

Chapter 1 : Chapter Alma 13â€“16

In the Spirit We're Equal is the definitive work on the role of women in Scripture, in Christian history and in the Church today. Dr. Dr. Susan Hyatt clearly demonstrates how the historic Church moved away from the egalitarian approach of Jesus and early Christianity and then sought to justify its marginalization and suppression of women.

Vice president presides over the Senate
Wages war at the direction of Congress
Congress makes the rules for the military
Makes decrees or declarations for example, declaring a state of emergency and promulgates lawful regulations and executive orders
Influences other branches of its agenda with the State of the Union address.
Appoints judges and executive department heads
Has power to grant pardons to convicted persons, except in cases of impeachment
Executes and enforces orders of the court through federal law enforcement.
Judicial
Determines which laws Congress intended to apply to any given case
Determines whether a law is unconstitutional.
The power of judicial review is not expressly granted in the Constitution, but was held by the judiciary to be implicit in the constitutional structure in *Marbury v. Determines how Congress meant the law to apply to disputes*
Determines how a law acts to determine the disposition of prisoners
Determines how a law acts to compel testimony and the production of evidence
Determines how laws should be interpreted to assure uniform policies in a top-down fashion via the appeals process, but gives discretion in individual cases to low-level judges.
The amount of discretion depends upon the standard of review , determined by the type of case in question.
Polices its own members
Executive[edit]
The president exercises a check over Congress through his power to veto bills, but Congress may override any veto excluding the so-called " pocket veto " by a two-thirds majority in each house.
When the two houses of Congress cannot agree on a date for adjournment, the president may settle the dispute.
Either house or both houses may be called into emergency session by the president.
The Vice President serves as president of the Senate, but he may only vote to break a tie.
He also has the power to issue pardons and reprieves. Such pardons are not subject to confirmation by either the House of Representatives or the Senate, or even to acceptance by the recipient.
The President is not mandated to carry out the orders of the Supreme Court.
The Supreme Court does not have any enforcement power; the enforcement power lies solely with the executive branch.
Thus, the executive branch can place a check on the Supreme Court through refusal to execute the orders of the court.
For example, in *Worcester v. Georgia* , President Jackson refused to execute the orders of the Supreme Court.
He has the authority to command them to take appropriate military action in the event of a sudden crisis.
Congress also has the duty and authority to prescribe the laws and regulations under which the armed forces operate, such as the Uniform Code of Military Justice , and requires that all Generals and Admirals appointed by the president be confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate before they can assume their office.
Judicial[edit]
Courts check both the executive branch and the legislative branch through judicial review.
The Supreme Court established a precedent for judicial review in *Marbury v. There were protests by some at this decision, born chiefly of political expediency, but political realities in the particular case paradoxically restrained opposing views from asserting themselves.*
For this reason, precedent alone established the principle that a court may strike down a law it deems unconstitutional.
A common misperception is that the Supreme Court is the only court that may determine constitutionality; the power is exercised even by the inferior courts.
But only Supreme Court decisions are binding across the nation.
Decisions of a Court of Appeals , for instance, are binding only in the circuit over which the court has jurisdiction.
The power to review the constitutionality of laws may be limited by Congress, which has the power to set the jurisdiction of the courts.
The rules of the Senate, however, generally do not grant much authority to the presiding officer.
Maryland, decided in , established two important principles. One of which explains that states cannot make actions to impede on valid constitutional exercises of power by the federal government.
The other explains that Congress has the implied powers to implement the express powers written in the Constitution to create a functional national government.
All three branches of the US government have certain powers and those powers relate to the other branches of government.
One of these powers is called the express powers. These powers are expressly given, in the Constitution, to each branch of government.
Another power is the implied powers. These powers are those that

