



Memorandum of Law and International Precedent

Establishing the Lawfulness of the United Christian Nation Sovereign Structure Using a Private Express Trust

Article I: Introduction

This memorandum presents an exhaustive historical and jurisprudential analysis in support of the legal foundation, lawful standing, and international legitimacy of the United Christian Nation as a sovereign body politic. The United Christian Nation is established through a private express sovereign trust and activated through the voluntary, covenantal declarations of its members. In alignment with the analytical model used by Justice Clarence Thomas in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. (2022), this memorandum roots its arguments not merely in statutory developments but in centuries-old traditions of natural law, Biblical covenant, Anglo-American common law, and customary international law.

Article II: Natural Law and Biblical Foundations of Political Authority

Section 1: Natural Law as Supreme Authority

1. The American Declaration of Independence (1776) invoked "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" as the legal foundation for national sovereignty. These pre-political, pre-constitutional principles affirm that government derives its legitimacy solely from the consent of the governed and must protect unalienable rights endowed by the Creator.
2. In accordance with the sacred naming conventions codified in the United Christian Nation Constitution, all references herein to "God," "the Creator," or "the Lord" are specifically understood to mean Yahuah (יהוה), the Eternal, Self-Existent One, and references to "the Messiah" or "Jesus" are to Yahusha (יהושע), the only begotten Son of Yahuah.
3. These concepts were first articulated by classical and Christian jurists including Cicero, Augustine, Aquinas, and John Locke. Locke's Second Treatise of Government argued that when a government becomes destructive of natural rights, the people retain a lawful right to form a new government.

Section 2: Biblical Precedent for Covenant Nationhood

1. The formation of Israel as a nation at Mount Sinai (Exodus 19–24) established the Biblical model of a covenant people governed directly by divine law. This theocratic framework was reaffirmed in Deuteronomy 28–30 and remains the most ancient legal precedent for voluntary national covenant under God.
2. Isaiah 33:22 establishes the tripartite functions of government—judge, lawgiver, and king—within divine authority, a structure emulated in later civil governments.

Article III: Anglo-American Common Law Foundations

Section 1: The Trust as a Vehicle of Legal Sovereignty

1. Originating in the English Chancery courts, the private express trust has long been used to vest rights and obligations in fiduciaries for the benefit of identifiable beneficiaries.
2. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England and Kent's Commentaries on American Law affirm that private trusts are instruments for lawful autonomy, recognized in all common law jurisdictions.
3. By organizing the United Christian Nation as a sovereign body politic under a private express trust, the people lawfully vest their assigned rights and collective will into a durable, fiduciary structure governed by Biblical principles.

Section 2: Assignments of Rights in Anglo-American Jurisprudence

1. A citizen may voluntarily assign non-transferable jurisdictional rights through private instruments, provided no fraud, coercion, or violation of public policy occurs. This includes spiritual, moral, contractual, and political interests.
2. Such assignments are commonly used in labor unions, religious orders, and political delegations.

Article IV: Historical Precedents for Sovereignty by Declaration

Section 1: American Independence (1776)

1. The Declaration of Independence was a unilateral, extralegal proclamation by a group of people withdrawing their consent from one form of government and reconstituting themselves under another. It referenced natural law and divine authority, not prior statutory authorization.
2. The U.S. Supreme Court later affirmed in *Texas v. White*, 74 U.S. 700 (1869), that the Union is perpetual but acknowledged that lawful separation is possible through revolution or mutual consent.

Section 2: The Republic of Texas (1836–1845)

1. Texas declared independence from Mexico through a unilateral Declaration in 1836, based on natural law and consent of the governed. It operated as a sovereign nation, recognized by the United States and multiple foreign governments, prior to its annexation.
2. The Republic's recognition as an independent nation under customary international law serves as a precedent for geographic and ideological self-determination.

Section 3: Israel (1948) and South Sudan (2011)

1. Both nations issued unilateral Declarations of Independence following persecution, operating provisional governments and seeking international recognition based on the Montevideo criteria.

Section 4: The Holy See and Vatican City (1929–Present)

1. The Vatican functions as a sovereign religious entity under canon law. Its status is affirmed by the Lateran Accords and United Nations diplomatic protocols, proving the viability of a theocratic or religious state under international law.

Article V: International Law: Montevideo Convention and Customary Norms

Section 1: Montevideo Convention (1933)

1. Article 1 sets out four criteria for statehood:
 - a. Permanent population;
 - b. Defined territory;
 - c. Government; and
 - d. Capacity for foreign relations.
2. The United Christian Nation, upon activation of its public Declaration of Independence, meets all four criteria in form and intent. Its digital infrastructure, ecclesiastical governance, defined covenantal territory (initially the Republic of Texas), and public declarations satisfy all elements.

Section 2: Customary International Law

1. Nations may emerge through peaceful declaration, internal self-determination, and voluntary alignment of people, especially in response to moral, religious, or systemic persecution.
2. The principle of *uti possidetis juris* affirms that sovereign control may be exercised over existing geographic units (e.g., the Republic of Texas) when supported by majority will and political organization.

Article VI: The Sovereign Trust Structure of the United Christian Nation

Section 1: Formation and Transition of Beneficiaries

1. Initially, the trust's sole beneficiary is a designated public charity (ecclesiastical body).
2. Upon activation of the national Declaration, the beneficiaries transition to all covenant signatories, who become citizens of the United Christian Nation.

Section 2: Legal Authority of the Trustee

1. The Trustee holds fiduciary authority to act diplomatically, legally, and administratively on behalf of the people, especially for purposes of:
 - a. Diplomatic negotiation;
 - b. International recognition; and
 - c. Legal representation of the people's collective will.
2. In accordance with its ecclesiastical and diplomatic character, the Private Express Sovereign Trust of the United Christian Nation asserts its standing under the principles of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961). The Trustee, in his capacity as ecclesiastical head and lawful diplomatic agent, operates with full intent to claim diplomatic protections afforded to non-state ecclesiastical missions and sovereign religious entities recognized in customary international law.

Section 3: Digital Citizenship Infrastructure

1. Each citizen signs a Declaration of Allegiance and assigns jurisdictional rights to the Trust.
2. All assignments are logged and certified through secure, biometric, timestamped platforms.
3. These collectively form a public record of lawful self-determination.

Article VII: Lawful Expression of Proxy Authority

1. U.S. citizens may assign their spiritual and political allegiance, and grant non-exclusive proxy authority to represent their collective desire for peaceful geographic separation, as a matter of conscience and religious conviction.
2. These proxy declarations are not acts of sedition or rebellion, but of moral and legal realignment consistent with First Amendment protections, international law, and natural law.

Article VIII: Conclusion: Unassailable Legitimacy of the United Christian Nation Structure

1. The legal model of the United Christian Nation rests upon:
 - a. Scriptural precedent (Exodus, Deuteronomy, Isaiah)
 - b. Natural law (as affirmed by Locke, Blackstone, Jefferson)
 - c. Anglo-American common law (private trusts, right of contract, right of assembly)
 - d. U.S. historical precedent (1776 Declaration, Republic of Texas, Free Church traditions)
 - e. International law (Montevideo Convention, diplomatic recognition norms)
2. The phased structure—trust formation, mass declaration, assignment of rights, and public execution of a national declaration—is not merely lawful but historically proven, morally necessary, and legally enforceable. It is an unimpeachable path toward peaceful, principled nationhood.

This memorandum shall serve as the foundational doctrine and legal record for the formation, representation, and international advancement of the United Christian Nation.