

7. This brief background on the movement of the Pivot through several European nations illustrates the principle that, so far, no client nation has been able to maintain its responsibilities toward God indefinitely. To date, all have failed, and the United States seems to be repeating the sins of its predecessors.
8. Its predecessors also include the record of Jewish priest nations. Five of them fell, however the one we will note did not.
9. In 1 Kings 17–19, one man was sent by God to rally the Northern Kingdom of Israel to return to her previous submission to divine viewpoint.
10. His name is Elijah. He is God's man, not of the hour, but of a seven-year period, during which he is able to restore the Jews' focus on the God of Israel.
11. First of all, God must prepare Elijah for the crisis. He has to learn the principle that success does not depend on himself. Success will be achieved by God through Elijah.
12. Elijah is not prepared, but God will show him things that enable him to acquire the mind-set to do the duty of an invisible hero.
13. Elijah will rescue the Northern Kingdom of Israel from being overwhelmed by the fifth cycle of discipline.
14. We start with an overview of 1 Kings 17:1–24.

### Commentary on 1 Kings 17:1–7, The First Test of Logistical Grace

**1 Kings 17:1** Elijah, who was of the inhabitants of Gilead [ from the tribe of Ruben ], kept on saying to Ahab [ king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel ], "As the Lord [ Jesus Christ ] keeps on living, before Whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain in the years ahead [ 3½, see 1 Kings 18:1 ], unless I give the command [ drought as a warning of 2d cycle of discipline for national reversionism causing economic depression ].

1. Elijah was a herald for the Lord by warning the king of the immediate future of Israel. The nation was in reversionism and its Zeitgeist had declined to the second cycle of national discipline. This is indicated by the forecast of drought which would bring about economic recession and depression; increased personal and individual discipline for continued negative volition (Leviticus26:18–20).



2. The warning to Ahab was the announcement that Israel's drought would last until Elijah gave the word to end it.
3. At this point, the scene shifts. God commanded Elijah to travel over to trans-Jordan and hide at the brook Cherith. His logistics were provided by ravens who brought him bread and meat each day, both morning and night. The brook was his source of water.
4. With the forecasted drought now underway, the Lord commanded Elijah to leave the brook and travel northwest to the coastal town of Zárephath where a widow will provide him his logistics. (vv. 3–11)

**1 Kings 17:9** Arise, go to Zárephath, which belonged to Sídon, and dwell there. Behold, I have commanded a forsaken woman there to sustain you."

**v. 10** So he arose and went to Zárephath. And when he came to the gate of the city, behold, the forsaken woman was there gathering sticks. And he called to her, and said, "Fetch me, please, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink."

**v. 11** And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, "Bring me, please, I pray you, a loaf of bread."

5. Elijah is now God's man for the crisis. In fact, his name, **אֵלִיָּה** (**'Eliyah**), means "Jehovah is God." His life has now altered from total obscurity to having personally informed the King Ahab of the coming drought.
6. The seriousness of his conflict with King Ahab was his bold proclamation to him that the drought would continue until he gave the word for it to stop. Now a public figure, Elijah has a price on his head.
7. When a power struggle occurs in a client nation, lines are drawn by the competing viewpoints. Ahab has the authority over Israel in this biblical example while Elijah is God's selected messenger to the throne.
8. Ahab, although characterized by a KER as evil, is legitimately in charge of the Northern Kingdom. Elijah, a private citizen, is a spokesman for God. Political authority is at odds with divine authority.



**NOTE:** The American colonies, under the leadership of its Founding Fathers, initiated a separation away from the crown of England, King George III, by means of its Declaration of Independence. Victory at Yorktown, Virginia, ended the Revolutionary War (1775–83), the 13 colonies independently ratified the Constitution of the United States which established tripartite branches of government: (1) Executive, (2) Legislative, and (3) Judicial.

The Executive included the President and Vice President, elected by the voters of the several states from two or more candidates. The Legislative by periodic elections in the several states; six-year terms for senators and two-year terms for representatives. The Judicial branch by appoint of justices by the sitting president and who serve for life.

The Jews functioned under primogeniture, the throne occupied by a king who succeeded at the death of his father. In our passage, Ahab ascended to the throne following the death of his father, Ómrī.

In this context, the poor leadership is executed by the sitting monarch, namely, Ahab, who has been documented in 1 Kings 16:30 to have a negative KER based on the divine evaluation that he “did evil in the sight of the Lord more than all who were before him.”

The United States have no king but one person, duly elected to four and/or eight-year terms. The one who holds the office does so because, in the election, he received more votes by the Electoral College than his opponent.

This has been universally referred to in the past as the “peaceful transfer of power by the citizens of the country.” However, when the oppositions party’s hidden agenda is to fundamentally deconstruct the Constitution, which the obvious current intent amplifies.

9. The duly elected authorities are under assault by a cabal of revolutionaries who operate in concert to overthrow the government of several states and, by extension, the United States.
10. Those who have the power to determine which power system achieves dominance are the voters. Notice that one constituency is managed by two terrorist organizations which are assisted in their attempted overthrow of the nation by several complicit state governors and city mayors and encouraged by a major political party.



11. The other constituency is the executive branch and the senate which are handicapped in their response to the rebellion by the principles of federalism. Federalism is the most efficient system of government because of shared checks and balances.
12. However, federalism, has become fractured because of the impact of terrorist organizations working in concert with a rogue and determined major political party.
13. Here are some principles related to the system of Federalism which was formed by our national Constitution:

**Federalism, mode of political organization that unites separate states within an overarching political system in such a way as to allow each to maintain its own fundamental political integrity. Federal systems do this by requiring that basic policies be made and implemented through negotiation in some form, so that all the members can share in making and executing decisions. The political principles that animate federal systems emphasize the primacy of bargaining and negotiated coordination among several power centers; they stress the virtues of dispersed power centers as a means of safeguarding individual and local liberties.**

***Written constitution.*** First, the federal relationship must be established or confirmed through a perpetual covenant of union, usually embodied in a written constitution that outlines the terms by which power is divided or shared; the constitution can be altered only by extraordinary procedures.

The constituent states, moreover, often retain constitution-making rights of their own.

***Noncentralization.*** Second, the political system itself must reflect the constitution by actually diffusing power among a number of substantially self-sustaining centers.



Noncentralization is a way of ensuring in practice that the authority to participate in exercising political power cannot be taken away from the general or the state governments without common consent.

In the two-party system of the United States, the parties are actually coalitions of state parties and function as national units only for the quadrennial presidential elections or for purposes of organizing the national Congress.

The maintenance of federalism requires that the nation and its constituent polities each have substantially complete governing institutions of their own, with the right to modify those institutions unilaterally within limits set by the compact. Both separate legislative and separate administrative institutions are necessary.

Federal systems have been among the most stable and long-lasting of polities. But the successful operation of federal systems requires a particular kind of political environment, one that is conducive to popular government, and has the requisite traditions of political cooperation and self-restraint. Beyond this, federal systems operate best in societies with sufficient homogeneity of fundamental interests to allow a great deal of latitude to local government and to permit reliance upon voluntary collaboration. The use of force to maintain domestic order is even more inimical to the successful maintenance of federal patterns of government than to other forms.<sup>5</sup>

14. The above summary of federalism provides insight into the reason why several cities and states are utilizing the federalist system to foment rebellion, chaos, crime, and civil disobedience in their evil effort to both tear down law and order and in doing so to influence the outcome of the 2020 election.

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<sup>5</sup> “Federalism,” in *The New Encyclopaedia Britannica: Micropaedia*, 15th ed. (2010), 4:712–13.

