



MOORS HERITAGE AND HISTORY SCHOOL

Constitutional Provisions:

4th, 5th and 6th Amendment

Class Held on September 4th, 11th and 18th

The American Constitution of 1791 is 'The Supreme Law of The Land'. Any Constitution of any Land is authorized by the Nationals of that Land, who are inherently the sovereigns of the land. It is not established by any foreigners / colonist who came to that land, as they must follow it and cannot violate it in any of their activities. The Constitution is an International Document and is the Tool of Trust that secures the substantive Rights and Liberties of the People to ensure they will not be molested by 'other citizens', provided it is enforced by the people and by ANY establishment of any government. The United States of America are the 'other citizens'. All 52 Union states, and any that may be formed, are an enclave of the United States of America and derive their limited authority from the American Constitution of 1791. People who hold Office in any established government are Public Servants / Trustees / Public Officers, with an oath bound fiduciary duty to uphold the Law of the Land. When they fail to do so, they have committed violations of their duties and of the People's Liberties, which is human trafficking. The Word State, in its terminology does not necessarily mean a corporate state. **Look up the word 'State'**. The word People or Person can mean a Corporation, as is meant in the first clause of the 14th amendment. **Look up the word 'Person'**. A corporate person does not have substantive Rights. A State or state established government, who, by trickery, deceit, or non-disclosure, cannot operate as if a flesh and blood being is a corporation,. That would be Fraud and human trafficking. Remember they are established for the purpose of securing your rights, not violating them. For any Officer of any court, or any Public Servant / Trustee, to continue on a path to do the same, they would be committing Treason. The Governor of any State is the CEO of said state and he or she is responsible for all employees of, and corporations created under it, and for any harm that comes to the people as a result of their employees actions. Moors are the Nationals of the Land, who authorized the American Constitution of 1791. A Constitution remains in effect and cannot be changed by anyone, except for by those who established it, and ANYTHING to its opposition is 'Null and Void'. **Look up definition of 'Constitution'**. Moors are Heirs to their Estate, not to 'the State'. Moors' Estate is the principled establishment of North, South, Central America and the adjoining Islands. Any state established within the ancestral estate have already been given the law of the land, and have sworn to uphold it, as is affirmed in the congressional records, and preceded by, and pursuant to, the 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship', which remains in perpetuity. The State CANNOT control or regulate the people's conduct, and the people owe nothing more than due care to the public; therefore, have the freedom to determine and to do what is best for them, provided they DO NOT infringe upon the rights of another, cause injury to another, or damage to their property. The only reason you can be called into a court to answer is if you have in fact injured another, damaged their property, or broken a contract. You cannot be held to any statutes, ordinances, codes, rules or protocols established by any state, as the state has no 'jurisdiction', which means they have no right to 'speak' for you, they do not have right words to 'sentence' you. If any State establishes statutes, ordinances, etc., that violate the Law of the Land and the inalienable/unalienable secured rights of the people, they have no standing. This is affirmed in **Article VI** of the constitution itself. **(Read Article VI)**. If there were to exist a controversy between a Moor American National, and any other citizen, it MUST be heard in Supreme Court, pursuant to **Article III**, of the American Constitution of 1791.

Government is broken in to 3 Departments:

Executive: which executes, enforces and administers the Law, as in a President, a CEO. Moors are the Executives of their Estate, and they have the responsibility of making sure the law is administered properly. This is what being Active is.

Legislative: This department scribes or writes the law. This is where statutes are written and utilized as codes of the Law, and is supposed to be supported by, or backed by Law, and is in opposition to any inferior thought or action that lacks judicial substance or authority; as in a ministerial officer or Representative of a state who may create an ordinance. Those Codes and Statutes are what you MUST recognize when they are written to deny your Liberties and/or a Substantive Right. If it has no Law backing it, it is Void and DOES NOT apply to you. It may apply to Federal employees, corporations and corporate people, as corporations can only administer to other corporations.

Judicial: The capacity to administrate justice. A judicial act or discernment. This is where you must be clear of the difference between an Article III Judge and a Magistrate or Ministerial Officer who is officiating in judicial matters, as they have no judicial discretion to do so. They only follow instructions of a superior, and quite frankly, you the Moor American National is the Superior as the Executive of the affairs on your estate. Those attempts by a Magistrate or Ministerial Officer are derived from, and are acts of, **Color Of Law, Color Of Authority, Color of Office** and are also Null and Void. **Look up those Definitions and proceed with the Test.**

"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it." **Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958).**

Student: _____ Day: _____



A blank page is provided herein, as Page 3, to complete your answers.

1. What is the General Topic of the 4th Amendment?
2. If a Policeman, Policy Enforcer, Highway man or anyone who claims they are a Representative of Law Enforcement or of a State or State agency; were to ask you ‘Can I, or do you mind if I, search your Automobile, or your body, or your home?’ What would your answer be?
3. The first issue of Due Process is that a Complainant/ Accuser, or Injured party, who is a flesh and blood being MUST exist. If you were presented an Arrest Warrant, a sworn Affidavit MUST be attached to it. Who is the lawful signatore of that sworn Affidavit?
4. Who’s signature with a raised seal must be upon the Warrant?
5. If a lawful Search warrant is produced what must be within that search warrant?
6. If a lawful Search warrant was carried out and something other then what is listed on the warrant was found, can it be used against you or must it be thrown out, even if it were seized?
7. Is a Search pursuant to a lawful Search warrant, a part of the investigation that must be made prior to indictment?
8. Can you be Arrested upon a Search Warrant?
9. Is a Bench warrant an Arrest Warrant?
10. What is a Bench Warrant?
11. **In Amendment V**, where it states you cannot be held to a crime, or deprived of your Life or your Liberty without Due Process of law. What is the first thing that must exist in regards to Due Process of Law?
12. When an Indictment is found, it is founded upon probable cause AFTER a Claim against you, and AFTER an investigation to determine you may have or probably may have committed the crime in question. What must occur before an Indictment can be made?
13. You have the Right NOT to be a witness against yourself, unless on a presentment of an Indictment by a Grand Jury. Are you obligated to answer guilty or not guilty pleas in a Municipal Court?
14. What is the sole duty of any government establishment?
15. Are State governments corporations?
16. Can a Corporation be injured, and/or bring charges against the Nationals of the land?
17. **Opinion Question:** Since you can only be held to answer without Due Process of Law in time of War; has war been waged on the natural people by State governments?
18. Can a corporate state, a state or a corporation wage war against any ‘natural’ people?
19. If a Judge Acts out of his jurisdiction to act, what is he committing?

In Regards to Amendment VI: Prosecution means to proceed with Claims and Accusations. A Prosecutor can be anyone who brings a claim, however it must be brought to a lawful court.

20. Does the boundaries referred to as ‘within a State or District’, apply to the Nationals?
21. Can the Nationals have a jury consisting of people ‘of the State or District’?
22. What is meant when it states that a District Court must be ‘previously ascertained by Law’?
23. What Article in the American Constitution supports the fact that Amendment VI does not apply to Moor American Nationals?



**Quiz for Constitutional Provisions: 4th 5th and 6th Amendment.
Held on 9/4, 9/1, 9/18, 2013.**

Student: _____ Day: _____ Page _____ of _____



Quiz for Constitutional Provisions: 4th 5th and 6th Amendment.
Held on 9/4, 9/1, 9/18, 2013.