are necessary to perform expressed powers. There are also inherent and concurrent powers. Inherent powers are those that are not found in the Constitution yet the different branches of government can still exercise them. Concurrent powers are those that are given to both state and federal governments. There are also powers that are not lined out in the Constitution that are given to the federal government. These powers are then given to the states in a system called federalism. Congress is one of the branches of government so it has a lot of powers of its own that it uses to pass laws and establish regulations. These include express, implied, and concurrent powers. It uses its express powers to regulate bankruptcies, business between states and other nations, the armed forces, and the National Guard or militia. They also establish all laws necessary and proper for carrying out other powers. In addition to this Congress makes laws for naturalization. Implied powers are used to keep the regulation of taxes, the draft, immigration, protection of those with disabilities, minimum wage, and outlaw discrimination. Concurrent powers makes it so that both federal and state governments can create laws, deal with environmental protection, maintain national parks and prisons, and provide a police force. The judicial branch of government holds powers as well. They have the ability to use express and concurrent powers to make laws and establish regulations. They use express powers to interpret laws and perform judicial review. Implied powers are used by this branch to declare laws that were previously passed by a lower court unconstitutional. They can also use express powers to declare laws that are in the process of being passed unconstitutional. Concurrent powers are used to make it so that state courts can conduct trials and interpret laws without the approval of federal courts and federal courts can hear appeals from lower state courts. The executive branch also has powers of its own that they use to make laws and establish regulations. The powers that are used in this branch are express, implied, and inherent. The President uses express powers to approve and veto bills and to make treaties as well. The President is constitutionally obligated to make sure that laws are faithfully executed and uses their powers to do just this. He uses implied powers to issue executive orders and enter into treaties with foreign nations. The executive branch uses inherent powers to establish executive privilege, which means that they can enforce statutes and laws already passed by Congress. They can also enforce the Constitution and treaties that were previously made by other branches of government. The system of checks and balances makes it so that no one branch of government has more power than another and cannot overthrow another. It creates a balance of power that is necessary for a government to function, if it is to function well. This, in most situations, makes it so that each branch is held to a certain standard of conduct. Each branch is able to look at the other branches wrong doing and change it to meet the needs of the people whom they serve. Humans as a whole have a history of abusing positions of power but the system of checks and balances makes it so much more difficult to do so. Also the fact that there is more than one person running each branch gives room for debate and discussion before decisions are made within a single branch. Even so, some laws have been made and then retracted because of the fact that they were an abuse of the power given to that particular branch. The people that created these laws had been serving a selfish agenda when forming these laws instead of looking out for the welfare of those people that they were supposed to be protecting by making certain laws. While this is a horrible scenario, it does happen. That does not mean that it cannot be fixed though. Indeed it can be, by another branch of government stepping up to right the wrongs that had been done. The federal government is fully capable to intervene in affairs of Native Americans on reservations to some extent. Their ability to create and enforce treaties makes it so that they can interact with the Native Americans and build a treaty that works for both parties and make reservations for the Native Americans to live on and make it so that the people that would live on the reservation not be interrupted by the outside world and be able to live their lives as they please. This responsibility also falls on to the states as well. This happens because the federal government is the one that creates the treaties but the reservations are then put in the jurisdiction of the states. The states are then responsible for maintaining the relationships with the Native Americans on those reservations and to honor the treaties that were previously made by the federal government. Equality of the branches[edit] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. February Learn how and when to remove this template message The Constitution does not explicitly indicate the pre-eminence of any particular branch

of government. However, James Madison wrote in Federalist 51, regarding the ability of each branch to defend itself from actions by the others, that "it is not possible to give to each department an equal power of self-defense. In republican government, the legislative authority necessarily predominates. In fact, its power to exercise judicial review—its sole meaningful check on the other two branches—is not explicitly granted by the U. Supreme Court exercised its power to strike down congressional acts as unconstitutional only twice prior to the Civil War: Madison and Dred Scott v. The Supreme Court has since then made more extensive use of judicial review. They also passed acts to essentially make the president subordinate to Congress, such as the Tenure of Office Act. However the president has also exercised greater power largely during the 20th century. Both Roosevelts greatly expanded the powers of the president and wielded great power during their terms. The first six presidents of the United States did not make extensive use of the veto power: James Madison, a firm believer in a strong executive, vetoed seven bills. None of the first six Presidents, however, used the veto to direct national policy. It was Andrew Jackson , the seventh President, who was the first to use the veto as a political weapon. During his two terms in office, he vetoed 12 bills—more than all of his predecessors combined. Furthermore, he defied the Supreme Court in enforcing the policy of ethnically cleansing Native American tribes "Indian Removal" ; he stated perhaps apocryphally , " John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it! It was only after the Civil War that presidents began to use the power to truly counterbalance Congress. Furthermore, it attempted to curb the power of the presidency by passing the Tenure of Office Act.

In the Spirit We're Equal: The Spirit, the Bible, and Women a Revival Perspective Paperback - January 1, women were always at the forefront of revival.

No place in the Bible does it say Jesus is equal to his father. Some Trinitarians say that he did. But at John 1:1-3. But they do come to share a oneness of purpose with the Father and the Son, the same sort of oneness that unites God and Christ. In what position does belief in the Trinity put those who cling to it? It puts them in a very dangerous position. The evidence is indisputable that the dogma of the Trinity is not found in the Bible, nor is it in harmony with what the Bible teaches. See the preceding pages. It grossly misrepresents the true God. Yet, Jesus Christ said: God is spirit, and those who worship him must worship in spirit and truth. Well did Isaiah prophesy of you, when he said: It says that the Jews as at John 8:12-18 He defended himself against this false charge in the very next verse By this, Jesus showed the Jews that he was not equal to God and therefore could not act on his own initiative. Interestingly, the context of both John 5: 1-18. Yet, notice that even in the King James Version John 1:1-3. So even from this translation, two distinct personalities are shown. Also, no third person of any Trinity is mentioned at all. Consider carefully, too, these questions: Does Jehovah have a God? Obviously not, he is supreme, the Almighty. Does Jesus have a God? After his resurrection Jesus said to Mary Magdalene: Has God ever died? The prophet Habakkuk said of Jehovah: Then who raised him from the dead? You can go further. Has God ever been seen? Has God ever prayed to anyone? To whom could he pray? He frequently prayed to his Father, even spending a whole night in prayer. Is God a priest?

Chapter 3 : What occurred at the Council of Nicea?

