

HOLY EMPIRE OF NEW ISRAEL

CONSTITUTION

Article I: General Principles

Section 1: The Holy Empire of New Israel is a semi-autonomous United States Judeo-Christian state with Christianity as its religion. These articles in addition to the Word of God contained within both Old and New Testaments, as well as the Code of Laws, shall form its constitution.

Section 2: The official languages of the Holy Empire are English, West Germanic, Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

Section 3: The official calendar is the Gregorian calendar. Movable public holidays, e.g. Easter Day, shall be in accordance with the Gregorian calendar as used by the western Catholic church. Every Saturday (the seventh day Sabbath) and Sunday (the Lord's Day and common day of public worship) shall be a public holiday. All non-essential work—i.e. other than that which is in public or spiritual service, or that which is agricultural or in the interest of food service—shall be forbidden on these two public holidays.

Section 4: The flag of the Holy Empire shall be the Christian flag, consisting of a white field with a blue canton containing a red cross.

Section 5: The seal of the Holy Empire shall be a shield divided by a red cross with a Freihetian grekel in the top left corner, the Church Pax symbol in the top right, the Star of David in the bottom left and the symbol of the Saxon state in the bottom right.

Article II: The Emperor, Consort and Royal Family

Section 1: The Emperor, shall be the hereditary ruler of New Israel.

Section 2: The Emperor shall Chair the Imperial Knesset of New Israel, and shall have full authority to either approve or veto acts of the Knesset, and may freely write and approve acts with explicit approval from the Knesset. No act of the Senate, nor imperial decree, shall be official without the seal of the Emperor.

Section 3: The Emperor will have the authority to introduce Acts within the Senate.

Section 4: The Emperor will have the authority to declare a state of emergency or military (martial) law over New Israeli imperial states and possessions, some or all, if necessary, and for any amount of time deemed necessary, for purposes such as invasion, national emergency, or by implication of the Gospel.

Section 5: The Emperor will have the authority to appoint and remove the rulers of each individual imperial state, grant titles of nobility, peerages, and have total control over the nobility.

Section 6: The Emperor will have total authority over all New Israeli imperial states and dependencies, and the capital territory.

Section 7: The Emperor may form and administer New Israeli imperial states as he pleases.

Section 8: The Emperor shall create an agenda and legislative docket for the Knesset at the appointed time as determined by the Code of Laws to ensure positive developments in the Imperial Knesset on a regular basis.

Section 9: The Emperor may grant pardons and equally pronounce lawful sentences. The Emperor may also grant reprieve.

Section 10: The Emperor will have full authority over diplomatic pursuits, but may by no means declare war or conflict of any kind against any foreign power without the approval of the Imperial Knesset.

Section 11: The Emperor will have full discretion to appoint a Privy Council of Advisers, and is not obliged to publish the details of membership of said council, nor obliged to inform others about the details of meetings of this council.

Section 12: If the Emperor dies, abdicates, or is incapacitated, his son or otherwise selected heir shall succeed him. If the Emperor dies, abdicates, or becomes incapacitated whilst under the direction of the Regent, the Regent shall succeed him as Emperor with the approval of the

Knesset, and upon the death, resignation, or incapacitation of the Regent, the son or selected heir of the former Emperor will succeed him.

Section 13: Sons or daughters, and those directly within the family of the Emperor, will take precedence over outsiders in the selection of heirs to the throne. Using discretion, and with the advice of the Knesset, the Emperor should carefully select a list of heirs which should be from five to ten men or women.

Section 14: An Emperor who is below the age of 21 years must have a Regent. The Regent must be a relative or close companion of the Emperor. During the course of the time that the Emperor is minor (under 21 years), there shall be a form of a dual monarchy, with the Regent holding equal powers of the Emperor and having full authority to override decisions of the Emperor at any time. With the approval of two or more members of the Knesset, besides himself, the Emperor may select a new Regent. Regents may be removed for high treason, insurrection, godlessness, and other high crimes.

Section 15: All treaties, agreements, and diplomatic measures the Emperor makes must remain in full accordance with the Constitution of New Israel and existing laws. New Israel shall not enter into close diplomatic relations with explicitly anti-Christian nations.

Section 16: The spouse of the Emperor shall be the Queen Consort. If the Emperor has a consort, she (the Consort) shall assist in the rule of the nation, though shall not have excess authority, only that which is provided to her by the Imperial Knesset, Emperor, and Regent (if applicable). Should an Emperor be unmarried or ineligible for marriage (being underage), and have a female companion, she shall be known as 'Companion'. Upon betrothal, the companion of the Emperor is known as 'Consort'. Both Companion and Consort have authority only over the imperial palace, and said powers extend no further. Upon marriage, the Consort assumes the title 'Queen and Empress of New Israel', with equal authority as the Emperor has over the capital territory of New Israel, the palace, and total authority over a small area of influence over the surrounding imperial states of the capital.

