

American Minute with Bill Federer

Ringling of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia - A Symbol of Freedom

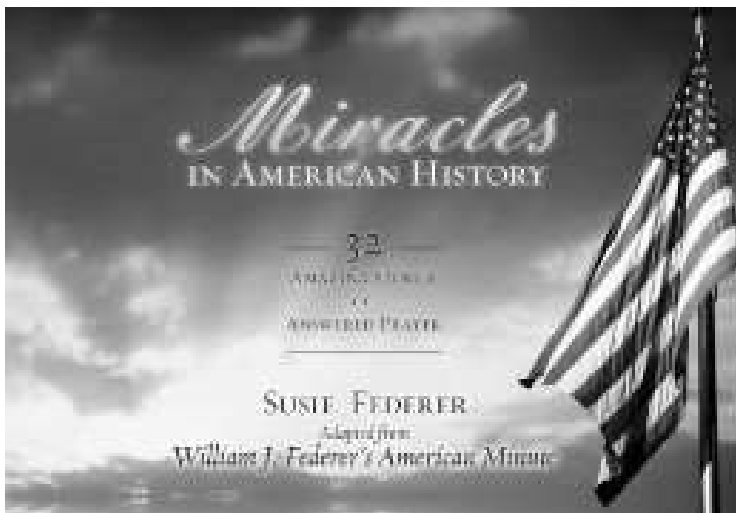
The **Pennsylvania Assembly** ordered it to commemorate the **50th anniversary of Quaker leader William Penn founding the Colony in 1701** and writing the Charter of Privileges.



Quakers were the first and strongest voices to **end slavery**.

In 1751, **Pennsylvania's Assembly** declared a "**Year of Jubilee**" and commissioned the **bell to be put in the Philadelphia State House**.

[Read as PDF ...](#)



[Miracles in American History](#)

**Speaker Isaac
Norris** read the
**Leviticus chapter
25 verse 10:**



"And ye shall
make hallow the
fiftieth year, and
**PROCLAIM
LIBERTY**

THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND unto all the inhabitants
thereof; it shall be a **jubilee."**

"Jubilee" in the
Israelite calendar
was, after seven
cycles of seven
years - 49 years,
there would be a
**sabbath year of
release.**



Slaves would be
freed, **debts** were
to be **forgiven**, and
lands were to be
returned to the
original families
who owned them,
to demonstrate the mercies of God.

Inscribed on **The
Liberty Bell** is:



**"PROCLAIM
LIBERTY
THROUGHOUT
ALL THE LAND
UNTO ALL THE THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."**



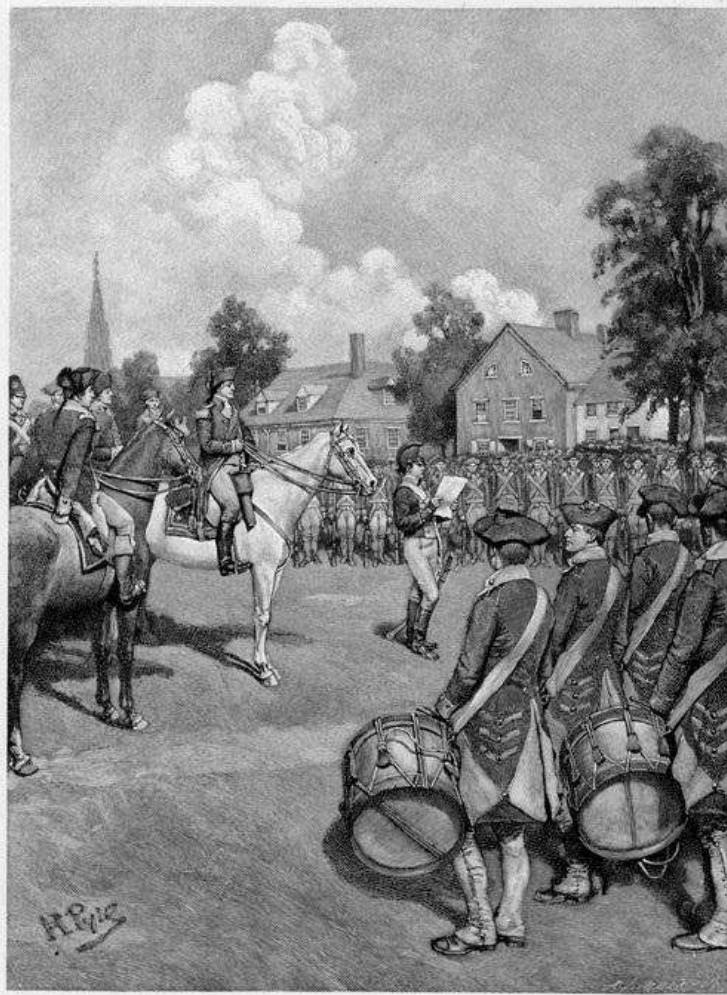
The **Liberty Bell**, weighing over 2,000 pounds, was cast in England in August of 1752.

The **Liberty Bell** got its name from being rung **JULY 8, 1776**, to call the citizens of Philadelphia together to hear the **Declaration of Independence** read out loud for the first time.