In The Spirit We're Equal: The Spirit, the Bible & Women, A Revival Perspective - Kindle edition by Susan C. Hyatt. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

As such, it called for family planning , reproductive rights services, and strategies to promote gender equality and stop violence against women. The Maputo Protocol guarantees comprehensive rights to women, including the right to take part in the political process, to social and political equality with men, to control their reproductive health , and an end to female genital mutilation. In domestic situations, the role of Parenting or child rearing is more commonly shared or not as widely considered to be an exclusively female role, so that women may be free to pursue a career after childbirth. This view may be in opposition to the views and goals of gender equality. In addition, there are also non-Western countries of low religiosity where the contention surrounding gender equality remains. In China, a cultural preference for a male child has resulted in a shortfall of women in the population. The feminist movement in Japan has made many strides which resulted in Reth Gender Equality Bureau , but Japan still remains low in gender equality compared to other industrialized nations. The notion of gender equality, and of its degree of achievement in a certain country, is very complex because there are countries that have a history of a high level of gender equality in certain areas of life but not in other areas. Not all beliefs relating to gender equality have been popularly adopted. For example, topfreedom , the right to be bare breasted in public, frequently applies only to males and has remained a marginal issue. Breastfeeding in public is now more commonly tolerated, especially in semi-private places such as restaurants. Special measures for gender equality in the United Nations It is the vision that men and women should be treated equally in social , economic and all other aspects of society, and to not be discriminated against on the basis of their gender. Despite economic struggles in developing countries, the United Nations is still trying to promote gender equality, as well as help create a sustainable living environment is all its nations. Their goals also include giving women who work certain full-time jobs equal pay to the men with the same job. Gender biases There has been criticism from some feminists towards the political discourse and policies employed in order to achieve the above items of "progress" in gender equality, with critics arguing that these gender equality strategies are superficial, in that they do not seek to challenge social structures of male domination, and only aim at improving the situation of women within the societal framework of subordination of women to men, [20] and that official public policies such as state policies or international bodies policies are questionable, as they are applied in a patriarchal context, and are directly or indirectly controlled by agents of a system which is for the most part male. Romania, Bulgaria, Italy, Georgia and Greece. By presidential decree, the Republic of Kazakhstan created a Strategy for Gender Equality " to chart the subsequent decade of gender equality efforts. A large and growing body of research has shown how gender inequality undermines health and development. These levels include reproductive health, economic empowerment, educational empowerment and political empowerment. Gender disparities in health Social constructs of gender that is, cultural ideals of socially acceptable masculinity and femininity often have a negative effect on health. Violence against women Violence against women is a technical term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. This includes both violence committed inside marriage domestic violence as well as violence related to marriage customs and traditions such as dowry , bride price , forced marriage and child marriage. According to some theories, violence against women is often caused by the acceptance of violence by various cultural groups as a means of conflict resolution within intimate relationships. Studies on Intimate partner violence victimization among ethnic minorities in the United States have consistently revealed that immigrants are a high-risk group for intimate violence.

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Book of Mormon Student Manual , 1997 Introduction You used your agency in the pre-earth life to make righteous choices and to prepare for mortality see Alma As a result of your premortal righteousness, further blessings and opportunities have been prepared for you in mortality upon condition of your continued faithfulness. Amulek pleaded with Alma to petition the Lord to save the righteous from the actions of the wicked. The phrase after the order of his Son is a reference to the Melchizedek Priesthood. President Wilford Woodruff 198 taught that all of the elders of Israel who hold the Melchizedek Priesthood were foreordained, in addition to the prophets: And so it is the case with tens of thousands of the elders of Israel. The Lord Almighty has conferred upon you the Holy Priesthood and made you the instrument in His hands to build up this kingdom. Do we contemplate these things as fully as we ought? Homer Durham [], 1982; see also Teachings of Presidents of the Church: Kimball 1977 taught that both men and women were given assignments in the pre-earth life: While we do not now remember the particulars, this does not alter the glorious reality of what we once agreed to. You are accountable for those things which long ago were expected of you just as are those we sustain as prophets and apostles! For each of us, there are choices to be made, incessant and difficult chores to be done, ironies and adversities to be experienced, time to be well spent, talents and gifts to be well employed. Lee 1977 described the source of some of the blessings we receive in this life: Surely these matters must have been determined by the kind of lives we had lived in that premortal spirit world. Some may question these assumptions, but at the same time they will accept without any question the belief that each one of us will be judged when we leave this earth according to his or her deeds during our lives here in mortality. President Joseph Fielding Smith 1977 confirmed the eternal principle of agency as he answered this question: Because of this, some even there were more faithful than others in keeping the commandments of the Lord. As spirits in the pre-earth life, we developed worthy characteristics that showed our abilities. God observed our progress and gave us responsibilities according to our faithfulness. President Joseph Fielding Smith taught: It is reasonable to believe that there was a Church organization there. The heavenly beings were living in a perfectly arranged society. Every person knew his place. Priesthood, without any question, had been conferred and the leaders were chosen to officiate. Ordinances pertaining to that pre-existence were required and the love of God prevailed. Under such conditions it was natural for our Father to discern and choose those who were most worthy and evaluate the talents of each individual. He knew not only what each of us could do, but also what each of us would do when put to the test and when responsibility was given us. What responsibility does one have after being ordained to the high priesthood? Lee recounted an experience, explaining that every priesthood office a person holds in this life will have an effect in the next world: We had named the bishop of one of the wards as stake president. Where in the world was the inspiration for you to call a man whom the Lord was going to let die in six weeks? They invited me to talk at his services, and some seemed to be expecting me to try to explain why I had appointed a man that the Lord was going to take home in six weeks. If you have called a man to a position in this church and he dies the next day, that position would have a bearing on what he will be called to do when he leaves this earth. However, even after a person has been sanctified and has felt cleansed by the Holy Ghost, he or she will continue to be tempted throughout mortality. President Brigham Young 1977 defined sanctification as follows: Will sin be perfectly destroyed? No, it will not, for it is not so designed in the economy of heaven. Some suppose that they can in the flesh be sanctified body and spirit and become so pure that they will never again feel the effects of the power of the adversary of truth. Were it possible for a person to attain to this degree of perfection in the flesh, he could not die, neither remain in a world where sin predominates. Sin has entered into the world, and death by sin. Who was this great prophet? Melchizedek lived about B. He was the presiding priesthood authority in his day and was the one Abraham paid tithing to see Genesis Although he is mentioned only briefly in the Bible , modern