To be eligible for the title Consort, one must be either Christian or Jewish, a member of the opposite sex of the current Sovereign, and (if one is currently in office) approved by the Regent.

Section 17: The Emperor will be tasked with appointing all the high titles and positions of the government, beginning with the Senate positions: the Consort through marriage (if applicable), the Supreme Governor, the Ecclesiastical Moderator, the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Commander, the Supreme Censor. The Emperor may also cause to be vacated any government position and fill it with someone else. The Emperor will have the obligation and discretion to, at any time, remove any holders of any of Knesset title from office and replace them. It shall be a requirement that all of the Knesset titles be filled, however.

Section 18: The Emperor will ensure the competency of all government officials.

Section 19: The Emperor may invoke emergency powers in the event of a severe crisis including, but not limited to, the implication of the Gospel or other highly severe emergency. The Knesset shall then, according to the requests of the Emperor apportion a certain period of emergency power to him.

Section 20: The Emperor may call upon and lead military forces to deal with a crisis.

Section 21: The Emperor may appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms within the Senate to maintain and preserve order.

Section 22: The sons and/or daughters of the Emperor and his or her Consort shall be known as Princes and Princesses. They will rule jointly over the Capital Territory along with the guidance of the Supreme Governor and Emperor and his or her Consort.

Section 23: The Emperor may appoint Knights or Dames, an honorary title which will grant the holder right to lead military forces into combat with Imperial consent.

Section 24: Dukes and Duchesses: The mother and fathers of the current Emperor as well as his or her Consort shall automatically be granted, unless objected by the Emperor, and/or his or her Consort. The Dukes and Duchesses shall have no continental authority, but shall serve as advisers, and may have various honors and titles bestowed upon them.

Section 25: All extended family (includes Aunts, Uncles, Nephews, Nieces, Grandparents, Cousins) shall automatically be given the titles Lord or Lady. These will have no continental

authority, but all with these titles will be considered part of the Royal Family.

Section 26: The reigning Emperor or Empress shall have authority over the Evangelical Church of New Israel to establish churches, synagogues, and parishes, establish missions across the world, spread the gospel of the Lord across New Israel and the world, call synods and participate in them, and designate new paragraphs in the New Israeli Theological Catechism.

Section 27: It shall be a mandated requirement that the Emperor be a Christian in order to be eligible to hold office. This shall hold true for the position of Duke and Duchess, Prince and Princess.

Article II: The Imperial Congress

Section 1: The Imperial Congress of New Israel shall be bicameral decision-making and decision-enforcing body of the Empire, chaired by the Emperor of New Israel.

Section 2: The Imperial Knesset, hence referred as *the Knesset*, will be composed of all 6 titles of the Senate: the Consort (if applicable), the Supreme Governor, the Evangelical Moderator, the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Commander, and the Supreme Censor.

Section 3: The responsibilities delegated to each of the aforementioned positions shall be as follows:

-Consort: The only Senate position that has full possibility of being vacated legally and constitutionally. The Consort, as outlined in Article I, has the same authority as the Sovereign, and will rule alongside the Emperor and serve as either the non-marital companion or the spouse.

-Supreme Governor: The highest title of the Imperial Senate next to Consort shall be Supreme Governor. All imperial deputies (Ecclesiastical Moderator, Supree Commander, etc) will report to the Supreme Governor and the Supreme Governor has express authority over all imperial deputies, though the Emperor may at any time intervene with a different decision. The Supreme Governor The Supreme Governor will be the essential right-hand of the Sovereign. The Supreme Governor will have full and complete administrative authority over all New Israeli

territories -- including the ability to step in on complacent territories or assume complete authority where necessary. With the express approval of the Emperor, the Supreme Governor shall also wield the ability to establish new territories, make mergers, create new claims and territories, rename territories, modify territorial constitutions—and, above everything else, have the authority to do anything and everything legal within each and every individual New Israeli imperial state, province, municipality, realm or possession. Each individual modification of territorial boundaries, the renaming of territories, and so forth shall require individual approval from the Emperor and such decisions may not be made in the Emperor's absence. The Supreme Governor will be expected to abide by the Code of Laws, Constitution, and Word and Gospel of the Lord.

-Ecclesiastical Moderator: As outlined in Article I, the Ecclesiastical Moderator is a position that can very likely be at any time held by the Sovereign. Section 26 of Article I grants the Sovereign the right to take the position for himself or appoint the position to someone else. Nevertheless, the title Ecclesiastical Moderator holds full authority over the Evangelical Church of the New Israeli Empire and grants consent on Christian-related matters to the government and to the people.

