Basic Bible Principles regarding Government:

Needed: Righteous Governing Authorities:

Pr 29:2 When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.

A basic form of human government established:

Ge 9:6 Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man.

Different levels of Government:

Local Level (Mayor)
State level (Governor)
Federal level (President)

Jesus taught that it is right to pay taxes to Caesar:

Lu 20:22 Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Caesar, or no?
Lu 20:25 And he said unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's.

Paul by his example, teaches us that it is right and proper within the law to make appeals to governmental officials:

Ac 25:11 For if I be an offender, or have committed any thing worthy of death, I refuse not to die: but if there be none of these things whereof these accuse me, no man may deliver me unto them. I appeal unto Caesar.

We are commanded to pray for governmental officials:

1Ti 2:2 For kings, and [for] all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

We are expected to submit to/obey governmental officials:

Romans 13

1 Peter 2 13-17
Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme; Or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men: As free, and not using [your] liberty for a cloke of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honour all [men]. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.

Due to the sin nature of people (including politicians) any good governmental structure should have:

1. A Servant Leadership philosophy

A government that serves the people
(the peoples' best interest in mind)
Good government is God's minister (Rom. 13)

God gave Children to parents; Therefore, children are directly under the care of parents (not government); So government should only get involved in so far as the parents agree (example: a public school system) or if there is criminal activity going on between parents and their children.

2. Checks and Balances

Federal vs State control
Different branches of Government (Legislative (makes laws based on the best interest of the populous and with their involvement in the process); Judicial (Makes decisions based on laws); Executive (Acts based on laws);
Government with limits

3. Limits to power (no improper overreach)

(small government is better than big government)
Gov has become too big, too intrusive and too expensive

Federal Government's primary role is to provide:

- National Defense
- Fair Commerce
  - Respect contract agreements
  - Honest weights and measures (money)
- Accessible Interstate travel (roads)?

4. Government accountability

Government to the people and people to the Govt.

5. A Representative form of Govt.

- The leaders are elected by the people
- Free & fair elections are very important
- Term limits are very wise
- Freedom to talk (communicate with) to elected officials; not violence between citizens; Open dialogue is very important

6. Unbiased treatment of it's citizens:

Allowing for people to live with

Freedom
Equality
Justice

Examples of Governmental Overreach:

(The Camel has gotten it's nose in every tent)

In short, unchecked growth of federal power — without a countervailing state power — restricts individual liberty and threatens tyranny. For example, without a state check on its power, the federal government may:

1) dictate school curriculum, testing, lunch menus and transgender use of bathrooms and locker rooms;

2) prohibit mining and burning of coal;

3) revoke accreditation of colleges whose standards are not "politically correct";

4) force private religious employers to provide contraceptive services;

5) dictate overtime pay in private employment;

6) revoke tax-exemptions for nonconforming religious beliefs;

7) protect wildlife that damages property or threatens domestic livestock; Honoring animal life over people

8) force one-size-fits-all health care plans;

9) limit/control use of private lands and farms;

A Global Shakeup is happening!!!

It does not take a conspiracy theorist to see that our country and world is rapidly changing. The globalist elites are moving and shaking things to forge a "great reset" a new world order. In order for this to take place there must be fundamental change. Changes to the American Way of Life. Out with the old; and in with the new. Evidences of attempts at a New Marxist/Communist America abound:

From the dismantling of the basic family structure
To the re-education of our children in the public school system. Down with patriotism!

From the confusion being created regarding gender identity
To the racial strife being strife being stirred up. Anarchy is in the making. All good authority structures are being systematically dismantled.

A disinterest in the sanctity and preservation of human life and deliberate violations of the hypocratic oath.

Our great republic firmly anchored to the written law found in our constitution and bill of rights is under attack by evil forces. Our country is gradually giving way to the authority and oversight of international organizations like the WHO or WEF.

Today we see a tearing down of our history and a re-writing of the history books. Revisionist history.

