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The Next Religious Establishment alerts readers to the changing landscape of America's identity and invites us to participate in its redefinition. This book will profoundly alter the way political theorists, intellectual historians, and theologians conceptualize America's past, present, and future.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, 3 for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore , in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. Judgment in Cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. T he Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, 5 unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days Sundays excepted after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; 4: To establish an

uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States; 5: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads; 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District not exceeding ten Miles square as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines , Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;â€”And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight , but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. No Capitation , or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriation s made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument , Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage , keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows 2: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his

Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, 9 the Same shall devolve on the VicePresident, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session. Section 3 He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment , he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour , and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;â€”to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;â€”to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction ;â€”to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;â€”to Controversies between two or more States;â€”between a State and Citizens of another State; 10 â€”between Citizens of different States, â€”between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction , both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment , shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. A Person charged in any State with Treason , Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any

other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. Section 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic Violence. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States. The Word "the", being interlined between the seventh and eight Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page.

The way out of this mess, Eisenach argues, is to once again develop an informal religious establishment. Throughout the nation's history American identity has been defined by a series of voluntary and noncoercive religious establishments; only when another shared moral orientation, or establishment, comes into focus will the notion of American identity again have substance and purpose.

Constitution[edit] Verses from the Quran, the official constitution of the country Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy , [5] although, according to the Basic Law of Saudi Arabia adopted by royal decree in , the king must comply with Sharia that is, Islamic law and the Quran. This is carried out by the ulama , the Saudi religious establishment. King of Saudi Arabia The Basic Law specifies that the king must be chosen from among the sons of the first king, Abdul Aziz Al Saud , and their male descendants [10] subject to the subsequent approval of religious leaders the ulama. The government budget itself is not fully disclosed to the public. In addition, the views of important members of Saudi society, including the ulama religious scholars , leading tribal sheikhs, and heads of prominent commercial families are considered. King Saud " was considered incompetent and extravagant and his reign led to an economic and political crisis that resulted in his forced abdication. Prince Fahd was a talented administrator who initiated significant industrial development in the Kingdom. In the absence of a king who could provide strong central leadership, the state structure began to fragment [27] and the country stagnated. House of Saud The royal family dominates the political system. He was a commoner and immensely powerful, which meant he was despised by most royals, especially the Suderis, who sacked him as soon as the old king died. Long term political and government appointments result in the creation of "power fiefdoms" for senior princes. King Abdullah , who was the Commander of the National Guard from until , when he then appointed his son to replace him; [35] Crown Prince Sultan , was Minister of Defense and Aviation from to ; Prince Nayef was the Minister of Interior from until his death in ; Prince Saud had been Minister of Foreign Affairs from to just before his death in ; [36] and King Salman , was the Governor of the Riyadh Region from to There were also divisions within the family over who should succeed Crown Prince Sultan. Following the 11 September attacks in the United States, perpetrated mostly by Saudi nationals, Prince Nayef was strongly criticized by the U. It also took pressure from within the royal family for him to launch a hunt for Islamist militants who had attacked Western targets in Saudi Arabia. By contrast, Prince Saud Al Faisal is one of the strongest supporters of political and social reform. Women would be able to vote in municipal elections beginning in BBC [42] The influence of the ulama[edit] The significance of the ulama the body of Islamic religious leaders and jurists is derived from the central role of religion in Saudi society. It has been said that Islam is more than a religion, it is a way of life in Saudi Arabia, and, as a result, the influence of the ulama is pervasive. In that year, the council was formalized in a Council of Senior Scholars , appointed by the king and with salaries paid by the government. The official line is that the purge was in response to corrupt practices by the accused and that the anti-corruption committee has the right to issue arrest warrants, impose travel restrictions and freeze bank accounts. It is also empowered to investigate financials and freeze assets until cases are decided on. The Royal proclamation further said "due to the propensity of some people for abuse, putting their personal interest above public interest, and stealing public funds. The creation of the Consultative Council in the early s did not satisfy demands for political participation, and, in , an annual National Dialogue Forum was announced that would allow selected professionals and intellectuals to publicly debate current national issues, within certain prescribed parameters. In , the first municipal elections were held. In , the Allegiance Council was created to regulate the succession. Political participation[edit] Outside the House of Al Saud, participation in the political process is limited to a relatively small segment of the population and takes the form of the royal family consulting with the ulama, tribal sheikhs and members of important commercial families on major decisions. Tribal identity remains strong and, outside the royal family, political influence is frequently determined by tribal affiliation, with tribal sheikhs maintaining a considerable degree of influence over local and national events. Sunni Islamist activism, liberal critics, including an underground green party, the Shia