A copy of the **Declaration** was rushed to **General Washington** in New York, who had it **read out loud** to his **troops**, July 9, 1776.

Washington then



immediately appointed chaplains to each regiment, ordering that:

"Officers and soldiers ... attend carefully upon religious exercises. The blessing and protection of Heaven are at all times necessary but especially so in times of public distress and danger -

The **General** hopes and trusts, that **every officer and man**, will endeavor so to live, and act, as becomes a **Christian Soldier**, defending the **dearest Rights and Liberties of his country.**"

During the **Revolution**, as the **British** were invading **Philadelphia** in 1777, the **Liberty Bell** was rushed out of the city to prevent the British from **melting it down** to make **musket balls.**



Transported on a wagon covered



under hay and manure to prevent the British from spotting it, the **Liberty Bell** was brought to **Zion Reformed Church** in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

The church's floorboards were temporarily removed to lower it into the basement.

Finally, the British evacuated Philadelphia and the **Liberty Bell** was returned in June of 1778.

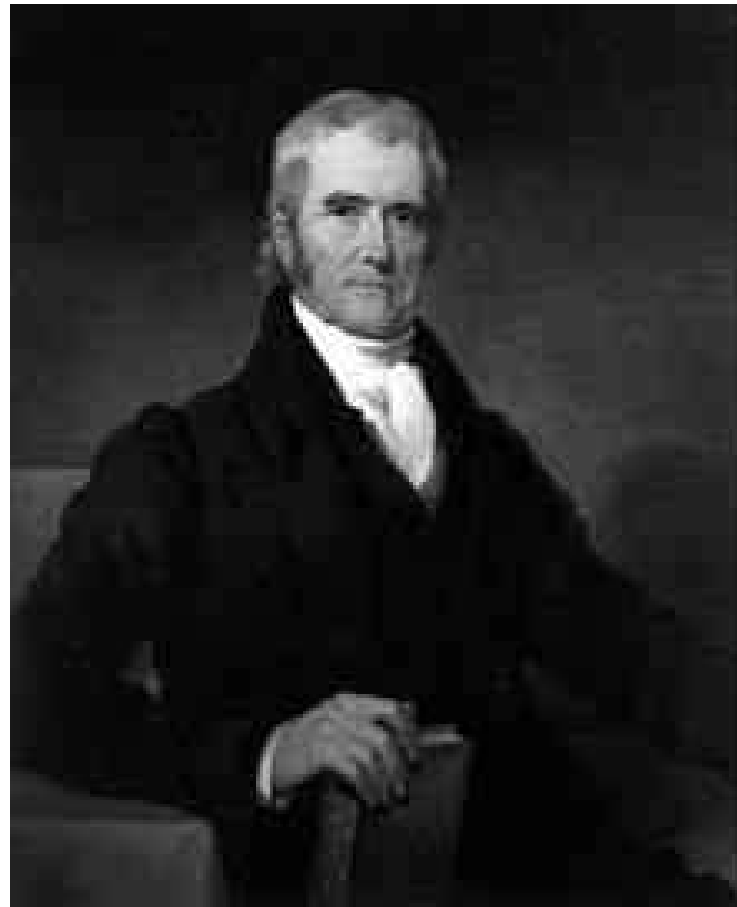


It was rung every **anniversary** of the **first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.**

The most common story is that the **Liberty Bell cracked** **JULY 8, 1835**, while being rung at the **funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall**, perhaps as a portent.



John Marshall, the **longest-serving Chief Justice**, began the trend of **increasing the Supreme Court's power** by using an expansive reading of the enumerated powers, thereby advancing the view of the supremacy of the Supreme Court through **"judicial review."**



This pattern has been observed throughout history, where **good leaders concentrate power** to be **more efficient in doing good**, but after they are gone, **ambitious leaders inherit the concentrated power** and use it **oppressively**.

Joseph in Egypt



helped
concentrate
power into the
hands of the
Pharaoh who
used it for **good**,
providing **food** for
the **Children of**
Israel, giving them
the **best land of**
Goshen, and even
giving them **jobs**

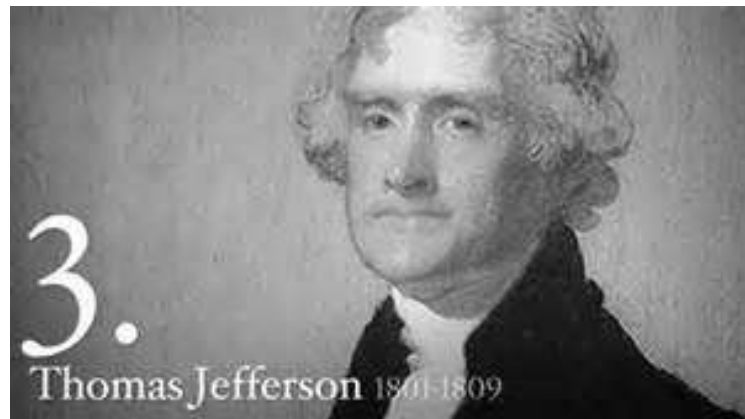
taking care of his cattle.

