

MONARCHY (1)

THE CORONATION OATH ACT (1688)

Our monarchs must uphold the Rule of Law by swearing to do so in their **Coronation Oath** as set out in the Coronation Oath Act 1688_- still applicable law as it has not been repealed.

See also the Coronation Oath of Queen Elizabeth II (1953) (below).

The Kings and Queens of this Realm have sworn a "Solemn Oath" to We the People to maintain the **"Statutes, Laws and Customs"** of this Realm and all the People and inhabitants thereof in their **"Spiritual and Civil Rights and Properties"** - as confirmed in the Introduction of the Coronation Oath Act 1688 which states, inter alia:

"Whereas by the Law and Ancient Usage of this Realm the Kings and Queens thereof have taken a Solemn Oath upon the Evangelists at Their respective Coronations to maintain the Statutes Laws and Customs of the said Realm and all the People and Inhabitants thereof in their Spiritual and Civil Rights and Properties."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMar/1/6/introduction>

Coronation Oath to Uphold our Rule of Law

Section III of the Coronation Oath Act 1688_stipulates that the King and or Queen of this Realm must swear a "Solemn Oath" to We the People to **"Govern the People of this Kingdome of England and the Dominions thereto belonging"** according to the **"Statutes in Parliament agreed on and the Laws and Customs of the same "**.

Coronation Oath to Uphold the Laws of God

The Coronation Oath also stipulates that the King and or Queen must **"Maintain the Laws of God the true Profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion Established by Law"**.

Format of the Oath

Section III of the Coronation Oath Act 1688 states as follows:

"III Form of Oath and Administration thereof.

"The Arch-Bishop or Bishop shall say,

Will You solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdome of England and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parlyament Agreed on and the Laws and Customs of the same?

The King and Queene shall say,

I solemnly Promise soe to doe.

Arch Bishop or Bishop,

Will You to Your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be Executed in all Your Judgements.

King and Queene,

I will.

Arch Bishop or Bishop.

Will You to the utmost of Your power Maintaine the Laws of God the true Profession of the Gospell and the Protestant Reformed Religion Established by Law?

And will You Preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realme and to the Churches committed to their Charge all such Rights and Privileges as by Law doe or shall appertain unto them or any of them.

King and Queene.

All this I Promise to doe.

After this the King and Queene laying His and Her Hand upon the Holy Gospels, shall say,

King and Queene

The things which I have here before promised I will performe and Keepe Soe help me God.

Then the King and Queene shall kisse the Booke."

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMar/1/6/contents>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMar/1/6/section/III>

Every King or Queen who claims the right to succeed to the Imperial Crown of this Realme must swear a **"Solemne Oath" to We the People** at their Coronation, as per section IV of the Coronation Oath Act 1688 which states:

"IV Oath to be administered to all future Kings and Queens.

And the said Oath shall be in like manner Administered to every King or Queene who shall Succeede to the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme at their respective Coronations by one of the Archbishops or Bishops of this Realme of England for the time being to be thereunto appointed by such King or Queene respectively and in the Presence of all Persons

that shall be Attending Assisting or otherwise present at such their respective Coronations
Any Law Statute or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding."
(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/WillandMar/1/6/section/IV>

So all future kings and queens must take this oath. No law or statute can be passed to prevent this.

MONARCHY (2)

THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT (1700)

The Act of Settlement (1700) CHAPTER 2 12 and 13 Will 3 placed further limits on the Crown and further enshrined the "**Rights and Liberties of the Subject**". The introductory text states that it is:

"An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the **Rights and Liberties of the Subject**".

(emphasis added)

The Act of Settlement (1700) is still current law and has not been repealed.

The Act of Settlement (1700) states, inter alia:

".And Your Majesties said Subjects having Daily Experience of Your Royall **Care and Concern** for the present and future **Welfare of these Kingdoms** and particularly recommending from Your Throne a further Provision to be made for the Succession of the Crown **in the Protestant Line** for the **Happiness of the Nation** and the **Security of our Religion** And

it being absolutely necessary for the **Safety Peace and Quiet of this Realm** to obviate all Doubts and Contentions in the same by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crown and to **maintain a Certainty in the Succession thereof to which Your Subjects may safely have Recourse for their Protection** in case the Limitations in the said recited Act should determine...."

(emphasis added) (see also s61 Magna Carta)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/aep/Will3/12-13/2/contents>

MONARCHY (3)

THE ACT OF DECLARATION (1910)

The Act of Declaration 1910 states that it is an "Act to alter the form of the Declaration required to be made by the Sovereign on Accession."

[3rd August 1910]. Section 1 states:

"1 Alteration of form of accession declaration.

The declaration to be made, subscribed, and audibly repeated by the Sovereign under section one of the Bill of Rights and section two of the Act of Settlement shall be that set out in the Schedule to this Act instead of that referred to in the said sections."

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Edw7and1Geo5/10/29?wrap=true>

The Act of Declaration 1910 states that the Declaration to be made, subscribed, and audibly repeated by the Sovereign under section one of the Bill of Rights 1688 and section two of the Act of Settlement shall be that set out in the Schedule to the Act of Declaration 1910.