minority – particularly in the Eastern Province ; and long-standing tribal and regional particularistic opponents for example in the Hejaz. Salman was accused of funding extremism in the UK, committing human rights abuses domestically, and breaching international humanitarian law in Yemen with the on-going war , where millions are on the verge of famine. Regional governors are appointed, usually from the royal family, and preside over one or more municipal councils, half of whose members are appointed and half elected. The governors are responsible for such functions as finance, health, education, agriculture, and municipalities. The consultative principle operates at all levels of government, including the government of villages and tribes. Women were not allowed to stand for office or to vote. There was evidence of much greater interest in the Shia community of the Eastern Province. Although political parties were not permitted, it was possible to identify candidates as having an Islamist orientation, a liberal agenda or reliant on tribal status. The Islamist candidates tended to be backed by public figures and the religious establishment and won most of the seats in the Saudi cities such as Riyadh, Jeddah , Medina , Tabuk and Taif. Candidates with "Western sympathies or any suspicion of secularism" lost out heavily to "hardline conservatives who were endorsed by the local religious establishment. Nevertheless, the elections represented an important step in modernizing the regime. It also outlined a framework for councils at the provincial or emirate level. He announced reforms to the Council of Ministers, including term limitations of 4 years and regulations to prohibit conflict of interest for ministers and other high-level officials. The membership of the Consultative Council was expanded from 60 to 90 members in July , to in May , and to members in Membership has changed significantly during each expansion of the council, as many members have not been reappointed. The role of the council is gradually expanding as it gains experience. Saudi Municipal elections took place in and some journalists saw this as a first tentative step towards the introduction of democratic processes in the Kingdom, including the legalization of political parties. Other analysts of the Saudi political scene were more skeptical. He also removed Sheikh Saleh al-Luhaidan as head of the Supreme Judicial Council and appointed the first female minister.

3: The Next Religious Establishment : Eldon J. Eisenach :

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Feb 07, issue The way out of this mess, Eisenach argues, is to once again develop an informal religious establishment. Calling for a new American establishment may seem more than a little strange, even socially insensitive or downright offensive, in these times of growing religious and ethical diversity. One way to get a sense of the current cultural contest Eisenach describes is to line up the protagonists. Chief among them are university professors, who have abdicated their task of articulating a coherent political theology for America. In particular, Eisenach rails against the subset of professors he calls "universalists. Once this "overclass" of cultural elites has decided that its principles are universal, the state has ample justification for extending its laws into all spheres of life. This means that government becomes more and more intrusive, seeking to expand the law in order to bring everyone and everything under the universal moral umbrella. The problem with universalism is philosophical as well as practical. By claiming an all-encompassing set of principles that stand outside of history and politics, universalists mask the very particular and historically located nature of their claims. In the end, says Eisenach, universalism is a sham. In spite of its lofty pretensions, it is really just one more particular philosophy with its own substantive goals and political agenda. No paradigm, not even universalism, can escape the particularities of its own historical location and cultural situation. That alone, Eisenach says, does not add enough content to the American character. Eisenach relies upon history to make the case for his own alternative understanding of American identity. American history, he contends, has been marked by the rise and fall of political regimes. During politically coherent eras, these regimes embody an authoritative national identity. The nature of that identity, when widely shared, constitutes a voluntary religious establishment. Over the course of time America has cycled through different forms of establishment--or "shared moral orientations"--as new understandings of national identity have supplanted older ones. American identity is not static, but is continually renegotiated and contested. As one version of the national narrative recedes, new proposals come forward to take its place. As a new consensus about American identity is reached, a new, noncoercive religious establishment takes hold. Americans once again share a common set of values and agree upon endeavors the nation should collectively undertake. The current era, Eisenach suggests, is a time of transition. The former, vaguely Protestant establishment has crumbled; we are now clearly living in a post-Protestant era. What is needed, then, is a new voluntary establishment to replace the old one, so that once again Americans share a moral consensus that will enable and justify collective national action. Anyone advocating a new religious establishment--however voluntary or noncoercive--will soon run into critics. But with refreshing honesty, Eisenach tackles the implications of his proposal head-on. Each voluntary religious establishment, he confesses, "is both an invitation and an exclusion. Universalists will complain that this is unfair, but it is an incontrovertible reality. Eisenach also observes that any individual or group that claims full membership in the national community will be changed by the encounter with other citizens. The consequence is that no group that fully participates in American national life can maintain exclusive control over its own identity. Identity politicians and multiculturalists may find this threatening and unfair, but Eisenach insists again that this reality must be accepted. If America is to develop a new religious establishment, says Eisenach, the university must lead the way, since it has historically served as the source for a national political theology. And his book falters a bit as he shifts from description to prescription. Though he suggests that pragmatism offers the best means to a new, authentic moral consensus, he does not explain this philosophy. Consequently, the reader is left with no means for evaluating the grandiose claims he makes on its behalf. But those who, like the author, care deeply about the nature and character of America will find the journey engaging and ultimately rewarding.

4: The Next Religious Establishment, by Eldon J. Eisenach | The Christian Century

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CrÃ-ticas. A keen observer of history This book is a rebuttal to those writers and politicians who see the U.S.'s demise in multiculturalism, revisionist history, and a lack of respect for the canon in American universities.

9: Constitution for the United States - We the People

The Next Religious Establishment: National Identity and Political Theology in Post-Protestant America (American Intellectual Culture) (InglÃ©s) Tapa blanda - 1 jul

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