Then there was a **new Pharaoh** "who **did not know Joseph**," and he used the **concentrated power** to **oppress the Children of Israel**.

Thomas Jefferson had warned Mr. Hammond, 1821:

"The germ of dissolution of our federal

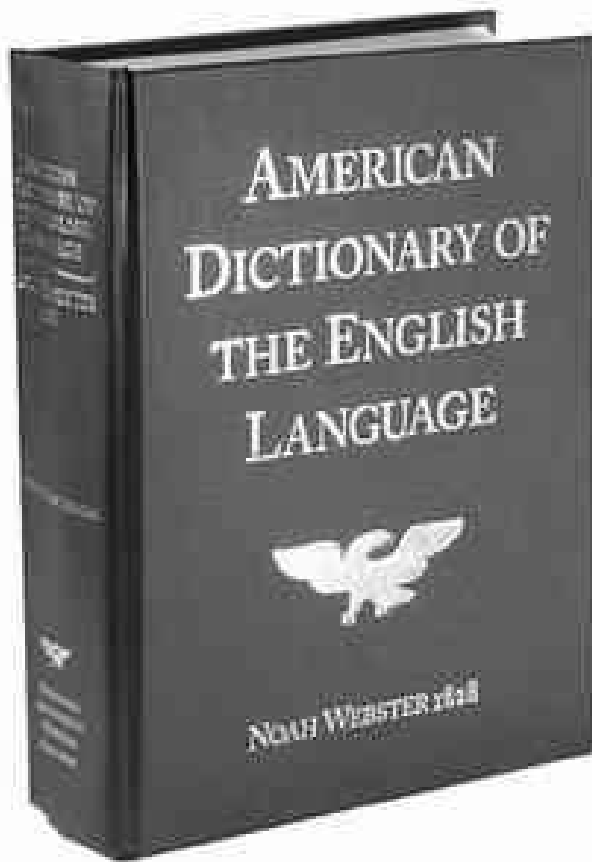
government is in ... **the federal judiciary** ...



working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be **usurped from the States.**"

Webster's 1828 Dictionary defined "usurp" as:

USURP, verb transitive. [Latin usurpo.] To seize and hold in

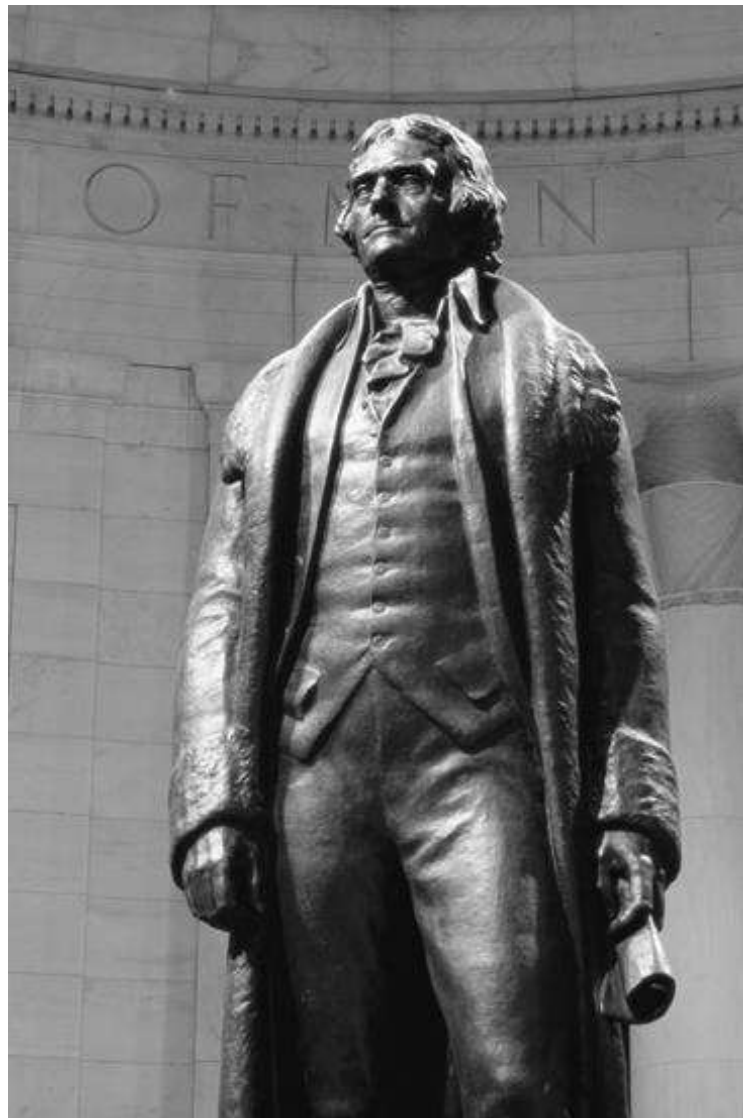


possession by force or **without right**; as, to usurp a throne; to **usurp** the prerogatives of the crown; **to usurp power**. To usurp the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him. Vice sometimes **usurps** the place of virtue.

