

Canada is a Christian Nation... And Must Be Governed Accordingly

The following founding documents, Supreme Court rulings and in our law confirm this:

- [Canada is a Christian Nation](#)
- The [Constitution Act, 1867](#), specifically the preamble to the [Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms](#) states, “Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the Supremacy of God and the Rule of Law.” The opening words to the Charter are the framework principles (Christian biblical principles based on God, the Creator) through which the Charter is to be interpreted and supersedes any other sections (ie items listed under “General”) that suggest otherwise.
- For example, Section 27 of the Charter addresses multiculturalism, but is often misinterpreted because the preamble is overlooked, which affirms the Supremacy of God and the Rule of Law. Section 27 acknowledges the presence of people from diverse cultures in Canada, but does not grant foreigners the latitude or right to prioritize their cultural beliefs over the government’s Constitutional responsibility to Christian values.
- It is important to also clarify Section 2(a), the Freedom of Religion, was included to prohibit the government from interfering with the church based on the Christian God. It was not added as protection for foreign religions or belief systems.
- **The clarifications made regarding the Charter have been confirmed by Brian Peckford, who is the last living signatory of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.**
- The [Bill of Rights](#) states, “The Parliament of Canada, affirming that the Canadian Nation is founded upon principles that acknowledge the supremacy of God...”
- The [Coronation Oath](#) is enshrined in law and is founded on the Protestant faith and Biblical principles.
- [The Lord's Day Act](#): Read more about it [HERE](#)
- Supreme Court Ruling [Adler v. Ontario](#), [1996] 3 S.C.R. 609, only recognizes the Protestant faith and Roman Catholicism in education.
- There are [25 Scripture Verses](#) etched in and on the Peace Tower at the Parliament buildings. You can find these Scriptures in the external concrete arches of the Peace Tower, in the brass on the Altar of Remembrance in the Memorial Chamber and etched in the beautiful Stained Glass Windows on the East, South and West of the Memorial Chamber. This provides indisputable evidence of our Christian history.

In our Law:

“God made man, and gave him a law to live by; and the laws of England are grounded on the laws of God; and in the laws of England every man is concerned.”

Streater’s Case 1653 5 Ho. St. Tr. 387

Bracton on the Laws of England, para. 108

“The Christian religion is part of the law of the land”

William’s Case 1797 26 How. St. Tr. 704

“The Court has no fears for the safety of the Christian religion. It does not believe that the rock upon which Christianity stands can ever be shaken”

Trial of Mary Ann Carlile 1821 1 St. Tr. (N.S.) 1050

“There is no act which Christianity forbids, that the law will not reach, if it were otherwise, Christianity would not be, as it has always been held to be, part of the law of England”

Best, C.J., Bird v. Holbrook (1828), 4 Bing. 641

“The law of England ...statutory or customary, professes to act in accordance with great fundamental principles. It professes to act and adjudicate conformable to the law of nature, the law of God, to common sense, to legal reason, justice and humanity

...says Blackstone, [it] ‘is superior in obligation to any other; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this’

...‘the proceedings in our courts are founded upon the law of England, that law is again founded upon the law of nature and the revealed law of God’

it is even laid down as a maxim that international comity...cannot prevail in any case where it violates the law of nature or the law of God’

Commentaries on the Common Law, Broom 4th 1873, p. 21

Summa ratio est quae pro religione facit

Co. Litt. 341 a.

“..if ever the laws of God and man are at variance, the former are to be obeyed in derogation of the latter;

the law of God is, under all circumstances, superior in obligation to that of man

if any general custom were opposed to this divine law, or if any statute were passed directly contrary thereto, such a custom or Act would be void”

Broom’s Maxims of Law

“And by this law, [nature] written with the finger of God in the heart of man, were the people of God a long time governed, before the law was written by Moses, who was the first reporter or writer of law in the world.”

Calvin’s Case 1608 4 Co. 2, Lord Coke

These words of Bracton, quoted by Coke, ‘The King is under God and the law’...Right not might, was supreme....they were really insisting on the Christian principles.”

Lord Denning p. 8

From this it follows that lawyers should be men of religion; and speaking generally that has always been the case in this country. It is the reason why the common law of England is so great.

The law has been moulded for centuries by Judges who have been brought up in the Christian faith.”

Lord Denning p. 6-7

“We lawyers must always try to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called. We must strive to show in our lives and in our example a true sense of Christian values. This fellowship - this Christian fellowship – is witness to this great endeavour. It is the leaven which enlightens the whole”

The Influence of Religion on Law Vol. 9 No. 1 Summer 1963 Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls

“..obedience to the laws of our country, provided such laws are not opposed to the law of God, is a moral duty; and, therefore, although **disobedience is justifiable, in the one case supposed of a contradiction between divine and human laws**, yet this is not so, either where the human law affirms the divine in a manner not indifferent in itself – as where it forbids theft”

Broom’s Maxims of Law

Law and (Christian) religion are therefore closely connected, but religion fulfills the highest function

The Influence of Religion on Law Vol. 93 No. 1 Summer 1963 Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls

“A duty to a higher power confers a right against a lower power. If we owe a duty to God, then we have rights against the State. The principle is recognized in the common law, and was stated at Nuremberg:

There comes a point **where a man must refuse to answer to his leader if he is also to answer to his conscience**”

The Spirit of the Common Law, Richard O’Sullivan Q.C. circa 1976 p. 76

“The common law does not consist of particular cases decided upon particular facts; it consists of a number of principles, recognized as having existed during the whole time and course of common law”

Munster v Lamb 1883 11 Q.B.D. 599

“The concept of the common law was adapted from the Christian Church, which was the common law of Christendom”

The Judicial Process, 7th ed. Henry J. Abraham