DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 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**..."

"The Laws of Nature and Natures God" mentioned in the quotation above is often overlooked. Sir William Blackstone was a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson who authored a series of commentaries on British laws. Blackstone's Commentaries were used by early US Legislators and lawyers including Abraham Lincoln. Blackstone realized that he did not write the laws that the British Empire embraced. The laws had origins elsewhere. <u>Blackstone explained how natural (or physical) laws are a reflection of the God of Creation</u>.

Similarly, John's Gospel describes "Laws of Nature and Nature's God". **The table below summarizes John's Gospel 1-12**, the physical laws of each of the first seven days of Genesis 1-2 are shown to reflect or represent the nature of the Creator of Heaven and Earth in a side by side comparison. The same description of "Nature's God" is found by <u>contrasting the Decalogue into moral opposites of positives and negatives</u>. The Decalogue positives (Beatitudes) reveal Jesus as The Spiritual **Light of the World** (Matt 5:13-16). <u>Decalogue positives and negatives are found in Deuteronomy, John 1-12</u>, Proverbs and <u>Colossians 3</u>.

Day in Genesis	LAWS OF NATURE	NATURE'S GOD	Where Comparison occurs in John	Decalogue positives (Beatitudes)
One	Light	Sovereign (light dominates darkness)	Jn 1 Example: 1:4-5	I-IV (Subjectivity) II-III [Pride]
Two	Water	Providence (Water/Spirit is elixir of life)	Jn 2 Example: Jn 2:5	V- Obedience
Three	Plants/Germination	Compassion/Mercy (rebirth)	Jn 3 Examples: Jn 3:3, 3:14	VI- Forgiveness
Four	Sun	Faithfulness (Bridegroom Ps 19:4,5)	Jn 3-4 Examples: Jn 3:29, Jn 4:17	VII- Purity
Five	Birds/Fish	Justice /Impartiality/Equity (Heaven's and Earth's economies)	Jn 4-6 Examples: Jn 4:34, 6:27	VIII- Diligence
Six	Man/Mammal	Sincerity/Truth/Uprightness (alignment of spiritual and physical truth, talk/walk)	Jn 7-10 Examples: Jn 7:7 Jn 10:10	IX- Honesty
Seven	Rest	Peace(contentment)	Jn 11-12	X. Gratitude

Thomas Jefferson was not the first person to use the phrase "Laws of Nature and Nature's God" according to the following website: <u>www.lonang.com</u> Here is an excerpt from the www.lonang.com website:

ONANG is an acronym for the Laws Of Nature And Nature's God, a

phrase first used in the U.S. Declaration of Independence, 1776. The phrase is also a plural contraction; a somewhat shorthand way of saying "the law of nature and the law of nature's God."

But the concepts embodied in the phrase didn't originate with Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration. The law of nature was a common term used by historic legal writers such as Grotius, Burlamaqui, Blackstone and others. The law of nature's God, a lesser used term, was more commonly called the divine law, or the revealed law, meaning the laws of God revealed in verbal form. So what are these laws, and what can be known about them? This is what we want to explore...

Moral Laws

British Common Law was written as Civil Rights and Civil Wrongs. See this link and observe the headings of the outline of William Blackstone's commentaries: Private Rights, Private Wrongs, Public Rights, Public Wrongs: William Blackstone: Commentaries on the Laws of England (1765-1769)

The British Laws had their origins in the Creator, the Beginning and the Ending...The Final Word.

Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they *also* which pierced him: and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him. Even so, Amen. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. (Rev 1:7-8)

And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? Whosoever cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, I will shew you to whom he is like: He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock. But he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation built an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great.

The Laws of Nature and Nature's God

(Luk 6:46-49)