revelation confirms he was a man of great faith. Smith “ commented on the meaning of this phrase when he said: Thus, those who wrest the scriptures change or distort the actual meaning to match their own personal opinion or interpretation. Those who manipulate the scriptures to stir up contention are inspired by Satan see Alma The fate of those who wrest the scriptures is their own destruction see Alma The Book of Mormon testifies of the authenticity and purpose of angels see Alma Holland of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles said: Each of us must actively choose to avoid and to resist temptation. The Martyrdom of the Righteous Through the power of the priesthood he held and his faith, Alma had the ability to deliver the faithful women and children of Ammonihah from their terrible deaths. The Lord did not permit him to do so, however see Alma Alma explained to Amulek that the Lord would receive the righteous martyrs unto Himself as a testimony against the evil acts of their persecutors see Alma Poelman affirmed that, at times, the Lord permits the righteous to suffer when others exercise agency in unrighteousness: Certainly we grieve to consider the deaths of the righteous who suffered at the hands of the wicked. But we rejoice in knowing of their rewards in the spirit world see Alma Doctrine and Covenants I may shed tears when I see the grief of others. I have sympathy in my soul for the children of men. I can weep with them when they weep; I can rejoice with them when they rejoice; but I have no cause to mourn, nor to be sad because death comes into the world. They have no dread of the temporal death, because they know that as death came upon them by the transgression of Adam, so by the righteousness of Jesus Christ shall life come unto them, and though they die they shall live again. When the righteous and innocent suffer, some become critical or lose faith. Kimball offered the following counsel for when we witness suffering: But if we look upon life as an eternal thing stretching far into the premortal past and on into the eternal post-death future, then all happenings may be put in proper perspective. Are we not exposed to temptations to test our strength, sickness that we might learn patience, death that we might be immortalized and glorified? No man would have to live by faith. There would be no test of strength, no development of character, no growth of powers, no free agency, only satanic controls. Scott of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles used the story of Alma and Amulek to illustrate that the Lord will deliver us from our afflictions, but only after we have proven our faith by submitting to His will: While striving to do good among the people of Ammonihah, they were taken captive. Amulek trusted his more seasoned companion, Alma, who led him to greater confidence in the Lord. Though commanded to speak, they withstood, bound and naked, in silence waiting patiently for the Lord to inspire them to act. The earth shook; the prison walls were rent. All who smote Alma and Amulek were slain, and they were freed. Zeezrom The change in Zeezrom demonstrates the love God has for each of His children and shows His willingness to forgive those who covenant to follow His Son. Zeezrom was a deceitful lawyer in the city of Ammonihah who used his position to accuse Alma and Amulek and destroy that which was good see Alma He changed from an antagonist to a sincere investigator see Alma But as a repentant believer, Zeezrom was healed according to his faith in Christ, was baptized, and became a powerful preacher from that time forth see Alma Packer, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, spoke of the reality of spiritual disorders that can cause powerful suffering: This intangible part of us is described as mind, emotion, intellect, temperament, and many other things. Very seldom is it described as spiritual. There are spiritual disorders, too, and spiritual diseases that can cause intense suffering. What did Amulek give up by choosing to live the gospel and serve as a missionary? What did he gain? Points to Ponder How did men demonstrate in premortal life that they were worthy to be foreordained to receive the Melchizedek Priesthood? Why does the Lord sometimes allow the innocent to suffer at the hands of the wicked? Suggested Assignments Why did Alma say the following regarding Melchizedek: Why does tragedy happen to righteous people?

Chapter 5 : The Biblical Doctrine of the Godhead : Christian Courier

Because Christ is the son of God and represents the human side of the divinity and the Holy spirit was visited upon man after Christ's resurrection and they were both sent from God they are considered all a part of God and thus equal.

