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Remember America RESTORE Initiative

GLOSSARY of TERMS

Civil, a.

Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, *civil* rights, *civil* government... It is distinguished from *ecclesiastical*, which respects the church; and from *military*, which respects the army and navy.¹

Education, n.

Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good *education* in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious *education* is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

Freedom, n.

A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude or confinement. *Freedom* is *personal, civil, political, and religious*.

God, n.

The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the sovereign of the universe.

Government, n.

1. Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.
2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.
3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederick II.
4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. Children are *often* ruined by a neglect of *government* in parents.

Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle and affectionate.
Kollock.

All definitions are excerpted from:

¹ Webster, N. (2006). [*Noah Webster's first edition of An American dictionary of the English language*](#). Anaheim, CA: Foundation for American Christian Education.

The goal of the Remember America Restore Initiative is to help Christians understand their duties in local and county government. The Remember America Restore Initiative is an outreach of Dayspring Christian Academy. Visit DayspringChristian.com to learn more.



Law, n.

Municipal law, is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.

Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. *Law* therefore is sometimes equivalent to *decree*, *edict*, or *ordinance*.

Law of nature, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a *law of nature*, that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes, independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.

Laws of nations, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues and agreements between independent communities.

Moral law, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on mount Sinai. Ex. 20.

Ecclesiastical law, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called *canon law*.

Liberty, n.

2. *Natural liberty*, consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.

3. *Civil liberty*, is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. Civil liberty is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to *civil liberty*.

4. *Political liberty*, is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the *political liberties* of Europe, or the nations of Europe.

5. *Religious liberty*, is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.

Marriage, n.

The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity, till death shall separate them. Marriage was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Principle, n.

In a *general sense*, the cause, source or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as the *principle* of motion; the *principles* of action.

Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what *principle* can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the *principle* of expedience or necessity. He reasons on sound *principles*.

A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

Providence, n.

3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercise over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a *providence*, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a *general providence*, but deny a *particular providence*, not considering that a *general providence* consists of *particulars*. A belief in divine *providence*, is a source of great consolation to good men. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself

Providential, a.

Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing *providential* care! *Woodward*.

Restore, v.i.

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension or ruin to its former state.
—Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton*.



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Truth, n.

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The *truth* of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the *truth* of the scriptural prophecies.

My mouth shall speak *truth*. Prov. 8.

Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is *truth*. John 17.

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the *truth*. Witnesses are sworn to declare the *truth*, the whole *truth*, and nothing but the *truth*.

3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth*.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton*.

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak *truth*

Tyranny, n.

Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression*.

2, 3 and 4, use cruel

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