"I [here insert the name of the Sovereign] do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that **I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the Throne of my Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law.**"

(emphasis added)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Edw7and1Geo5/10/29?wrap=true>

MONARCHY (4)

CORONATION OATH OF ELIZABETH (1952)

Elizabeth II attended her first State Opening of Parliament on Tuesday 4 November 1952 where she read, made and signed the **Accession Declaration** in accordance with section one of the Bill of Rights 1688 and section two of the Act of Settlement the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, declaring as follows:

"I, Elizabeth, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful Protestant and I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant succession to the Throne, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers according to law."

https://www.parliament.uk/contentassets/0e72bc2437124245b718929e0dba9cbf/filename_u2zkcblhg8mdebxb0b5et.jpg

Queen Elizabeth II swore a "Solemn Oath" under the Coronation Oath Act 1688 to We the People on 2nd June 1953 on the occasion of her Coronation to the Imperial Crown - as confirmed on the Royal website as follows:

"In the Coronation ceremony of 2 June 1953, one of the highlights was when The Queen made her Coronation Oath (taken from the Order of Service for the Coronation).

The Queen having returned to her Chair, (her Majesty having already on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1952, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration prescribed by Act of Parliament), the Archbishop standing before her shall administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the Queen,

Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?

And the Queen answering,

I am willing.

The Archbishop shall minister these questions; and The Queen, having a book in her hands, shall answer each question severally as follows:

Archbishop. **Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws and customs?**

Queen. **I solemnly promise so to do.**

Archbishop. **Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?**

Queen. **I will.**

Archbishop. **Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? Will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government**

thereof, as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?

Queen. **All this I promise to do.**

Then the Queen arising out of her Chair, supported as before, the Sword of State being carried before her, shall go to the Altar, and make her solemn Oath in the sight of all the people to observe the premisses: laying her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible (which was before carried in the procession and is now brought from the Altar by the Arch-bishop, and tendered to her as she kneels upon the steps), and saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.

Then the Queen shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

The Queen having thus taken her Oath shall return again to her Chair, and the Bible shall be delivered to the Dean of Westminster."

<https://www.royal.uk/coronation-oath-2-june-1953>

The three parts of the Oath are –

1. To govern the commonwealth countries according to their laws and customs
2. To judge with law, justice and mercy
3. To maintain the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel.

What are the Laws of God?

The Laws of God were given to Moses as the 10 Commandments

“Thou shalt not murder”

It is therefore necessary for the Monarch to ensure that no subject is killed through any law, statute or policy – including policies that mandate vaccinations that have had lethal effects on many thousands of Subjects and disabled many more.

“Thou shalt not bear false witness”

It is therefore necessary for the Monarch to ensure that no Subject is falsely accused of being contagious, and consequently deprived of freedom including freedom of movement, freedom to work, freedom to worship, freedom to buy or sell, freedom to access education, freedom to access medical services, freedom to speak, freedom to travel. Allowing Subjects to be quarantined by force without proof of contagion is an example.

“Thou shalt not steal”

It is therefore necessary for the Monarch to ensure that no Subject is removed from their land or property, and that their property is not destroyed – for example

1. Depriving Subjects of bodily integrity – (administration of medical treatments without free and informed consent)
2. Shutting down Subject’s businesses – destroying their means of income
3. Depriving Subjects of access to their bank accounts
4. Depriving Subjects of their freedom to transact by control of digital currency
5. Depriving Subjects of their platforms for speaking freely
6. Removing Subjects from their farmland
7. Poisoning of farmland by release of toxic chemicals.
8. Deliberate destruction of livestock.
9. Disabling fuel sources upon which the Subjects depend
10. Encouraging war with resultant disruption of supplies upon which Subjects depend

Commonwealth

The Monarch has sovereignty over the Commonwealth countries including

1. United Kingdom
2. Canada
3. Australia
4. New Zealand
5. South Africa
6. Pakistan
7. Ceylon

It is notable that these particular countries were subjected to severe restrictions and violations of their normal rights during the last 3 years – violations which persisted because the Monarchy remained quiet. If the Monarchy had ordered that these violations cease, then they would have ceased.

Protestant Church

The Monarch is a leader of the Protestant Church. Consequently, the Monarchy has an influence comparable to that of the Pope over the Catholic Church. Bishops and Archbishops look to the Monarchy for the rule of law as pertains God's laws. If the Monarch upholds the God-given rights of their Subjects, these rights will be implemented and upheld throughout Protestant Christendom. Conversely, if the Monarch neglects the God-given rights of their Subjects, many millions will suffer from the deprivation of those rights.

Police

The police swear allegiance to the Crown, which is therefore the ultimate authority governing their behaviour. Policies that violate human rights have been enforced by the police – especially in countries such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

If the police are subject to the Crown, then it is very important for the Crown to uphold God's Laws.

Reason for Silence

It is possible that the death of Diana is being used by shadow government as a means of maintaining control over the monarch. Such a shadow government could threaten to expose any evidence pertaining to her death. The monarch should call their bluff, rescind all ungodly laws as apply currently in Commonwealth countries, and explicitly instruct the police to uphold the God-given rights of the Subjects, ideally with immediate effect.

For example - a simple public statement of the inviolable rights of subjects to their bodily integrity would have a significant effect.