The human body is composed of many members, and so also is the spiritual body of Christ, which is His Church. To drink into one Spirit. The act of baptism was not only a watering of the convert with the washing of regeneration, but a partaking of one Spirit on his part. It is the same word as is used in 1Corinthians 3: The diffusion of one spirit is the clement of unity. Are we all baptized; rather, we were all baptized. Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. Moreover, as these were national and social differences, they were all obliterated by baptism, which made us all equal members of one holy brotherhood Galatians 3: Have been all made to drink into one Spirit. The word "into" is probably spurious. We have all been given to drink of one Spirit, which is as the outpouring of living water Acts Matthew Henry Commentary Christians become members of this body by baptism. The outward rite is of Divine institution; it is a sign of the new birth, and is called therefore the washing of regeneration, Tit 3: Each member has its form, place, and use. The meanest makes a part of the body. There must be a distinction of members in the body. We should do the duties of our own place, and not murmur, or quarrel with others. All the members of the body are useful and necessary to each other. Nor is there a member of the body of Christ, but may and ought to be useful to fellow-members. As in the natural body of man, the members should be closely united by the strongest bonds of love; the good of the whole should be the object of all. All Christians are dependent one upon another; each is to expect and receive help from the rest. Let us then have more of the spirit of union in our religion.

Chapter 6 : Gender equality - Wikipedia

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are equal with different roles. This has been an overview of their roles and much more could be said. May the Holy Spirit bless you in your desire to know Him more.

Are you a pantheist? Find out now at Scientific Pantheism. Every seed is awakened and so is all animal life. It is through this mysterious power that we too have our being and we therefore yield to our animal neighbours the same right as ourselves, to inhabit this land. Animals were respected as equal in rights to humans. Among the hunter-gatherers the land was owned in common: Religious beliefs varied between tribes, but there was a widespread belief in a Great Spirit who created the earth, and who pervaded everything. This was a pantheist rather than a pantheist belief. But the pantheistic tone was far stronger than among Christians, and more akin to the pantheism of William Wordsworth. It was linked to an animism which saw kindred spirits in all animals and plants. The white man seemed hell-bent on destroying not just the Indians, but the whole natural order, felling forests, clearing land, killing animals for sport. Of course, not everything that every Indian tribe did was wonderfully earth-wise and conservation-minded. The Anasazi of Chaco Canyon probably helped to ruin their environment and destroy their own civilization through deforestation. In the potlatch the Kwakiutl regularly burned heaps of canoes, blankets and other possessions simply to prove their superiority to each other; the potlatch is the archetypal example of wanton overconsumption for status. Even the noble plains Indians often killed far more bisons than they needed, in drives of up to animals. In other words, the Indians were not an alien race of impossibly wonderful people. They were human just like the rest of us. And in that lies hope. Wisdom derives from way of life, and is as fragile as nature. Many Indians shared their animism, their respect for nature and their attitude to the land with other hunter-gatherers. But when ways of life change, beliefs change to support them. The advent of agriculture and then industry brought massive shifts in attitudes to nature see How we fell from unity. Beliefs can also change ways of life. Our present way of life is laying waste to the environment that supports us. New beliefs can help us to change that way of life, and in arriving at those beliefs, we can learn immensely from the beliefs of the North American Indians. It is still a brilliant piece of work which distills the essence of many scattered Indian speeches. But by assembling the wisdom from many different Indian speakers and writers, as I have tried to do below, it is possible to glimpse that same embracing pantheistic attitude to the earth. Respect for Nature Every part of this soil is sacred - Squamish. To us the ashes of our ancestors are sacred and their resting place is hallowed ground. Our dead never forget this beautiful world that gave them being. They still love its verdant valleys, its murmuring rivers, its magnificent mountains, sequestered vales and verdant lined lakes and bays. Every part of this soil is sacred in the estimation of my people. Every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove, has been hallowed by some sad or happy event in days long vanished. Even the rocks, which seem to be dumb and dead as the swelter in the sun along the silent shore, thrill with memories of stirring events connected with the lives of my people, and the very dust upon which you now stand responds more lovingly to their footsteps than yours, because it is rich with the blood of our ancestors, and our bare feet are conscious of the sympathetic touch. It matters little where we pass the remnant of our days. They will not be many. Sad-voiced winds moan in the distance. A few more moons, a few more winters, and not one of the descendants of the mighty hosts that once moved over this broad land or lived in happy homes, protected by the Great Spirit, will remain to mourn over the graves of a people once more powerful and hopeful than yours. But why should I mourn at the untimely fate of my people? Tribe follows tribe, and nation follows nation, like the waves of the sea. It is the order of nature, and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even the White Man cannot be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We thank you mother, the Earth - Delaware. We are thankful to the East because everyone feels good in the morning when they awake, and sees the bright light coming from the East; and when the Sun goes down in the West we feel good and glad we are well; then we are thankful to the West. And we are thankful to the North, because when the cold winds come we are glad to have lived to see the leaves fall again; and to the South, for when the south wind blows and everything is coming up in the spring, we are glad to live