-Supreme Chancellor: The Supreme Chancellor, as outlined in further Articles of this Constitution, has the authority over the New Israeli Commonwealth, the management of infrastructure, enforcement of education and judicial matters. Due to the wide range of powers held by the Supreme Chancellor, he shall naturally be in close association with the Supreme Governor and may be called a deputy to the Supreme Governor. The Supreme Chancellor is also tasked with the economic responsibility of the Holy Empire, including but not limited to printing and minting of currency, enforcement of financial laws and the like, in addition to management of the courts and enforcement of justice, education, infrastructure, and any other authorities apportioned to him by either the Imperial Knesset or the Emperor. The Supreme Chancellor has absolute authority over anything designated to his position as outlined.

-Supreme Commander: The Supreme Commander will be tasked with all matters relating to the New Israel Imperial Army and the armed forces in general, in addition to the matters of law enforcement on a local and national scale. The Supreme Commander will oversee training, recruitment, and conscription programs, be at will to modify the Imperial Army's system of administration at any time—including ranks, checks and balances, salaries, training,

and so forth, and, in essence, have full control over the Imperial Army and its corps and branches. The Supreme Commander will also be tasked with directing all matters of intelligence collection, processing, and storage.

-Supreme Censor: The Supreme Censor will be tasked with scanning communications, publications and works of art, literature, and news media for objectionable content that is in violation with either God's Word or any part of the Code of Laws. He or she will have full authority to modify, censor, or otherwise change in a positive way any such content. The Supreme Censor shall also lead the New Israeli National Broadcasting Commission, the primary media of the nation.

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Section 4: The Imperial Senate of New Israel will number all acts, hence Act 250. All acts and procedures of voting, and the specifics of numbering acts and decrees, shall be determined by the Code of Laws.

Article III: Imperial states

Section 1: All lands of New Israel will be obligated to have established their own constitutions and government, be committed to the Christian-Judeo faith, be compliant with all New Israeli laws, decrees, statuettes and government decisions. All are encouraged to have a constitution and laws of their own, though this is not required.

Section 2: No territory shall have the authority to secede from the Holy Empire of New Israel, permit the existence of laws contrary to the Gospel, engage in warfare, establish bureaucratic government bodies for their individual territory, engage in foreign diplomatic relations (though it may establish relations with other territories that do not create division amongst the states), be contrary to the Constitution or Code of Laws of the Holy Empire, mint currency without approval from the Imperial government, or form armed forces that are not under authority of the Imperial Army of New Israel, the imperial military force.

Section 3: Imperial states shall be divided as they wish by their leaders or as dictated by their constitutions.

Section 4: Each territory will be expected to maintain an active government and leadership at all times. In the event of the inactivity (i.e lethargic) of the government of the territory, without express notice to the Imperial government, the Knesset will be obligated to appoint new leadership for sake of efficiency.

Section 5: For the sake of efficiency, all territorial governments and courts retain jurisdiction over day-to-day spontaneous matters as they occur.

Article IV: Code of Laws

Section 1: All laws and regulatory legislation, as well as all regular passed legislation shall be stored in the Code of Laws. The Code of Laws shall also appropriately cite decrees posted by the Emperor and shall note the date said decree was posted.

Section 2: The Code of Laws shall contain individual regulations for various arms of the government, as well as specific territories. It will be organized as the Knesset feels necessary and convenient.

Section 3: Everyone has equal access to read the Code of Laws and the imperial government should make it available to everyone.

Article V: Imperial Armed Forces

Section 1: Led by the Supreme Commander, the Imperial Armed Forces shall be headquartered at a location known as “The Base”. The Base shall be located in reasonable walking distance of the Imperial Palace.

Section 2: Each imperial state may appoint generals who will be subordinate to the authority of the Supreme Commander of New Israel.

Section 3: The Code of Laws will be tasked with covering all regulatory and administrative rules of the IAF.

Article VI: Evangelical Judeo-Christian Church of New Israel

Section 1: Led by the Ecclesiastical Moderator, the Evangelical Church shall be the main body of the Jewish and Christian united faiths of New Israel. The Church in itself shall be tasked with

full control over all faiths, Christian or non, of the Holy Empire.

Section 2: The Code of Laws will be tasked with covering all regulatory and administrative rules of the Church.

Section 3: Each state may establish a national church which is joined to the New Israeli Holy Judeo-Christian Church. Presbyteries (territorial synods) may assemble within territories to handle day-to-day church government, but wider policy changes will trigger an imperial synod. * Presbyteries may sometimes be spelled 'presbyrties', which is an alternate local spelling of the word.

Article VII: Commonwealth of New Israel

Section 1: Led by the Supreme Chancellor, the Commonwealth of New Israel shall be a body of New Israel aligned nations.