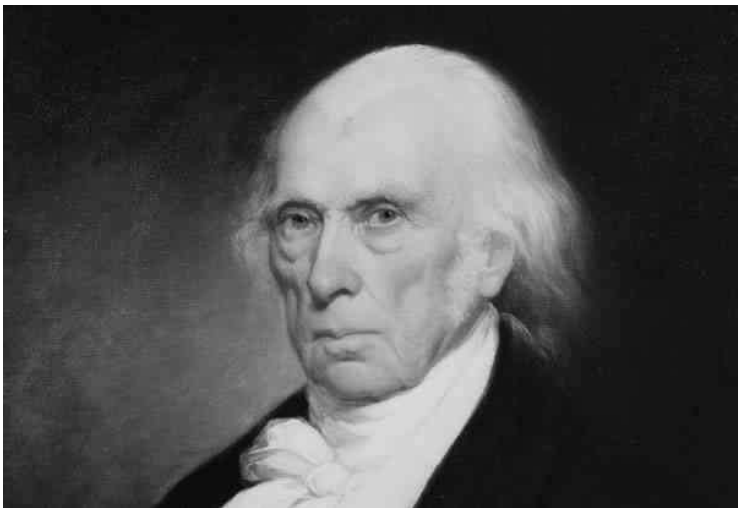
Thomas Jefferson explained to Supreme Court Justice William Johnson, June 12, 1823:

"On every question of construction, carry ourselves back to the time **when the Constitution was adopted**, recollect the spirit manifested in the **debates**,

and instead of trying **what meaning may be**



squeezed out of the text, or invented against it, conform to the probable one in which it was passed."



James Madison wrote to Henry Lee, June 25, 1824:

"I entirely concur in the propriety of resorting to **the sense in which the Constitution**

was accepted and ratified by the nation. **In that sense alone it is the legitimate Constitution.**

And if that be not the guide in expounding it, there can be no security for a consistent and stable ... exercise of its powers ...

What a **metamorphosis** would be produced in the code of law **if all its ancient phraseology** were to be taken in **its modern sense."**

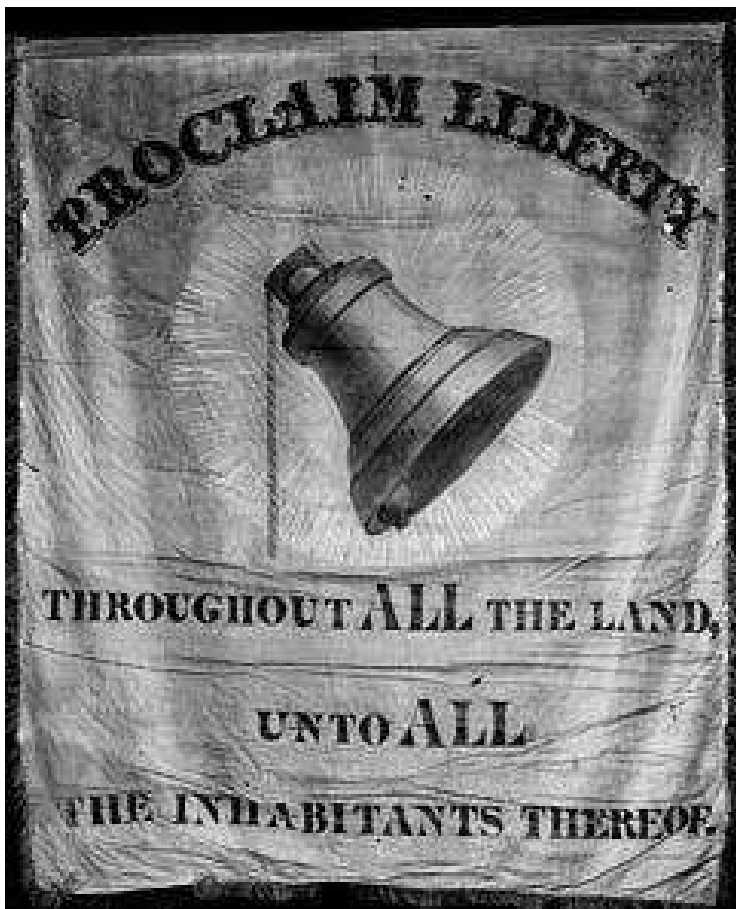
Get the book **JUDICIAL TYRANNY**

Judicial TYRANNY

the new kings of america

by
Mark I. Sutherland

with
James C. Dobson Ph.D. | Ben DuPre Esq. | Don Feder
William J. Federer | David C. Gibbs Esq.
Ambassador Alan Keyes | U.S. Attorney General Ed Merese
Dave Meyer | Chief Justice Roy Moore | Howard Phillips
Rev. Rick Scarborough | Phyllis Schlafly Esq.
Alan E. Sears Esq. | Mathew D. Staver Esq.
Herbert W. Titus Esq.

