**Whither might these Christian Economics texts elaborate?**

**SHOW HOW DIVINE AND HUMAN ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY CLASH IRRECONCILABLY OVER MONEY AND BANKING**

The Bible likewise spurns international alliances which enhance rulers' power by monetary inflation (Deut. 17:14,17; 1 K. 10:8-9; 8:16-44; 2 Chron. 9:33-37), by maintaining a standing army in peacetime (Deut. 17:14, 15; 1 Sam. 8:7-19; 1 K. 9:19, 25; 10:5-8; 28:20), or by defending or extending foreign regimes (1 K. 8:48-49; 2 Chron. 16:1-4, 7-9; 18:1-3, 19:1-6; 20:33-37); but the Bible accepts international alliances which shun these things (Hab. 3:1-19).

**Objection:** Even a 100% specie-backed money supply can inflate, as when a new gold or silver mine opens.

**Response:** These rare events are far less harmful than the inexorable inflation by governments which expand their power by means of it, and which through inflation can devalue the debts they incurred to expand.

**Objection:** A 100% specie-backed money supply would provide too little money for the economy to function.

**Response:** First, this quantity-of-money fallacy mistakes additional monetary units for more wealth and purchasing power. In fact, any quantity of money suffices if it is relatively stable. Second, this objection wrongly implies that economic growth requires monetary inflation. But God's Word forever sets the unit of currency at one weight of precious metal.

A 100% specie-backed money supply accepts divine sovereignty over the quantity of money, expressed through market supply and demand. Unlike fiat money and/or bank debt organized into currency, monetary metals are scarce commodities in fixed supply in the near term and expensive to increase in the long run.

**Whom might these Christian Economics texts anthologize?**

**Student assigned-readings questionnaire on James Madison**

**FEDERALIST #10**

The Federalist Papers state the interpretation of the U.S. Constitution under which it was ratified.

**Q | A**

What popular "rages" must good government restrain? "A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked object ...."