Section 2: The Code of Laws shall be tasked with covering all regulatory and administrative rules of the Commonwealth.

Article IX: Rights of the People

Section 1: Citizens are free to found organisations and to assemble in public gatherings, which will be unhindered as long as they do not militaristically oppose the state or the principles of the true Gospel upon which it is founded and according to which the citizens are governed.

Section 2: Citizens have the right to legally own property acquired by the work of their hands as well as to inherit that property which has been owned by their forefathers. Private property is to be a commodity protected by the law.

Section 3: All citizens are equal before the law. There shall be no discrimination based on sex, nationality, ethnicity or language.

Section 4: Those citizens who abide by the laws of the Holy Empire are to be free and unhindered by its government. Those deemed under suspicion or sued by a plaintiff, i.e. defendants, are subject to the right of a fair trial. Reasonable grounds may warrant secret investigations.

Section 5: All citizens have the right to medical aid in the instance of injury or illness.

Section 6: All men, from the age of 18, have the right to marry one woman each in the presence of God. All women, from the age of 18, have the right to marry one man each in the presence of God. Sexual activity, including that in images, outside of this holy union is forbidden.

Section 7: All married citizens have the right to divorce on the grounds of adultery or of desertion by an unbelieving spouse. In such cases, remarriage is a right. In other cases, where there are irreconcilable differences, remarriage is forbidden unless the other spouse dies.

Section 8: All citizens are to be free from physical and mental abuse, including unfounded damage to the reputation, by the government as well as by any other citizen. This does not preclude corporal or capital punishment for a worthy offence, which has been properly sentenced by a court of law.

Section 9: All citizens have the right to freedom of religion and opinion as long as they do not preach that which is blasphemous, i.e. contrary to the Gospel. The State reserves the right to prohibit any publication or trade of any media and to remove it from public availability.

Section 10: All citizens have the right to use self-defence of reasonable force. Any citizen committing accidental manslaughter must immediately alert the authorities in order to claim refuge.

Section 11: All citizens have the right to a basic education which is to be afforded by the State. Higher education, i.e. university courses, is a privilege and shall be funded by citizens, who may be awarded a loan or a hardship fund depending on circumstance and merit.

Section 12: A sojourner shall be welcomed into the Holy Empire providing that (i) there are sufficient resources such as fuel and accommodation; and (ii) he is able to be self-sufficient; or otherwise (iii) can prove that he would be subject to undue and unusual suffering at the hands of his respective state contrary to the law of New Israel; and (iv) is willing to submit to the law and faith of the land; and, fulfilling these requirements, (v) holds a valid visa. The State reserves the right to extradite sojourners with sufficient notice.

Section 13: A plaintiff has the right to bring his case before a court of law.

Article X: Economic principles

Section 1: All wealth that is bestowed upon the nation by our gracious Lord belongs to the State to protect, harness and dispense as it pleases according to honourable principles defined in Law.

Section 2: The right to private enterprise through honest and legal means is protected by the State. Compensation must be paid in full by the State where legally owned property is removed thereby.

Section 3: The State will endeavor to deliver and protect all citizens from poverty where resources are available. This should lead to employment of the able-bodied/able-minded population and not to long-term dependence on the State.

Section 4: Citizens shall be encouraged to live within their means. In order to protect citizens from exploitation and from slavery to debt, usury shall be capped. No organisation, bank or lender of any kind may charge more interest than that which is to be defined in the Code of Laws.

Article XI: Constitutional amendments/ preservation

Section 1: The original text of the Constitution of the Holy Empire of New Israel must always be preserved for reference and historical purposes.

Section 2: In the event of a need for an amendment to the Constitution, the Knesset of New Israel must vote in majority, and the Sovereign (Emperor) must grant his/her approval, and a referendum of all citizens of New Israel must come in a majority vote.

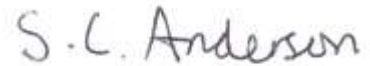
Section 3: The original text of the Constitution may never be modified in any way. It may be added on to through the Constitutional amendments, but these amendments may not conflict with the original text in any way. Constitutional amendments may be repealed, but the original constitutional text may not.

Section 4: The Constitution shall never be suspended under any circumstances.

We the undersigned, representing the authority of the Holy Empire of New Israel, hereby commit these articles into law.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Markus II". The letters are cursive and fluid, with a large 'M' and 'I'.

*HMSE Markus II,
Emperor of New Israel;
Evangelical Moderator of the Church;
Defender of the Faith.*

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "S.C. Anderson". The letters are cursive and somewhat slanted.

Sean Carl Anderson,
Supreme Governor of New Israel;
King Penda II Harald Hardrada of West Germania;
Supreme Potentate of Rocklund.

On Tuesday the eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord two thousand and fourteen.