part of our government than Federal Products Corp. or Federal Steel Erectors Inc. If you believe the Federal Reserve Bank is a part of the Federal Government, simply look in the telephone book under U.S. Government. Then look under “Federal” in the private business pages.

The very first Federal Reserve Notes were literally “as good as gold,” just as United States Government Silver Certificates were “as good as silver.” - Here is the writing on the first Federal Reserve Note issued in 1914. On the reverse side of this note, we could read the following: “This note is receivable by all National Banks and Member banks and for all taxes, customs and other public uses. It is redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia or in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank”.

This ad below appeared in the July 16, 1979 issue of Computer World. Notice the first paragraph of the ad states that the Federal Reserve is not a branch of the Government. At the bottom of the ad notice the seal containing the “Inc.” This is the private seal of a private company. “Inc” means incorporated.

July 16, 1979	Computerworld
position announcements	position announcements


Programmers

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Some people still think we're a branch of the Government. We're not. We're the banker's bank.

At the San Francisco Fed, our Computer Services Group continues to be a model for the National Federal Reserve System. We are using 2 IBM system 370/158's running under CICS. Our branch data centers all run

.....rtunity for advancement in your career, we'll be pleased to receive your resume addressed to K. Campbell, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, P.O. Box 7702, San Francisco, CA 94120. An equal opportunity employer m/f/h.

**Federal
Reserve
Bank of
San Francisco**



Over the years words have been removed from the Federal Reserve Notes, a few words at a time. The words gradually and quietly removed included, will pay, to the bearer, on demand, gold, silver, redeemable and lawful money. These gradual changes took many years and their importance went unnoticed by the general public. If you take an older Federal Reserve Note to your bank, point out the “redeemable in lawful money statement”, then ask for “lawful money”, if the teller understands your request, she will have to say, “I’m sorry sir, but we have no lawful money.” What is “lawful money?” What were you asking the teller to give you in exchange for the paper dollar?

Definition of “Lawful Money”: “The terms ‘lawful money’ and ‘lawful money of the United States’ shall be construed to mean gold and silver coin of the United States.” 12 U.S.C. 152

The teller had no silver coins. Therefore, **the Bank had no “lawful money!”** Today’s Federal Reserve Notes have no promise to pay. They do not state that they can be redeemed for anything such as “lawful money,” silver or gold. They claim to be money (legal tender). They are not issued by the government but by a private banking corporation. The government now says the “notes” of private corporations (banks) were now lawful money (legal tender). With all these changes, are these “notes” still “notes”? What does the law dictionary say?

According to Black’s Law Dictionary, for a “note” to be a real “note”, it must (1) Identify who is paying; (2) State what is being paid; (3) State who is being paid; and, (4) State when payment is made. For example, the Silver Certificate, a real note, stated:

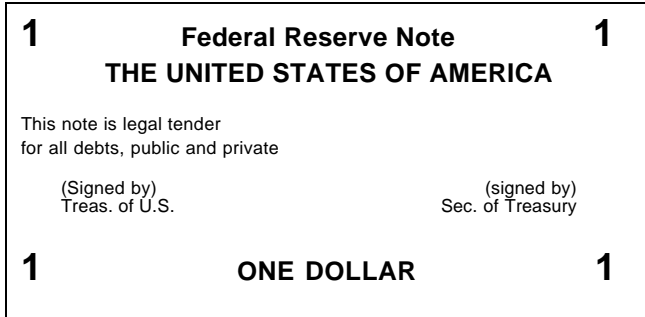
1. Who is paying? – The United States of America
2. What is being paid? – Silver (Measured in dollars)
3. Who is being paid? – The bearer
4. When payment is made? – Upon demand

The older 1928 Federal Reserve Note above stated:

1. Who is paying? – The United States of America
2. What is being paid? – Ten Dollars (Like “ten gallons”)
3. What is being paid? – The bearer
4. When payment is made? – Upon demand

At the bottom of the ad there was their Corporate Seal containing “Inc.” This is the private seal of a private company. “Inc.” means incorporated.





Now, to illustrate some of the modern day deception, let's compare a modern Federal Reserve Note alongside a Monopoly Game "dollar." Here is a picture of a one dollar note from a Monopoly game and the writing on a newer Federal Reserve Note. Now fill in the blanks for a Monopoly Game dollar note. Be sure to fill in the blanks according to the writing on the note. Not what you may think may be written upon it. If the answer is not written upon the note, write "does not say." (Or perhaps "quietly removed".)

ON THE MONOPOLY GAME NOTE:

1. Who is paying? _____
2. What is being paid? _____
3. Who is being paid? _____
4. When payment is made? _____

ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE:

Now fill in the blanks for a modern Federal Reserve Note. Be sure to fill in the blanks according to the writing on the note from your pocket. Not what you may think may be written upon it. For example: "The United States of America will pay," not just "The United States of America." If the answer is not written upon the note, write, "does not say."

