



# AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



## LESSON 29-32

### OUTLINE

Noncompliant

1. Introduction

2. Misconception of Religion and Politics

Common belief that religion and politics should not mix.

Importance of Christian involvement in politics, citing biblical principles.

3. Romans 13 and Government Authority

Misinterpretation of Romans 13 as teaching blind submission to government.

Romans 13 teaches obedience to lawful authority, not lawless governments.

Biblical examples of resisting unlawful authority (e.g., Hebrew midwives, Moses).

4. The Power of One

Historical significance of individual action in driving monumental change.

Example: James Otis, Jr.'s stand against government overreach.

5. Role of Government According to the Constitution

Governments are created to secure individual rights, not to dominate citizens.

The hierarchy of power: God → Man → Society → Government.

Governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed.

6. Misuse of Government Power

Historical and present-day examples of government overreach.

Activist judges, governors, and officials disregarding the rights of the people.

The dangers of not educating citizens about their constitutional rights.

7. Understanding the Constitution

The Constitution as a legal contract between states, not the people.

Importance of teaching constitutional principles, not just "constitutional law."

The need for citizens to reclaim their understanding of their rights and government's limits.

8. Federalism and State Sovereignty

The federal government is a creation of the states and operates with limited, enumerated powers.

States have reserved powers not delegated to the federal government.

Misinterpretation of federal power in areas like healthcare, environment, etc.



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#### 9. Role of the States in Checking Federal Power

States' duty to resist unconstitutional federal laws.

The principle of nullification: states can refuse to comply with unlawful federal actions.

Historical and legal support for state sovereignty over federal overreach.

#### 10. Noncompliance and Civic Duty

Peaceful noncompliance as a powerful tool against government tyranny.

Examples of business owners and citizens resisting unconstitutional mandates (e.g., Shelley Luther, Ian Trombetti).

Importance of citizens standing up for their rights and not complying with unlawful authority.

#### 11. The Role of the Sheriff

Sheriffs as the highest authority in their counties, with the duty to protect citizens' rights.

Example: Sheriff Brad Rogers standing up to the FDA's overreach in Elkhart, Indiana.

Sheriffs can deny enforcement of unconstitutional laws at the local level.

#### 12. Conclusion

Encouragement to resist unlawful government actions, even at personal cost.

Call to action: Stand up for liberty for future generations.

Emphasis on individual responsibility to secure rights and prevent government tyranny.

Closing: Inspiring individuals to take a stand for their freedom.



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1. How does the Noncompliant interpretation of Romans 13 challenge traditional views of Christian submission to government authority, and what implications does this have for religious involvement in political activism?
2. The movie emphasizes the concept of "peaceful noncompliance" as a response to government overreach. In what ways can peaceful noncompliance be effectively practiced in today's society, and what are the potential risks and benefits?
3. The movie highlights the role of local governments and sheriffs in protecting citizens' rights. How can citizens engage with local government officials to ensure their rights are being upheld? What challenges might arise in doing so?
4. According to the movie, the U.S. Constitution is a "contract" between states, not between the federal government and the people. How does this interpretation affect our understanding of state sovereignty and federal authority?
5. Dr. Hall draws on historical examples to argue that individuals have the power to effect significant change. What parallels can be drawn between the historical figures she mentions (e.g., James Otis, Jr.) and modern-day activists or movements? How does individual action inspire change?



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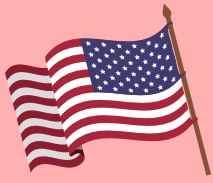


## LESSON 29-32

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

### Multiple Choice

1. What is the primary purpose of government, according to Noncompliant?
  - a. To maintain order
  - b. To secure the rights of the people
  - c. To regulate the economy
  - d. To promote social programs
2. Noncompliant critiques the modern interpretation of Romans 13, arguing that it should not teach:
  - a. Submission to unjust governments
  - b. Obedience to lawful authority
  - c. Resistance to tyranny
  - d. Engagement in politics
3. Which historical figure does the movie cite as an example of individual action leading to significant change?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. James Otis, Jr.
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
4. According to Noncompliant, who holds the highest authority in a county?
  - a. The mayor
  - b. The governor
  - c. The sheriff
  - d. The federal judge
5. What type of document does the movie describe the U.S. Constitution as?
  - a. A living document
  - b. A statute
  - c. A compact or contract
  - d. A historical relic



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6. The movie argues that peaceful non-compliance is an effective tool against:
  - a. Local regulations
  - b. Tyrannical or unconstitutional laws
  - c. Political campaigns
  - d. Economic downturns
  
7. Which governmental body does the movie argue is the product of a compact between the states?
  - a. The Congress
  - b. The Supreme Court
  - c. The federal government
  - d. The military
  
8. What does the movie suggest is the most important role of a sheriff in protecting citizens' rights?
  - a. Enforcing federal law
  - b. Enforcing local policies
  - c. Protecting the rights of the people, even against government overreach
  - d. Monitoring elections
  
9. According to Noncompliant,, why is suing the federal government to reclaim state powers problematic?
  - a. The courts are too slow
  - b. The federal courts are part of the same government being sued
  - c. The federal government has more resources
  - d. The states lack the authority to sue
  
10. The movie references the Declaration of Independence and states that governments derive their just powers from:
  - a. The consent of the governed
  - b. The laws passed by Congress
  - c. The decisions of the Supreme Court
  - d. International treaties



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1. b - To secure the rights of the people
2. a - Submission to unjust governments
3. b - James Otis, Jr.
4. c - The sheriff
5. c - A compact or contract
6. b - Tyrannical or unconstitutional laws
7. c - The federal government
8. c - Protecting the rights of the people, even against government overreach
9. b - The federal courts are part of the same government being sued
10. a - The consent of the governed