to see the grass growing and everything green again. We thank the Thunders, for they are the manitous that bring the rain, which the Creator has given them power to rule over. And we thank our mother, the Earth, whom we claim as mother because the Earth carries us and everything we need. Charley Elkhair, quoted in M. Kinship with all creatures of the earth, sky and water was a real and active principle - Lakota. The Lakota was a true naturalist - a lover of nature. He loved the earth and all things of the earth, the attachment growing with age. The old people came literally to love the soil and they sat or reclined on the ground with a feeling of being close to a mothering power. It was good for the skin to touch the earth and the old people liked to remove their moccasins and walk with bare feet on the sacred earth. Their tepees were built upon the earth and their altars were made of earth, and it was the final abiding place of all things that lived and grew. The soil was soothing, strengthening, cleansing and healing. That is why the old Indian still sits upon the earth instead of propping himself up and away from its life-giving forces. For him, to sit or lie upon the ground is to be able to think more deeply and to feel more keenly; he can see more clearly into the mysteries of life and come closer in kinship to other lives about him. Kinship with all creatures of the earth, sky and water was a real and active principle. For the animal and bird world there existed a brotherly feeling that kept the Lakotas safe among them and so close did some of the Lakotas come to their feathered and furred friends that in true brotherhood they spoke a common tongue. The old Lakota was wise. So he kept his youth close to its softening influence. In the Indian the spirit of the land is vested; it will be until other men are able to divine and meet its rhythm. Men must be born and reborn to belong. Everything of earth was loved and revered. As yet I know of no species that was exterminated until the coming of the white man - The white man considered animal life just as he did the natural man life upon this continent as "pests. Between him and the animal there is no rapport and they have learned to flee from his approach, for they cannot live on the same ground. Behold, my brothers, the spring has come; the earth has received the embraces of the sun and we shall soon see the results of that love! Every seed has awakened and so has all animal life. It is through this mysterious power that we too have our being and we therefore yield to our neighbours, even our animal neighbours, the same right as ourselves, to inhabit this land. Yet hear me, my people, we have now to deal with another race - small and feeble when our fathers first met them, but now great and overbearing. Strangely enough they have a mind to till the soil and the love of possessions is a disease with them - They claim this mother of ours, the earth, for their own, and fence their neighbours away; they deface her with their buildings and their refuse. They threaten to take [the land] away from us. My brothers, shall we submit, or shall we say to them: Look at me, and look at the earth. Which is the oldest, do you think? The earth, and I was born on it - It does not belong to us alone: Maiden Speech p I wish all to know that I do not propose to sell any part of my country, nor will I have the whites cutting our timber along the rivers, more especially the oak. I am particularly fond of the little groves of oak trees. Spirits are all about us - Wintu. God is called the Great Spirit. I have studied both sides of religion and I believe the Indians have more real religion than the whites - Spirits are all about us - in a gust of wind, or a light wind whirling around our door, that is a family spirit of our loved ones, wanting to know that we are safe. God is within all things - Oglala Sioux. We should know that all things are the works of the Great Spirit. We should know that He is within all things: Every step that is taken upon her should be as a prayer - All these peoples, and all the things of the universe, are joined to you who smoke the pipe - all send their voices to the Great Spirit. When you pray with this pipe, you pray for and with everything - Every dawn as it comes is a holy event, and every day is holy, for the light comes from your Father Wakan-Tanka; and also you must remember that the two-leggeds and all the other peoples who stand upon the earth are sacred and should be treated as such. All the fruits of the wingeds, the two-leggeds and the four-leggeds are sacred and should be treated as such. All that we see of Him is the blue of the sky; but He is everywhere - Lakota. Taku Skanskan He causes everything that falls to fall, and he causes everything to move that moves. When you move, what is that causes you to move? If an arrow is shot from a bow what causes it to move through the air? Skan - Taku Skanskan gives the spirit to the bow, and He causes it to send the arrow from it. What causes smoke to go upward? Taku Skanskan What causes water to flow in a river? Skan What causes the clouds to move over the world? Skan Lakota have told me that the Skan is the sky. Skan is a Spirit and all that mankind can see of Him is the blue of the sky; but He is everywhere. It provides the

most solid basis for environmental ethics. It is a form of spirituality that requires no faith other than common sense, no revelation other than open eyes and a mind open to evidence, no guru other than your own self.

Chapter 7 : North American Indians: the spirituality of nature

For we were all baptized by one Spirit so as to form one body--whether Jews or Gentiles, slave or free--and we were all given the one Spirit to drink. New Living Translation Some of us are Jews, some are Gentiles, some are slaves, and some are free.

