The Constitution intended a plurality of entities – state and federal governments – to share in one sovereign power, as in the Trinity. This was not “dual federalism,” where state and federal governments would coexist as two separate sovereign powers.

Against that initial trinitarian constitutionalism, a unitarian trend centered sovereignty at the national level over time as Congress and the Supreme Court rejected originally-intended federalism in the interstate commerce clause and constitutional amendments.

The deity of Christ is the premise behind the pessimistic view of human nature and trinitarian shared sovereignty in federalism. It is therefore the absolute that judges the soundness of constitutional interpretation in American history.

**1947 Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing Township**
The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment empowers the Supreme Court to decide when state education policies "breach" the "high and impregnable" "wall" of church-state separation under the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment's establishment clause.

**1937 Palito v. Connecticut**
The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment has "absorbed" and made binding on the states those "privileges and immunities" of the Bill of Rights that in the Supreme Court's judgment are "fundamental" and "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty."

**1895 U.S. v. E.C. Knight Company**
The federal government cannot prohibit monopolies of manufacturing of goods which may enter interstate commerce, because in federalism, control of manufacturing is a state police power.

**1873 Slaughterhouse Cases**
The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment intended to overturn the Dred Scott decision and constitutionalize the 1866 Civil Rights Act in defense of freed Southern blacks, but not otherwise to trench on state police powers.

**1937 National Labor Relations Board v. Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company**
Because they buy and sell across state lines, the federal government can restrain even small local manufacturers' resistance to unionization, trumping state police powers on labor issues.

**1833 Barron v. Baltimore**
The original intent of the Bill of Rights to restrain the federal government but not the states receives formal recognition.

**1865 Griswold v. Connecticut**
The Supreme Court overturns a state law banning use of contraceptives, inferring a general "right of privacy" from "penumbras, formed by emanations" of rights in Amendments 3, 4, 5, and 9; and from substantive non-constitutional natural law sources "older than the Bill of Rights," based on the "traditions and collective conscience of our people."

**1947 Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing Township**
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**1992 Wickard v. Filburn**
To regulate commodity prices, Congress under the commerce clause can regulate their infrasate consumption by their producers, who otherwise would have bought them in interstate commerce.

**1841 U.S. v. Darby**
To enforce federal public policy (here, maximum hours and minimum wage laws), Congress can supersede state police powers over infrasate manufacturing by banning nonconforming goods from interstate commerce.

... every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. – Philippians 2:11