

It Is About Power and Control

Tensions rose in the United States in the mid-1800s. The issue of slavery was of key interest among the states. Some people wanted the enslaved to be free; others saw slavery as a political tool for expanding the country. For several years, we admitted states in pairs—free states and slave states as a compromise to balance the political philosophies of the two.

In 1860, eleven Southern states decided to secede from the American Union and establish the “Confederate States of America.” Before the War, each state was its own country. The Federal government was a type of United Nations for their day, leading to our current UN.

Robert E. Lee demonstrated the difficulty of the Southerners' decision to leave the Union to establish the Confederacy. The US President had offered him the position of Commanding Officer of the Federal troops. Before answering, he stayed up all night pacing and praying. However, he could not go against “his country” of Virginia.

Imagine for a moment that we invited UN troops to occupy an American Army post for training. After a period of time, our government asked them to leave so our soldiers could reoccupy the facilities. However, the UN decided they did not want to remove the troops and refused to leave, resupplying them with ammunition and food supplies. What should we do?

Under a normal American government, we would not welcome them as “newcomers” like our current regime. We would forcibly remove the UN squatters. That is what the CSA and South Carolina did in firing on Ft. Sumter on April 12, 1861. The South Carolina leadership asked Abraham Lincoln to remove the federal troops from their fort. Lincoln refused and reinforced his troops on Ft. Sumter.

Before the War Between the States, each state functioned independently as a small country loosely connected through a national government. Each state retained its sovereignty and even recruited armies for their protection. We referred to the American nation as “these United States” and spoke of them in the plural, “the United States are.” After the War, we said “THE United States” and spoke in the singular, “The United States IS.”

As you read the Constitution, you see that the STATES created the Federal government, not vice-versa. The Framers intended for the Federal government to be a servant to the states, not their master. This is especially evident in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. It reads:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Our forefathers lived under a totalitarian regime under King George III. They experienced an overreaching Parliament that dominated them by refusing to allow them any representation in their legislature. As a result, they created a limited federal government to serve the States. The US government established a national military to protect the country, one of the States' constitutional directives.

Certainly, slavery was a vile institution. It is repugnant to think about one person owning another. Slavery was an issue in creating the Southern Confederacy, but it was not the only issue. “States' Rights” was the driving issue. That is why poor Southerners enlisted in the CSA Army. They did not own slaves but fought to maintain their rights. General Robert E. Lee freed his slaves in 1862, so the War for him was not about keeping slaves; it was about preserving the sovereignty of Virginia. Over time, our states have handed their rights over to the central government. It has become an out-of-control Frankenstein monster demanding more and more, just like King George and the British government of the eighteenth century.

On April 9, 1865, almost exactly four years after the South fired on Ft. Sumter, General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to US Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, VA. He saw the futility of extending the War. His troops were outnumbered and needed supplies, and any more conflict would only result in additional destruction.

Today, America is in a similar situation to the Confederate States during the Civil War era. We are in a position of losing our national sovereignty to the United Nations. The UN came into existence allegedly to be a better source of peace in the world and to avoid the catastrophes of WWI and II again. We are still having wars on a smaller scale.

The only thing that has happened is the UN, like the US previously, has become a voracious, power-hungry organization that seeks to usher in what President GHW Bush called the NWO. You may remember his speech in which he spoke of this One World Government and gleefully said, "And we will succeed." They seem to be grabbing power through UN organizations like the WHO, which demands the right to declare pandemics (or Plan-demics) and then force countries to comply with their mandates, taking our national sovereignty and forcing us to comply with whatever they say.

God opposes a One World Government. When Nimrod tried to establish such an institution with the tower of Babel, God stopped his plans. Genesis 11:5-7 (NKJV) reads:

⁵ But the LORD came down to see the city and the tower which the sons of men had built. ⁶ And the LORD said, "Indeed the people *are* one, and they all have one language, and this is what they begin to do; now nothing that they propose to do will be withheld from them. ⁷ Come, let Us go down, and there confuse their language, that they may not understand one another's speech."

God's plan was for nations, not a NWO or OWG. Daniel spoke to Nebuchadnezzar about his confusing dream. In part, the prophet told him about God. He said, "²¹ And He changes the times and the seasons; He removes kings and raises up kings;" (Daniel 2:21, NKJV). God establishes nations and their rulers, not the Nimrods.

A Native American named Ely Parker trained to become a civil engineer. In 1857, he moved to Galena, Illinois, where he worked as a civil engineer for the Treasury Department. He became friends with US Grant. When the War Between the States started, Parker tried several times to join the Union Army as a civil engineer. He was turned down because he was not a citizen and told to go home! Grant endorsed Parker, and by 1863, he was transferred to Grant's staff. He came to be known as "the Indian at headquarters." Parker is most remembered for his appearance at General Lee's surrender. When Lee recognized Parker as an American Indian, he said, "I am glad to see one real American here." Parker shook his hand and replied, "We are all Americans."ⁱ

Americans of every stripe need to protect our national sovereignty against the Deep State's power and control.
Let's Keep The Light *of God's Power and Control Over Our Nation* Burning!
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ⁱ Christopher Flannery, "Mystic Chords of Memory: Learning from the American Story," *Imprimis* November 2020, Volume 49, Number 11, pp. 6-7.