After the end of Reconstruction with the Compromise of 1877, and the withdrawal of federal troops from all Southern states, former slave-holding states enacted various laws to undermine the equal treatment of African Americans, although the Fourteenth Amendment as well as federal Civil Rights laws enacted during reconstruction were meant to guarantee it. However, Southern states contended that the requirement of equality could be met in a way that kept the races separate. Furthermore, the state and federal courts tended to reject the pleas by African Americans that their Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated, arguing that the Fourteenth Amendment applied only to federal, not state, citizenship. After the end of Reconstruction, the federal government adopted a general policy of leaving racial segregation up to the individual states. One example of this policy was the second Morrill Act Morrill Act of 1890. Before the end of the war, the Morrill Land-Grant Colleges Act Morrill Act of 1862 had provided federal funding for higher education by each state with the details left to the state legislatures. Provided, That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth. In response to the Second Morrill Act, 17 states established separate land grant colleges for blacks which are now referred to as public historically black colleges and universities HBCUs. In fact, some states adopted laws prohibiting schools from educating blacks and whites together, even if a school was willing to do so. The Constitutionality of such laws was upheld in *Berea College v. Kentucky*, U. The legitimacy of such laws under the 14th Amendment was upheld by the U. Supreme Court in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, U. The Plessy doctrine was extended to the public schools in *Cumming v. Richmond County Board of Education*, U. A restaurant in Lancaster, Ohio, in *Desha v. Brown*, U. Although the Constitutional doctrine required equality, the facilities and social services offered to African-Americans were almost always of lower quality than those offered to white Americans; for example, many African American schools received less public funding per student than nearby white schools. In Texas, the state established a state-funded law school for white students without any law school for black students. In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, Homer Plessy, who was of mixed ancestry and appeared to be white, boarded an all-white railroad car between New Orleans and Covington, Louisiana. The conductor of the train collected passenger tickets at their seats. Plessy said he resented sitting in a coloreds-only car and was arrested immediately. The 13th amendment abolished slavery, and the 14th amendment granted equal protection to all under the law. The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* established the phrase "separate but equal". The ruling required "railway companies carrying passengers in their coaches in that State to provide equal, but separate, accommodations for the white and colored races". Separate railroad cars could be provided. The railroad could refuse service to passengers who refused to comply, and the Supreme Court ruled this did not infringe upon the 13th and 14th amendments. The "separate but equal" doctrine applied to railroad cars and to schools, voting rights, and drinking fountains. Segregated schools were created for students, as long as they followed "separate but equal". The majority of all black schools received old textbooks, used equipment, and poorly prepared or trained teachers. This era also saw separate drinking fountains in public areas. The "Separate but Equal" doctrine was eventually overturned by the U. Supreme Court in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, although the implementation of the changes this implied was long, contentious, and sometimes violent. See Massive resistance and Southern Manifesto. Modern legal doctrine interprets the 14th amendment to prohibit explicit segregation on the basis of race. Rejection[edit] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. March Learn how and when to remove this template message The repeal of such

restrictive laws, generally known as Jim Crow laws, was a key focus of the Civil Rights Movement prior to *Painter*, the Supreme Court addressed a legal challenge to the doctrine by a student seeking admission to a state-supported law school in Texas. Because Texas did not have a law school for blacks, the lower court delayed the case until Texas could create one. However, the Supreme Court ordered that the student be admitted to the white law school on the grounds that the separate school failed to qualify as being "equal", both because of quantitative differences in facilities and intangible factors, such as its isolation from most of the future lawyers with whom its graduates would interact. The court held that, when considering graduate education, intangibles must be considered as part of "substantive equality". The same day, the Supreme Court in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents* ruled that Oklahoma segregation laws which required a graduate student working on a Doctor of Education degree to sit in the hallway outside the classroom door did not qualify as "separate but equal". These cases ended "separate but equal" in graduate and professional education. *Board of Education v. U. Ferguson* as a custom de jure racial segregation enacted into law. The NAACP, led by the soon-to-be first black Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, was successful in challenging the constitutional viability of the separate but equal doctrine, and the court voted to overturn sixty years of law that had developed under *Plessy*. The Supreme Court outlawed segregated public education facilities for blacks and whites at the state level. The companion case of *Bolling v. Sharpe*, U. We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Although *Brown* overturned the doctrine of separate but equal with respect to institutions of public education, it would be almost ten more years before the Civil Rights Act of would prohibit private discrimination in facilities, such as transportation and hotels, that were considered public accommodations. Additionally, in under *Loving v.*

Chapter 8 : What Does the Bible Say About Equality?

If both the Holy Spirit and Christ were co-equal persons in one God, then there would be no difference between speaking against Christ and speaking against the Holy Spirit. (31) Christ said his doctrine was not his own.