Defund the police instead of defend the police.

Foreign intervention over our own national security.

Big media networks stifling free speech and taking full control of the narrative.

Forcing good people out of the military and other prominent places by forcing a vaccine on them that they don't want and don't need.

Using this "plandemic" as a reason to justify the makings of a surveillance state where people's every move is monitored and recorded.

The deliberate shut down of our own domestic fuel production creating the dramatic rise in fuel costs which produce the price rises in everything else, resulting in the most dramatic rise in inflation this generation has ever seen.

Ports of entry and Distribution channels being disrupted to further wreak havoc on the available supply of goods.

Farms mysteriously burning and farm lands being bought by wealthy elites and foreign entities and the control and limiting of farm production further creating a stronghold on food supply.

Something really well coordinated and real bad is happening today. And many are completely oblivious to it.

What is going on? There's a New World Order taking shape today.

The "mystery of iniquity" is at work.
The stage is being set for the fulfilment of Bible prophesy. The world is being set up for the eventual rise of "the Beast" Satan's system and sinister leader.

The powers, limitations, and forms of government can be a tricky subject to understand.

When economic policies, political structures, and philosophical ideologies start to overlap, things can get complex.

If you need help understanding what governments are and how they work, we've got you covered. Read on to learn about 10 of the most common forms of government, along with real-world examples for each of them.

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10 Common Forms of Government



Democracy

Democracy is a form of government that allows the people to choose leadership. The primary goal is to govern through fair representation and prevent abuses of power. The result is a system that requires discourse, debate, and compromise to satisfy the broadest possible number of public interests, leading to majority rule. Democracies advocate for fair and free elections, civic participation, human rights protections, and law and order.

Real-World Example

Iceland had numerous forms of government following its settlement in 874 AD. An independent commonwealth, monarchs, and colonial governments ruled the island for thousands of years. After signing a treaty with Denmark in 1918, Iceland became a fully independent and sovereign state. The county founded its republic in 1944 and has since risen to become one of the world's highest-ranked democracies through systems of social welfare, universal health care, and tertiary education.

Communism

Communism is a centralized form of government led by a single party that is often authoritarian in its rule. Inspired by German philosopher Karl Marx, communist states replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of economic production, such as labor, capital goods, and natural resources. Citizens are part of a classless society that distributes goods and services as needed.

Real-World Example

The Soviet Union was a one-party, communist state in Northern Eurasia from 1922 to 1991. Most modern communist states embrace Marxism-Leninism, a communist ideology based on Marx and Russian revolutionary and politician Vladimir Lenin's doctrines. Countries that retain single-party, Marxist-Leninist rulership include Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China.

Socialism

Socialism is a system that encourages cooperation rather than competition among citizens. Citizens communally own the means of production and distribution of goods and services, while a centralized government manages it. Each person benefits from and contributes to the system according to their needs and ability.

Real-Life Example

Socialism is the cornerstone of the Scandinavian nations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. They all adhere to socialist policies that combine free-market capitalism with extensive public works, including free healthcare, free education, a comprehensive

welfare state, and high percentages of unionized workers. This approach essentially combines the collective nature of communism with the private ownership and competitiveness of capitalism.

Oligarchy

Oligarchies are governments in which a collection of individuals rules over a nation. A specific set of qualities, such as wealth, heredity, and race, are used to give a small group of people power. Oligarchies often have authoritative rulers and an absence of democratic practices or individual rights.

Real-World Example

The government that ruled South Africa from 1948 to 1991 was a racially constructed oligarchy. The minority white population exercised dominance and imposed segregation over the nation's majority Black population, controlling policy, public administration, and law enforcement. Following an anti-apartheid movement, the country adopted a liberal democracy that ultimately gave all ethnic and linguistic groups in South Africa political representation.

Aristocracy

Aristocracy refers to a government form in which a small, elite ruling class — the aristocrats — have power over those in lower socioeconomic strata. Members of the aristocracy are usually chosen based on their education, upbringing, and genetic or family history. Aristocracies often connect wealth and ethnicity with both the ability and right to rule.

