**Excerpts from Pre-1843 Documents**

**Fundamental Orders (1639)**
<https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/order.asp>

And well knowing where a people are gathered together the word of God requires that to maintain the peace and union of such a people there should be an orderly and decent Government established according to God, to order and dispose of the affairs of the people at all seasons as occasion shall require; do therefore associate and connive ourselves to be as one Public State or Commonwealth; and do, for ourselves and our Successors and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter, enter into Combination and Confederation to gather, to maintain and pressure the liberty and purity of the gospel of our Lord Jesus which we now profess, as also the discipline of the Churches, which according to the truth of the said gospel is now practiced amongst us; As also in our Civil Affairs to be guided and governed according to such Laws, Rules, Orders and decrees as shall be made, ordered & decreed, as followeth...

[**Code of Laws**](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/content/constitutions/1650_Code_of_Laws.pdf) **(1650)**<https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/content/constitutions/1650_Code_of_Laws.pdf>

 … the Civil Authorities heere established hath power and libberty to see the peace, ordinances, and rules of Christe be observed in every church according to his word…

**Connecticut** [**Royal Charter (1662**](https://www.cga.ct.gov/hco/books/Charter_of_the_Colony_of_CT_1662.pdf)**)**

<https://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/ct03.asp>

…the Christian Faith, which in Our Royal Intentions, and the adventurers free Possession, is the only and principal End of this Plantation.

**First Amendment to the United States Constitution (1789)**<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript>

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**1818 Constitution of the State of Connecticut**
<https://portal.ct.gov/SOTS/Register-Manual/Section-I/1818-Constitution-of-the-State-of-Connecticut>

ARTICLE FIRST.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

 That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

WE DECLARE,

 Sec. 1. That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

 Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

 Sec. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this state; provided, that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

 Sec. 4. No preference shall be given by law to any christian sect or mode of worship.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

OF RELIGION.

 Sec. 1. It being the duty of all men to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the Universe, and their right to render that worship, in the mode most consistent with the dictates of their consciences; no person shall by law be compelled to join or support, nor be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church or religious association. But every person now belonging to such congregation, church, or religious association, shall remain a member thereof, until he shall have separated himself therefrom, in the manner hereinafter provided. And each and every society or denomination of christians in this state, shall have and enjoy the same and equal powers, rights and privileges; and shall have power and authority to support and maintain the ministers or teachers of their respective denominations, and to build and repair houses for public worship, by a tax on the members of any such society only, to be laid by a major vote of the legal voters assembled at any society meeting, warned and held according to law, or in any other manner.