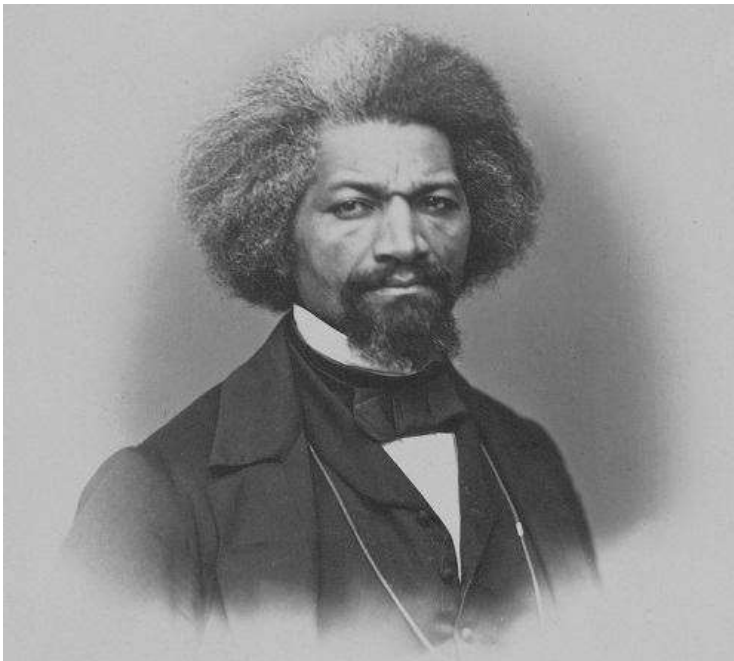


As the Quakers of Pennsylvania were anti-slavery, and the the Leviticus 25 Year of Jubilee freed the slaves, the Liberty Bell became an anti-slavery symbol.

It was popularized by the New York Anti-Slavery Society's journal, *Anti-Slavery Record*.

In 1839, Boston's abolitionist society Friends of Liberty titled their journal *The Liberty Bell*.

Abolitionist
William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery publication ***The Liberator*** helped promote **The Liberty Bell** as an symbol to **fight slavery in the Democrat South.**



Black Republican
Frederick Douglass stated at the Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia, 1866:

"I ask you ... to adopt the **principles** proclaimed by

yourselves, by your revolutionary fathers, and by the old bell in Independence Hall."

Nelson Mandela was awarded the Liberty Medal in Philadelphia, July 4, 1993. He spoke of:

"... the durability of the **glorious vision that gave birth to the independence** of this country and to the **United States Constitution**

...

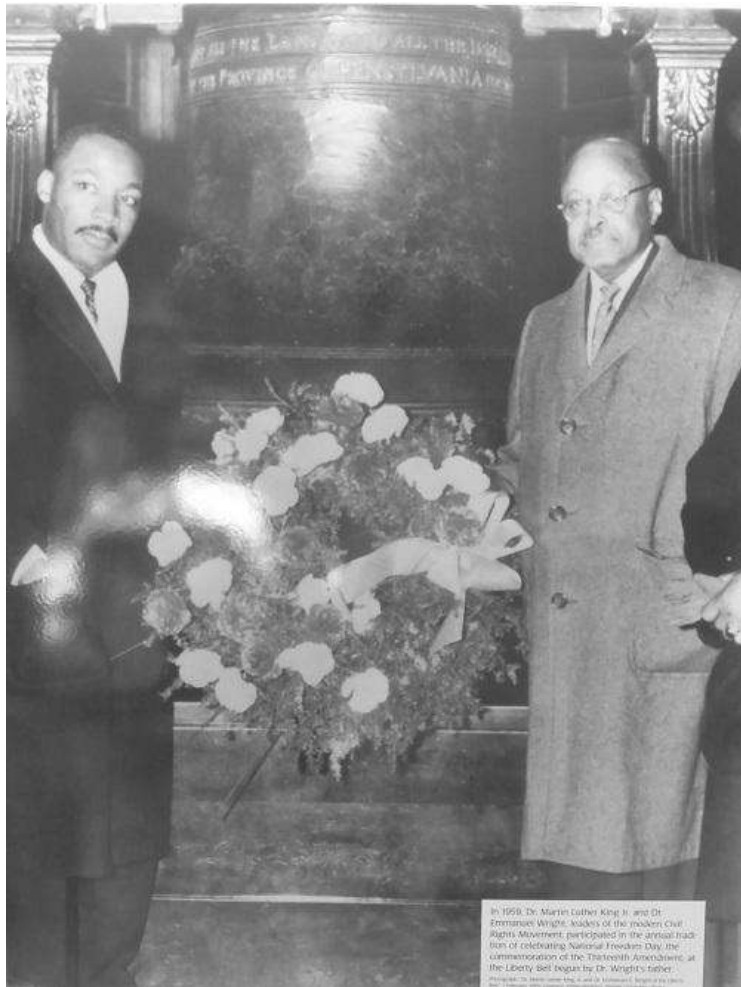
The Liberty Bell is a very significant symbol for the entire democratic world."

(The Philadelphia Inquirer, July 4, 1993)



Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., made reference to the **bell ringing freedom** in his "I Have A Dream" speech, August 28, 1963:

"When the architects of our great republic wrote the **magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence,** they were signing a promissory note to which **every American** was to fall heir.



