In 2014 publishers will submit high school U.S. History books to Texas, which says these must cover American exceptionalism in relation to "LIBERTY, EGOALITARIANISM, INDIVIDUALISM, POPULISM, and LAISSÉ-FAIRE." That should include these positive instances in blue, and negative instances in red.

LIBERTY

Distrust of government as a potential threat to human rights, which come from God and restrain rulers

- Taxation by consent of property-owners
- Presumption of innocence
- Speedy trial by jury of peers
- Due process of law before property seizure
- Liability for unlawful property seizure
- No standing army in peacetime without consent
- No quartering of troops in private homes
- Freedom of travel in peacetime
- Regular legislative sessions
- Resort to arms against tyrants when parchments barriers fail

The U.S. Bill of Rights repeats this view that the state may endanger liberty.

LIBERTY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

Shared sovereignty – an oxymoron – institutionalized federalism, mixed government, and separation of powers, due to a pessimistic view of human nature – these check and balance popular sovereignty itself.

Logical silence on secession – if a state can secede, it is sovereign. If it cannot, the federal government is sovereign. The Constitution's silence on the right to secede affirms shared sovereignty in government.

Conflict over whether the "necessary and proper" clause means absolutely necessary, or convenient, and nowhere prohibited – Strict constructionists as well as loose constructionists believe in implied powers.

ROOTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY

Constitutional, not federal, supremacy – Constitutional laws are supreme. Unconstitutional federal laws are null and void. The people, not the federal government, are the final arbiter of constitutionality. If the federal government has the last word on its constitutional powers, Jefferson said, the federal government and not the Constitution is supreme. States too must sit in judgment of federal powers under the Constitution, in order to protect the people.

Difference between lawful states' rights under the Constitution, and unlawful state sovereignty over the Constitution – Instances of the former involve original intent and strict construction, such as preserving power to the states, and Maryland's attempt to tax the 2nd Bank of the U.S. Instances of the latter include the Nullification Crisis and secession. Conflating lawful states' rights with unlawful state sovereignty falsely appomattox repealed the 10th Amendment.

EGOALITARIANISM, INDIVIDUALISM, POPULISM

The Great Awakening as an incubator of the American Revolution and political freedom

- Protestantism uniquely limited government.
- Colonial church polity totally encouraged self-rules.
- Lack of a bishop in America meant lay control of Anglican churches.
- Congregationalism brought local autonomy.
- Presbyterian implied republicanism (representative governance).
- Calvinist covenant theology nurtured constitutionalism.
- A spiritual revival fostered self-determination.
- United colonies in a common experience

In the English Glorious Revolution, Parliament forced the king to respect these rights. The American Revolution – a conservative counter-revolution – protected them from abridgment by Parliament.

Texas requires high school U.S. History books to "analyze and evaluate the text, intent, meaning, and importance of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, including the Bill of Rights..." (emphasis added)

Texas requires high school U.S. History books to "describe the emergence of monetary policy in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 and the SHIFTING TREND FROM A GOLD STANDARD TO FIAT MONEY." (emphasis added)

Traditional free trade assumed the gold standard would balance imports and exports. Ending dollar redeemability in gold to settle international trade accounts, while maintaining its status as the world reserve currency, let the U.S. buy from other nations without selling to them, paying in fiat money. That "globalization" meant permanent ("structural") trade imbalances, where industries shifted from America to Asia to cut wages and production costs. Such consumption without production (evident in ballooning trade deficits), undisciplined by the gold standard, "deindustrialized" the U.S.

Protecting the non-gold backed dollar as the world reserve currency in international trade after 1971, while still de-basing it to fund a welfare state, drove American foreign policy. The U.S. struck a bargain with Arab states in 1973. They would accept only dollars for oil, thereby multiplying international demand for unbacked greenbacks. The U.S. guaranteed them military aid and protection from their foes, in particular Israel, plus it veiled Saddam Hussein in Iraq and Muammar Khadafy in Libya, and punished Iran, for challenging petrodollar hegemony which, if gold-backed, would not have been at risk.