

How to Read the US Constitution

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When you read the Constitution, you should read the Amendments first, and really understand them – then read the rest of the Constitution. The first ten Amendments – the Bill of Rights – are senior to the body of the Constitution and are the Sovereign Individual’s best weapon in staunching the incredible acceleration of Central Government’s Power grab.

The Preamble to The Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

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 declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added:** And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution...

ARTICLES **in addition to, and Amendment of** the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

I am suggesting with my big bold above, that particular attention should be paid to the meaning and legal consequences and ramifications of the concept that the Bill of Rights was not just added to the Constitution. It wasn’t just a, “Oh, yeah – and we want to include this stuff too.” It *amended* the Constitution! Anything in the body of the Constitution, and any Legislation passed based on it, which is not aligned to the intent of any point in the first ten Amendments is itself unconstitutional.

AMENDMENT, legislation. An alteration or change of something proposed in a bill.
~Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856 Edition

AMENDMENT

Any writing made or proposed as an improvement of some principal writing. In legislation. A modification or alteration proposed to be made in a bill on its passage, or an enacted law; also such modification or change when made. *Brake v. Callison* (C. C.) 122 Fed. 722.
~Black’s Law Dictionary Free Online Legal Dictionary 2nd Ed.

As you can see, the meaning in Law of *Amendment* hasn’t changed in 150 years; it meant the same thing in 1789 – it is an alteration, modification, or change in something already written. The Constitution was amended by these ten Amendments! So *Free Speech Zones, Enhanced Interrogation, Sneak-and-Peek Warrants*, etc, etc, etc, are unconstitutional – end of story.