

The Sovereignty of Happiness

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The second chapter of the Constitution is entitled “Citizens of Cheon Il Guk.” Anyone who attends God and True Parents and follows True Parents’ teachings is a citizen. Attending and following grants rights and imposes duties.

Where do these rights and duties come from? From God’s purpose for creating us. In his first Peace Message, Father Moon stated that this purpose is “to experience joy through relating with ideal families filled with true love.” We have a right and duty to fulfill our purpose. Thus our rights and duties come from God, not the government. Government is merely the architecture of these rights and duties.

The Constitution states that our rights include, but are not limited to, the right to vote, to serve in a public position in the family, tribe and nation, to petition the government, to the legal protection of a trial, and to education on how to be fruitful, multiply and have dominion over creation.

By accepting God’s purpose, we in turn accept five duties by which it is fulfilled: to practice absolute sex, live for others, respect public ownership, minister True Parents’ words, and participate in a God-centered family and tribe.

These rights and duties apply to us all, no matter our race, nationality, religion, age, gender, social status and disability. They apply regardless of our lineal relationship to True Parents and Blessing status.

In this chapter the Constitution states that citizens who serve as public officials must demonstrate faith, character and professionalism, exhibiting effectiveness together with “the dignity of a public official.”

Importantly, Article 26 defines the Holy Marriage Blessing, which makes us “constituent members of a universal family encompassing heaven and earth, centered on God and the True Parents.” Blessed families are to be exemplary citizens who inherit and pass on the True Parents’ tradition, live with absolute faith, absolute love and absolute obedience, and respect and protect the True Parents’ family.

In its Articles on citizenship, Cheon Il Guk defines government as the architecture of rights and duties that create both citizens’ joy and God’s joy in ideal families. The settlement and flourishing of ideal families grants this government natural sovereignty. It is the sovereignty of happiness.