This note was a promise that all men, yes, **black men as well as white men,** would be guaranteed the **inalienable rights of life liberty and the pursuit of**

happiness ...

Now is the time to make justice a reality to **all of God's children ...**

... I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed.



We hold these truths to be self-evident that **all men are created equal.**

I have a dream that one day out in the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the **table of brotherhood.**"

Rev. King

vocalized
opposition to views
such as critical
race theory, which
divide people
based on race:

"I have a dream
that my four little
children will one
day live in a nation
where they will **not
be judged by the**

color of their skin
but by their
character."



A Republican,
Rev. Martin Luther
King, Jr.,
condemned the
"vicious racist"
views of Democrat
Governor George
Wallace of
Alabama, who
refused to
integrate schools:



"I have a dream that one day, down in **Alabama**, with its
vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping
with the words of interposition and nullification; one day
right there in **Alabama**, little black boys and black girls will
be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls
as sisters and brothers."

Rev. King quoted
from the prophet
Isaiah:

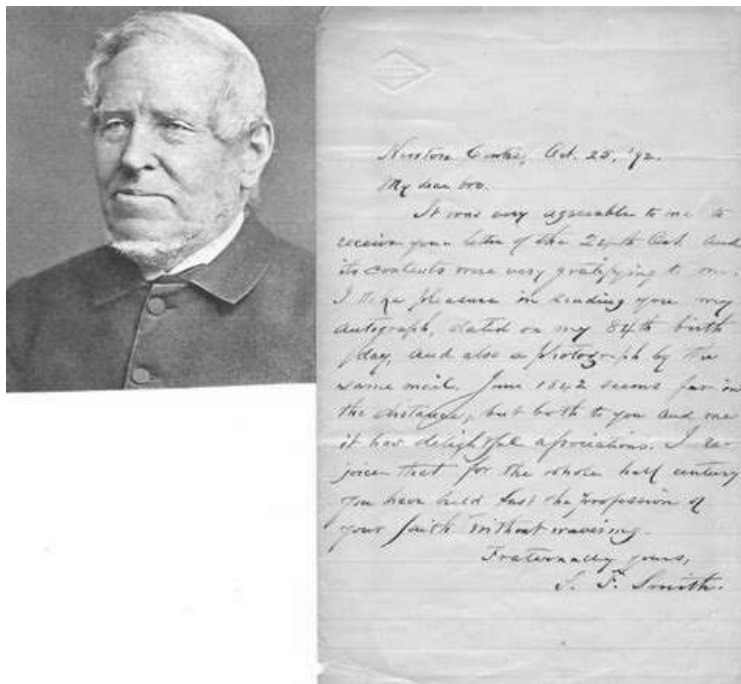
"I have a dream
that one day
'every valley
shall be
engulfed, every
hill shall be
exalted and every
mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be
made plains and the crooked places will be made
straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed
and all flesh shall see it together' (Isaiah 40:4-5) ...



... With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling
discords of our nation into a **beautiful symphony of
brotherhood.**

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray
together, to struggle together."

King quoted from
the **patriotic song**
"**America (My
Country, 'Tis of
Thee)**" written in
1831 by **Rev.
Samuel Francis
Smith**, pastor of
Boston's Park
Street Church:



"This will be the
day when **all of
God's children** will be able to sing with new meaning

**'My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I
sing. Land where my father's died, land of the Pilgrim's
pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring!'**

And if **America** is to be a **great nation**, this must become true ...

... When we **let freedom ring**, when we **let it ring** from every tenement and every hamlet, from every state and every city,

we will be able to speed up that day when **all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and**

Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and **sing in the words of the old spiritual,**

'Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last.'

Rev. King referred to a **Negro Spiritual** published by **John Wesley Work, Jr.**, in *New Jubilee Songs and Folk Songs of the American Negro*, 1907):