There are also many logical reasons that should cause us to doubt the doctrine of the Trinity. What follows is a list of some reasons to believe that the Father is the only true God of Scripture and has no equal. Oneness Pentecostals say the classic formula of the Trinity is completely wrong. Yet all these claim that Christ is God and that the Bible supports their position. Surely if the Trinity were a part of Bible doctrine, and especially if one had to believe it to be saved, it would be clearly defined in Scripture. Yet there is no Trinitarian formula in the Bible and Trinitarians themselves cannot agree on a definition. If one is to believe in the Trinity, how is he to know which definition is correct, since none appears in the Bible? Trinitarians teach that Jesus is both percent man and percent God. We say that God can do the impossible, but He cannot perform that which is inherently contradictory. Verses that show a difference between the nature of God and the nature of Christ 5 God is spirit John 4: Scripture teaches that the beginning of Jesus was his conception and birth. Jesus did not think of himself as God, but instead had a God just as we do. Jesus was sanctified by God, but God does not need to be sanctified. The statement makes no sense at all if Christ were God, because then Christ would have been praised for not seeking equality with himself. No one is good except God alone. Christ was not teaching the people that he was God. This is exactly what the Bible teaches: It is obvious from this verse and 1 Cor. It is very obvious that the first century disciples did not believe Christ was God, but thought of him, like David, as a servant of God. If Christ were God, the Bible would simply say that Christ did the miracles himself without making reference to God. The fact that it was God supplying the power for the miracles shows that God is greater than Christ. He was given work to finish by the Father John 5: He was given those who believed in him by the Father John 6: He was given glory John Earlier in Colossians, the concept is made clear: Furthermore, if Christ were God, it would make no sense to say that the fullness of God dwelt in him, because, being God, he would always have the fullness of God. The fact that Christ could have the fullness of God dwell in him shows that he was not God. It comes from Him who sent me. I am one who testifies for myself; my other witness is the Father. Trust in God; trust also in me. Examples are far too many to list, but a few are: By making Christ a co-heir with believers and an heir of God, the Bible makes it clear how much Christ is like us. We inherit from the Father, and Christ does too. If Christ is the image of God, then he cannot be God, because you cannot be an image of someone and the real person at the same time. If you see a photograph of us, you see our image and you can learn a lot about us from it, but the image is not the real us. Christ is the image of God. God does not need to learn. For example, Mark It was Trinitarian scribes who tried to have this phrase taken from the Bible because it disagreed with their theology and they could not explain it. God is, and has always been, perfect, but Jesus needed to attain perfection through his suffering. What purpose would this have served? We know why people are anointed, but what power could God give to Himself? Jesus was given holy spirit just as believers are today. To say that God feels like I do is to make a mockery of God. This would be absurd if Christ were God, because then we disciples would be commissioned to do greater works than God does. If Jesus Christ were God, he would have to have the attributes of God. Most theologians agree that these attributes are: But Jesus denied every one of these. He was not unoriginated: Christ was begotten of God. He was not self-existent: He was not immortal. Jesus died and God resurrected him See 44 above. He was not unchanging. He grew and learned, and he died and rose in a new and different body. He was not omniscient. There were things he did not know See 38 above. He was not all wise. He was not all good. He said the only one good was God See 20 above. He was not all-powerful. He was not omnipresent. The attributes of God are what make Him God, just as there are certain attributes that make a man what he is. We assert that the Bible is clear in its teaching about who God is and who Christ is, and we ask Christians to carefully consider what they believe and why. Besides robbing God of His exalted position as God supreme, believing that Jesus is God also demeans him. One cannot appreciate how great Jesus really was until you make an effort to live like he did for even one day. His courage, mental tenacity, love and great

faith are unparalleled in human history. To believe that Jesus could not have sinned makes it impossible for us to identify with him. By restoring the Father to His unique and singular position as God, we give Him all the worship, credit, respect and awe He deserves as the One True God. By restoring Christ to his position as the man accredited by God, the only-begotten Son of the Father, the Last Adam, the one who could have sinned but voluntarily stayed obedient, the one who could have given up but loved us so much that he never quit, the one whom God highly exalted to be our Lord, we give Jesus Christ all the worship, credit, respect and awe that he deserves, and we can draw great strength and determination from his example.

Chapter 9 : Separation of powers under the United States Constitution - Wikipedia

In keeping with the spirit, if not the actual wording of the Declaration of Independence's affirmation that "All men are created equal," most states _____ property-holding requirements for voting. the national government's dependence on customs collections for revenue and the promotion of international trade with favored partners.

What occurred at the Council of Nicea? Nicea was located in Asia Minor, east of Constantinople. At the Council of Nicea, Emperor Constantine presided over a group of church bishops and other leaders with the purpose of defining the nature of God for all of Christianity and eliminating confusion, controversy, and contention within the church. Constantine, who claimed conversion to Christianity, called for a meeting of bishops to be held in Nicea to resolve some escalating controversies among the church leadership. The issues being debated included the nature of Jesus Christ, the proper date to celebrate Easter, and other matters. The emperor saw the quarrels within the church not only as a threat to Christianity but as a threat to society as well. Therefore, at the Council of Nicea, Constantine encouraged the church leaders to settle their internal disagreements and become Christlike agents who could bring new life to a troubled empire. The main theological issue had always been about Christ. Since the end of the apostolic age, Christians had begun debating these questions: Who is the Christ? Is He more divine than human or more human than divine? Was Jesus created or begotten? A priest named Arius presented his argument that Jesus Christ was not an eternal being, that He was created at a certain point in time by the Father. Bishops such as Alexander and the deacon Athanasius argued the opposite position: It was an argument pitting trinitarianism against monarchianism. Constantine prodded the bishops in the council make a decision by majority vote defining who Jesus Christ is. The bishops at Nicea voted to make the full deity of Christ the accepted position of the church. The council did not invent this doctrine. Rather, it only recognized what the Bible already taught. The New Testament forbids the worship of angels Colossians 2: Paul declares Jesus as Lord and the One to whom a person must pray for salvation Romans The author of Hebrews reveals the deity of Jesus through His perfection as the most high priest Hebrews 1; Hebrews 7: The Council of Nicea did not invent the doctrine of the deity of Christ.