

what it says now:

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IN CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE
A Beka Book (1997)

Flawed definitions of states' rights, judicial activism, judicial restraint, and strict and loose construction; fails to identify trinitarian versus unitarian sovereignty as a key conflict in constitutional history

where these Christian Government texts might focus:

The Constitution intended a plurality of entities – state and federal governments – to share in one sovereign power, as in the Trinity. This was not "dual federalism," where state and federal governments would coexist as two separate sovereign powers.

FROM TRINITARIANISM

TO UNITARIANISM Against that initial trinitarian constitutionalism, a unitarian trend centered sovereignty at the national level over time as Congress and the Supreme Court rejected originally-intended federalism in the interstate commerce clause and constitutional amendments.

IN CONSTITUTIONALISM

The deity of Christ is the premise behind the pessimistic view of human nature and trinitarian shared sovereignty in federalism. It is therefore the absolute that judges the soundness of constitutional interpretation in American history.

what it says now:

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
Bob Jones University Press (2005)

Baffling student text discussions of strict and broad construction, of judicial restraint and judicial activism, of states' rights and state sovereignty; silence on trinitarian constitutionalism; no explanation of unitarian rejection of it in the 20th century