Free at last, free at last
I thank **God** I'm free at last

Free at last, free at last
I thank **God** I'm free at last

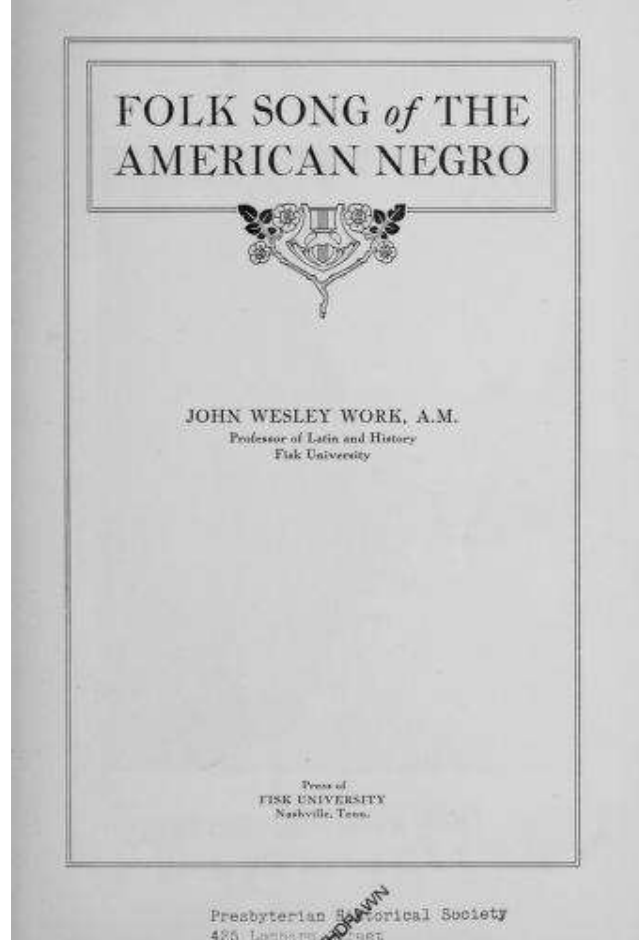
Way down yonder in the



graveyard walk
I thank **God** I'm free at
last
Me and my **Jesus**
going to meet and talk
I thank **God** I'm free at
last

On my knees when the
light pass'd by
I thank **God** I'm free at
last
Tho't my soul would rise
and fly
I thank **God** I'm free at
last

Some of these
mornings, bright and fair
I thank **God** I'm free at last
Goin' meet **King Jesus** in the air
I thank **God** I'm free at last



At the **150th**
anniversary of
the Declaration
of Independence,
1926, President
Calvin Coolidge
stated:

"People at home
and abroad

consider Independence Hall as hallowed ground and
revere the **Liberty Bell** as a **sacred relic**.

... That pile of
bricks and mortar,
that mass of
metal, might

appear as only the outgrown meeting place and **the shattered bell ...**

But to those who know, they have become consecrated. They are the framework of **a spiritual event.**

The world looks upon them because of their associations of 150 years ago, **as it looks upon the Holy Land because of what took place there nineteen hundred years ago."**

Coolidge added:

"The American Revolution represented the ... convictions of a great mass of independent, liberty-loving, **God-fearing people who knew their rights**, and possessed the courage to **dare to maintain them ..."**

He explained further:



"In the great outline of its **principles the DECLARATION** was the result of the **RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS** of the preceding period ...



The **PRINCIPLES** ... which went into the **DECLARATION of Independence** ... are found in the texts, the **SERMONS**, and the writings of the **EARLY COLONIAL CLERGY** ...

They preached **equality** because they believed in **the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.**

They justified **freedom** by the text that **we are all created in the divine image** ...

... Placing **EVERY MAN** on a plane where he acknowledged no superiors, **WHERE NO ONE POSSESSED ANY RIGHT TO RULE OVER HIM**, he must inevitably choose his own rulers through a **system of SELF-GOVERNMENT** ...



In order that they might have **freedom** to express these thoughts and opportunity to put them into action, **WHOLE CONGREGATIONS** with their **PASTORS** had migrated to the colonies ..."

Coolidge added:

"... In its main feature the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** is a great **SPIRITUAL DOCUMENT**.

It is a **declaration** not of material but of **spiritual conceptions**.

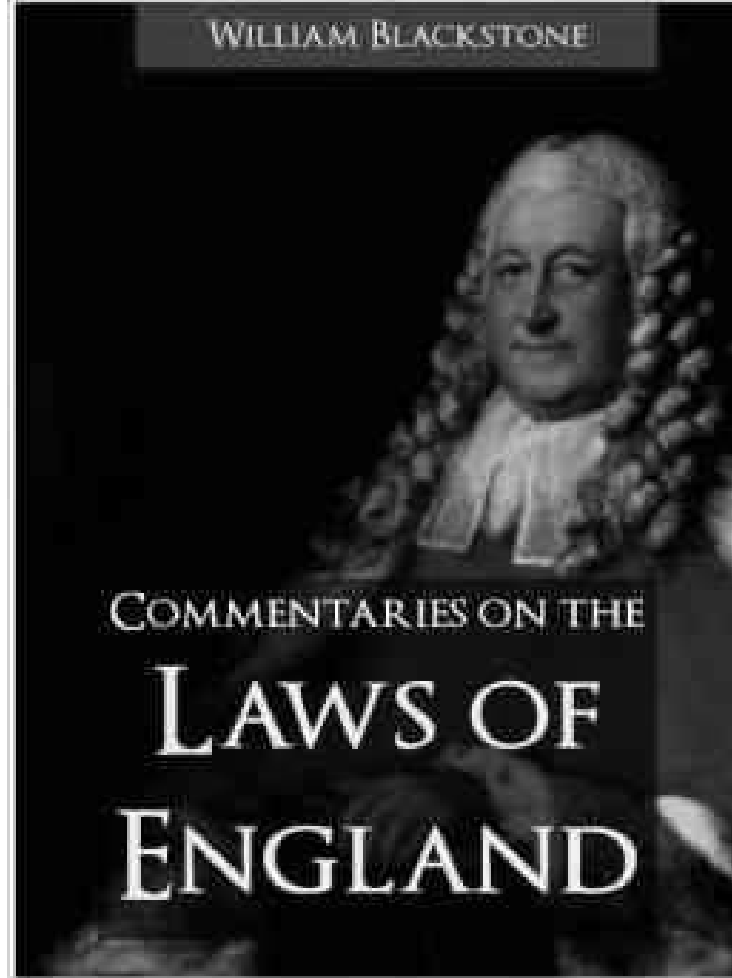


Equality, LIBERTY, popular sovereignty, the rights of man -- these are not elements which we can see and touch. **They are ideals**.