1. Who is paying? _____
2. What is being paid? _____
3. Who is being paid? _____
4. When payment is made? _____

(17) Does a modern Federal Reserve note state specifically who will pay someone else?

Yes. No.

(18) Does the Fed note say what, if anything, will be paid?

Yes. No.

(19) Does the Fed note say who is to be paid?

Yes No.

(20) Does a Monopoly game note state specifically who will pay someone else?

Yes. No.

(21) Does the Monopoly note say, if anything, will be paid?

Yes. No.

(22) Does the Monopoly note say who is to be paid?

Yes. No.

(23) Does the Fed note say when anyone will be paid?

Yes. No.

(24) Is the modern Federal Reserve Note a "note" by meeting the four requirements of Black's Law Dictionary?

Yes. No.

(25) Does the Monopoly note say when anyone will be paid?

Yes. No.

(26) Is the Monopoly Game note a "note" by meeting the four requirements of Black's Law Dictionary?

Yes. No.

(27) Monopoly game money has value as long as the players play the game. When the game is over, the Monopoly money has no value at all. Likewise, Federal Reserve "Notes," which contain no promise to pay, work as money in our society as long as all the citizens play the game. If the public (or the banker) quits playing the game, how much value will the Federal Reserve Notes have? _____.

(28) Is it as Isaiah said in Isaiah 1:22? "Your silver has become dross..." Or more accurately, since the word translated "silver" could also be translated "money" and "dross" is worthless, "your (money) has become (worthless)..."

- () Yes.
- () No.

To find out how we, as a nation, have been robbed, given worthless paper, and placed in unpayable debt, we need to see how we have violated only one of God's Laws.

God, in His mercy, has provided a quick cure. National obedience to this other Bible Law can get us out of this mess literally overnight.

This other law on money is not tithing but has to do with the Scripture quotation on our liberty bell which reads,

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All The Land Unto All The Inhabitants Thereof..."

So that there is no misunderstanding; In this Lesson, we are not necessarily teaching you that Checks, Federal Reserve Notes or Money Orders are "bad". The mystery of money is more complicated than that. It is not only religious, but it is also political and economic. Details in later lessons.

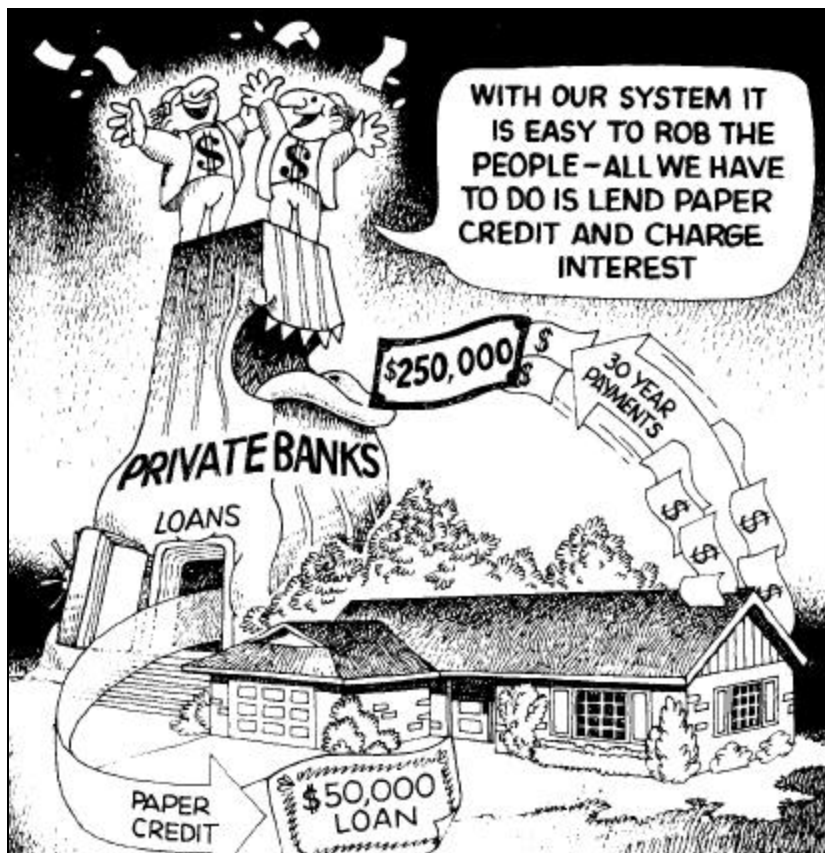
You often hear of Bankers foreclosing on Farmers

and Businesses, but you never hear of a Farmer or Businessman foreclosing on a Bank! How do they do it?