Real-World Example

Aristocracy originated in ancient Greece; the term derives from the Greek word, aristokratia, meaning "rule of the best." Aristocracies were the dominant governments during most medieval and modern periods across Europe. Aristocrats led major countries, including Britain, Germany, and Russia, until World War I, when other government forms gained popularity.

Monarchy

Monarchy is a power system that appoints a person as head of state for life or until abdication. Authority traditionally passes down through a succession line related to one's bloodline and birth order within the ruling royal family, often limited by gender. There are two types of monarchies: constitutional and absolute. Constitutional monarchies limit the monarch's power as outlined in a constitution, while absolute monarchies give a monarch unlimited power.

Real-World Example

Today, 45 nations have some form of monarchy, though the concept has become increasingly diluted with the evolution of democratic principles. In the United Kingdom, Queen Elizabeth II's role as a monarch is largely symbolic. But monarchs in other countries, including Morocco, Oman, and Saudia Arabia, still have far-reaching political authority.



Theocracy

Theocracy refers to a form of government in which a specific religious ideology determines the leadership, laws, and customs. In many instances, there is little to no distinction between scriptural laws and legal codes. Likewise, religious clergy will typically occupy leadership roles, sometimes including the highest office in the nation.

Real-Life Example

Iran is perhaps the most important and powerful theocratic state in the world today. The ayatollahs — Shiite religious leaders — rule the country. Among them is a "supreme leader" who serves as head of state, delegates authority to other religious leaders, and presides over the elected president. The Sharia — the Islamic faith's primary legal doctrine — dictates the country's legal, judiciary, and administrative codes.



Colonialism

Colonialism is a form of government in which a nation extends its sovereignty over other territories. In other words, it involves the expansion of a nation's rule beyond its borders. Colonialism often leads to ruling over indigenous populations and exploiting resources. The colonizer typically installs its economy, culture, religious order, and government form to strengthen its authority.

Real-World Example

In the 15th century, European monarchies launched an age of nautical exploration that led to several notable colonial governments. British, French, Spanish, and Dutch colonists spread their influence and authority throughout the New World, dismantling and sometimes eradicating entire cultures and peoples in the process. One of the most familiar cases is the thirteen colonies, established after North America's colonization by Britain beginning in 1587 and later founded as the United States of America.



Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism is an authoritarian form of government in which the ruling party recognizes no limitations whatsoever on its power, including in its citizens' lives or rights. A single figure often holds power and maintains authority through widespread surveillance, control over mass media, intimidating demonstrations of paramilitary or police power, and suppression of protest, activism, or political opposition.

Real-World Example

Although North Korea labels itself as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it acts as a totalitarian state. Kim Jong-un, the third "supreme leader" in the country's Kim dynasty, rules with singular and unchallenged authority, commanding his public without political opposition. Criticism of the supreme leader or protest against his policies are crimes punishable by death, as are countless other crimes for which due process does not occur.



Military Dictatorship

A military dictatorship is a nation ruled by a single authority with absolute power and no democratic process. The head of state typically comes to power in a time of upheavals, such as high unemployment rates or civil unrest. They usually lead the nation's armed forces, using it to establish their brand of law and order and suppress the people's rights. Dictators dismiss due process, civil liberties, or political freedoms. Dissent or political opposition can be dangerous or even deadly for the country's citizens.

Real-World Example

There are about 50 nations in the world with a dictator. One of them is Thailand, where General Prayut Chan-o-cha took power in 2014 following widespread protests against the government. Chan-o-cha declared martial law, dissolved the nation's senate, and placed himself in control. Since then, Thailand has persisted under dictatorial military rule. The military junta, called the National Council for Peace and Order, imposes nationwide curfews, forbids political gatherings, threatens arrest for political opponents or activists, controls the media, and enforces widespread internet censorship.



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