They have their **SOURCE** and their roots in the **RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS**. They belong to the unseen world."

Sir William Blackstone wrote in *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (1765-1769), which was the definitive pre-Revolutionary source of common law by United States courts:

"Of great importance to the public is the



**preservation of
this personal
liberty;**

for if once it were
left in the power of
any the highest
magistrate to
imprison
arbitrarily
whomever he or
his officers thought
proper ... **there**
would soon be
an end of all
other rights."

Coolidge
concluded his
address:

"UNLESS the **faith**
of the American in
these **RELIGIOUS**
CONVICTIONS is
to endure, the
principles of OUR
DECLARATION
WILL PERISH.

We cannot continue
to enjoy the
RESULT if we
neglect and
abandon the
CAUSE."

--

[Read as PDF ...
Ringing of the
Liberty Bell in
Philadelphia - A
Symbol of
Freedom](#)

[Read as American
Minute blog post](#)

Follow on:

[Telegram](#)

[USA.Life](#)

[Linkedin](#)

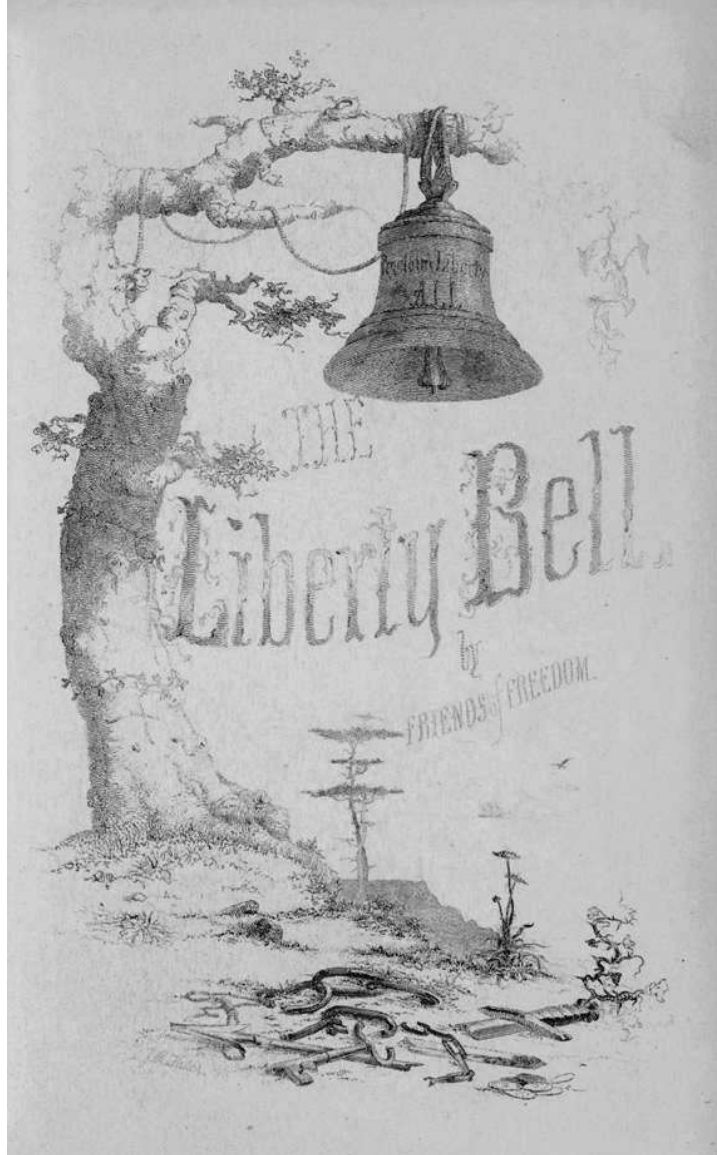
[Twitter](#)

[MeWe](#)

[Parler](#)

[Gab](#)

[FB](#)



William J. Federer
videos
[Rumble](#)
[YouTube](#)

[Check out historical resources
like America's God and Country!](#)



Schedule Bill Federer for informative interviews & captivating
PowerPoint presentations: 314-502-8924

wjfederer@gmail.com

American Minute is a registered trademark of William J.
Federer. Permission is granted to forward, reprint, or duplicate,
with acknowledgment.

www.AmericanMinute.com

Please consider a donation to American Priorities. Thank you!

American Minute store

Interviews on The Eric Metaxas Show

700 Club - Miraculous Milestones in Science, Medicine & Innovation

700 Club - Socialism (episode 1)

700 Club - Socialism (episode 2)

700 Club - Miracles in History (episode 1)

(episode 2)

(episode 3)

Miracles in American History-Volume TWO (D.James Kennedy
Ministry)

Faith in History TCT

Archives

CBN "Liberty" Special

Today's Bible reading