How is it that Bankers, who produce no tangible product, make millions, while Farmers and Businessmen, who produce the nations goods and services, are always in debt to the nonproducing Banker? The answer is in future lessons. "Stay tuned."

In this lesson we spent much of our time on an introduction to the Bible's Money Laws. Many other areas of national life are developing into areas of chaos and trouble. Does God approve of our present day public policies? Does God have solutions to our other modern day national problems? The answer is "Yes".

Christians are the only people who can solve America's problems. But few Christians know how to do it. You are about to learn the secret. The wicked will flee when we shine the light of truth on them. We can have victory in Jesus. We can have fun doing it.



Some aids to your study.

With your first two lessons, this is a perfect time to obtain a 3-ring binder to contain these and future lessons in an orderly manner. You will notice that your lessons come already punched for this purpose.

A 1-inch binder will suffice, at least at the beginning. You may want to move up to a 2-inch one later, especially if you want to keep any extra reference items in addition to the Bible Law Course.

While you are at the office supply store you might wish to pick up a set of index dividers to keep your lessons separate and easy to find.

What Bible to use?

One of the first questions many have is what version of the Bible do you recommend? You will find this course was originally written around the KJV (King James Version.) However, some reference is made to other versions.

We don't want to start a fight with the KJV only vs. anything but the KJV crowd. You can, also, use what is referred to as a "Parallel Bible." These are Bibles that have two or more versions printed "parallel,"

that is: the King James Version will be in the left column while another version(s) will be in the right column(s). The compared version will usually be the American Standard Version or the Amplified Version.

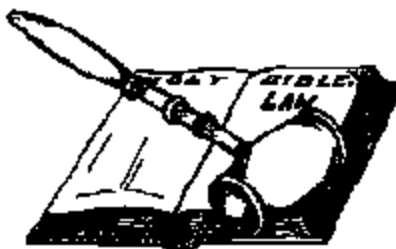
If you are a Catholic you will find The New Revised Standard Version or the more traditional "Douay" version will work fine with this course.

If you are a serious student some other versions are worth your consideration: The Septuagint and the Ferrar Fenton Versions.

Beside your Bible or Bibles as the case may be, a most useful aid is the Strong's concordance. Not only does it list every word in the Bible but, also, has a Greek and Hebrew dictionary of the same words.

Throughout this course you will find references to Strong's Hebrew dictionary as to the meaning of certain words. Each word in Strong's is given a number which refers to where its definition is located in either the Hebrew or Greek dictionary sections.

We would be safe to say that the Strong's Concordance is a necessity for any serious student of the Bible. They can be purchased for as little as \$20.00 at some Christian book stores.



Bible Law Course

Lesson Two

Test Sheet

1. According to _____ that the lord had given him
in _____ unto _____

2. a. _____ 3. a. _____ men.

b. _____ b. Such as _____

c. _____ c. Men of _____

d. Hating _____

4. _____ 5. () Athiests.

() Agnostics.

() Christians.

() Humanists.

6. () Athiests.

() Agnostics.

() Christians.

() Humanists.

7. () Yes. () No.

8. _____

9. _____ and _____

10. He puts _____ and _____
upon his enemies.

11. () a. () b. () c. () d.

12. _____

13. _____ 15. a. () True () False

b. () True () False

14. _____ c. () True () False

d. () True () False

e. () True () False

16. I (God) did _____

17. () Yes. () No.

18. () Yes. () No.

19. () Yes. () No.

20. () Yes. () No.

21. () Yes. () No.

22. () Yes. () No.

23. () Yes. () No.

24. () Yes. () No.

25. () Yes. () No.

26. () Yes. () No.

27. _____

28. () Yes. () No.

Bible Law Course

Lesson Two

Answer Sheet

1. According to All that the lord had given him in Commandment unto Them
2. a. Wise 3. a. Able men.
b. Understanding b. Such as Fear God
c. Known c. Men of Truth
d. Hating Covetousness
4. Christ 5. Christians
6. Athiests 7. No.
8. They were told to possess land of Canaan.
They rebelled against God's commandment
9. Joshua and Caleb
10. He puts Fear and Dread upon his enemies.
11. () a. () b. () c. (X) d.
12. To see who was making contibutions.
To see how much each person gave.
13. Silver (Not gold) 15. a. (X) True () False
b. () True (X) False
14. Dollars c. (X) True () False
d. () True (X) False
e. (X) True () False
16. I (God) did Blow Upon It
17. () Yes. (X) No. 18. () Yes. (X) No.
19. () Yes. (X) No. 20. () Yes. (X) No.
21. () Yes. (X) No. 22. () Yes. (X) No.
23. () Yes. (X) No. 24. () Yes. (X) No.
25. () Yes. (X) No. 26. () Yes. (X) No.
27. None 28. (X) Yes. () No.