

COMMON LAW VERSUS NATURAL SOVEREIGN LAW: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Court of Ages, clearly and simply showing the differences between common law and Natural Sovereign Law.

Many people think going back to common law in the courts is the solution to our current problem in the corporate court arena.

However, when you note the differences between common law and Natural Sovereign Law, you will see that Natural Sovereign Law strips the hierarchies out of the system down to the immeasurable power behind it: the Sovereigns.

Common Law

A form of private law that governs relationships between individuals inclusive of Law of Contracts, Law of Torts, and Civil Law (labor law, commercial law, corporate law).

Based on precedent 1886 ruled that corporations are considered “artificial persons.” having the same rights as human (prior decisions of formal courts and judges); past time-space.

Hierarchical (judges are deemed authority figures). “Judges are appointed (selected) by politicians”.

Judges are holders of an office as a career and are often viewed as politicians.

Lower courts are subject to higher court decisions. State or federal judges often rule on cases from outside their own community.

A court is a permanent institution set up and operated by the government.

Natural Sovereign Law

Governs all life; is determined by nature and thus, universal.

Based on Sovereigns sensibilities in present time.

Non-hierarchical (Adjudicators carry no real authority).

Adjudicators are to serve on a case-by-case basis and agreed upon by both parties in a dispute.

Resolution remains in the local community. Adjudicators are respected community members.

A court is a group of community members who come together for the express purpose of assisting in resolving a dispute. Members of the court are selected by the community and agreed upon by both parties in the dispute; members are only for the duration of the particular case for which they are assembled.

Common Law Grand Jury versus Natural Sovereign Law Grand Jury: Here are the differences between

Common Law Grand Jury

All grand juries abide by a same set of prescribed rules.

Jurors must agree to prescribe to written laws or decrees such as the Outdated Magna Carta (1215 A.D.) or De-Facto Bill of Rights.

There is 23 - 25 jurors.

Jurors are required to swear or promise to uphold the grand jury rules. (Swear an oath to the queen "Not to the Sovereigns")

All decisions are made by majority vote.

No decision of a grand jury is reviewable in any court of the government.

Jurisdiction includes any government transgression, breaking of articles of peace or security, and anyone abused by the government.

Grand juries investigate potential crimes and come to a decision to indict or not indict by issuing a “true bill” or “no true bill.”

Grand jury decisions stand as law.

Natural Sovereign Law Grand Jury

Grand jury guidelines may vary according to the requirements of each community (community based).

Jurors are required to verbally affirm to execute their duties honorably.

There should be 12 jurors.

Decisions are made by unanimous vote.

Grand jury decisions are final.

Jurisdiction is whatever the parties in dispute decide upon.

Grand juries investigate evidence of crimes and come to a verdict and the sentence to the crime.

Grand jury decisions stand as Natural Sovereign Law.