

The 2nd amendment Explained-The Right to Keep and Bear Arms (RKBA)

When *The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America* was published on July 4th, 1776, it contained the following statement, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". This is arguably the most important statement in United States literature and possibly the entire English language. The problem was that the "*certain unalienable rights*" were not enumerated. This omission delayed the final ratification and acceptance of *The Constitution* for a decade and a half, until those rights were enumerated in the *Bill of Rights*. This document was appended to *The Constitution* as the first ten amendments, becoming part of the overall procedure to constrain the U.S. Federal Government. The *Bill of Rights* is preceded by its own preamble, the second in *The Constitution*. Its purpose is to leave no doubt why those rights are considered the fundamental rights of all individual human beings. See John Locke, "The 2nd Treatise of Government", 1690, which was derived from five thousand years of recorded human nature and designed to guarantee the liberty of a free people. This is the basis of both *The Unanimous Declaration* and *The Constitution*. The preamble states:

"The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting *The Constitution*

expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declatory and restrictive clauses should be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent end of its institution."

This preamble declares that the *Bill of Rights* is to prevent any present or future governments from misconstruing the intentions of those writing *The Constitution*. To this end the *Bill of Rights* was to add further declaratory and restrictive clauses, to show the limits of government empowerment (Federal and State).

The second amendment DOES NOT give the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. It is the second in a series of admonishments to ALL United States governments, admonishing them to refrain from infringing upon those God given, unalienable rights that they already have. It must be remembered that the second amendment is a summary, as are all of the enumerated rights in the *Bill of Rights*, of many writings by the Founding Fathers. It is placed as protection after the cerebral, or philosophical, 1st amendment rights and before all of the rights of property and justice. This is the *Keystone* amendment. As with an arch, if the keystone loses its integrity, the arch collapses. So it is with the *Bill of Rights*. If the keystone amendment loses its integrity, the *Bill of Rights* will collapse. Dictatorship would prevail. Study 20th century Europe, Africa, Asia, S. America, where tens of millions of people were murdered simply for being politically incorrect.

Supreme Court Justice Brown (1897) delivered the following opinion;

"The law is perfectly well settled that the first ten amendments to The Constitution, commonly known as the Bill of Rights, were not intended to lay down any novel principles of government, but simply to embody certain guarantees and immunities which we had inherited from our English ancestors, and which had (existed) from time immemorial..."

The primary source of information supporting the RKBA is the *Federalist Papers*, by Hamilton, Madison and Jay. According to noted political historian, Clinton Rossiter, the Federalist Papers are, *"the first and still the most authoritative commentary on The Constitution of the United States*. The primary, supporting papers are 28, 29 and 46, which should be read and understood. The second amendment contains only twenty seven (27) words, which summarize the writings of three or more papers in the Federalist Papers, amounting to many thousands of words. One cannot work backwards from 27 words to recreate the philosophy and insight of many thousands of words, and get true insight of those

original writings. If the reader has not read and understood the writings of Hamilton, Madison and Jay in the Federalist Papers as well as the writings of Webster, Paine, Jefferson and many other notable Founding Fathers, the reader will not have an understanding of the meaning of this amendment. Noah Webster (1758-1843) made it clear that the first step to dictatorship is to eliminate the RKBA.

The RKBA states, "*A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.*"

Well regulated means orderly and well run. This emanates from the days when clocks were operated by "*clockwork*" and had a "*regulator*" to make them run accurately. Thus a "*well regulated*" militia would run like clockwork. "*being necessary to the security of a free state.*" The Founding Fathers and the great philosophers before them stated that in order for a people to remain free, they must be able to defend themselves against tyrannical governments through the *Right to Keep and Bear Arms*.

The Founding Fathers explain that without the *Right To Keep and Bear Arms*, the freedom of the people will be in jeopardy by tyranny, as was proven in 20th century Europe (Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, etc.). Many tens of millions of innocent people have been murdered, during my lifetime alone, by their own governments, simply for being politically incorrect! The word "*infringed*" is particularly interesting. The Founding Fathers could have used the word "*denied*". Had they done so, a devious government could have allowed a citizen just one ineffective weapon of the government's choosing, thus satisfying the constitutional requirement. The unqualified word "*infringed*" admonishes that no infringement of any kind can be in effect. Remember the Founding Fathers' literacy and use of words. All arms available to the military must be allowed to the citizenry, and no restrictive measures can be used to *infringe* upon; use, type or quantity; or to have restrictive taxes, geographical infringements or other infringing conditions. Thus any laws restricting the acquisition of arms by non-felon residents of the USA are unconstitutional.

The Federalist Papers provide the following statements (from among many thousands of words) pertaining to the individual *Right To Keep and Bear Arms*. Remember, that at that time there was no standing army or police, only armed citizenry. This provided a safeguard for the people against an errant U.S. government.

. Hamilton states in paper 29:

"If circumstances should at any time oblige the government to form an army of any magnitude, that army can never be formidable to the liberties of the people while there is a large body of citizens, little if at all inferior to them in discipline and the use of arms, who stand ready to defend their own rights and those of their fellow citizens".

Madison states in federalist paper 46:

"To these (an army under a dictator) would be opposed a militia amounting to near half a million of citizens with arms in their hands, officered by men chosen from among themselves, fighting for their common liberties etc. It may well be doubted whether a militia thus circumstanced could be ever conquered by such a proportion of regular troops".

. Madison states in paper 46:

“Besides the advantage of being armed, which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation, ... (it) forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition, more insurmountable than any which a simple government of any form can admit of. Notwithstanding, the military establishments in Europe, which are carried as far as public resources will bear, the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms”.

Hamilton states in paper 28:

“If the representatives of the people betray their constituents, there is no resource left but in the exertion of that original right of self defense which is paramount to all positive forms of government The citizens must rush tumultuously to arms, without concert, without system, without resource; except in their courage and despair”.

If the United States is to remain a free state, then the people must enforce
The Constitution.