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# A Thesis On Freedom of Speech

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All Biblical references are taken from the King James Version of the Holy Bible.

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# Introduction

Free speech has been the issue that caused persecution to conscientious people around the world for centuries. Thousands of years have passed and millions have fallen at the hands of persecutors for exercise of this freedom. In this booklet we endeavored to show the various phases of freedom in which speech operates.

There is a freedom that comes God, a freedom that is sustained by society, and a so-called "freedom" that is against God and even outrages society. The limits of free speech that comes under the freedom that is given by God is explained. The fact that the capacity of free speech in society is able to endure without transgressing or violating genuine freedoms is also explained; the evident falsity of libertine "freedom" is clearly explained as well.

We can say with assurance that free speech under God is supposed to be free speech under civil legislation; if however it is interfered with by government that would constitute religious persecution by-government. With God libertine freedom expressed in speech is not real freedom. Though sometimes libertine freedom exists legally under civil freedom. All these facts and many more are all explained in great detailed in this booklet. May God richly bless all who study this thesis in Jesus holy name.

Amen.

## Freedom of Speech According to the Bible

1. We are told in Scripture to speak the truth to people, telling them whether they hear or forbear according to Ezekiel 2: 3-7; 3: 10.11.

*Ezekiel 2:3-7*

*“3. And he said unto me, Son of man, I send thee to the children of Israel, to a rebellious nation that hath rebelled against me: they and their fathers have transgressed against me, even unto this very day.*

*4. For they are impudent children and stiff hearted. I do send thee unto them; and thou shalt say unto them, thus saith the Lord God.*

*5. And they, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear, (for they are a rebellious house,) yet shall know that there hath been a prophet among them.*

*6. And thou, son of man, be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words, though briars and thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions: be not afraid of their words, nor be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house.*

*7. And thou shalt speak my words unto them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear: for they are most rebellious.”*

*Ezekiel 3:10-11*

*“10. Moreover he said unto me, Son of man, all my words that I shall speak unto thee receive in thine heart, and hear with thine ears.*

*11. And go, get thee to them of the captivity, unto the children of thy people, and speak unto them, and tell them, Thus saith the Lord God; whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.”*

2. We are also told to preach the word; be instant, in season and out of season. This means we are to *Carpe Diem* (seize the moment) 2Timothy 4:2.
3. **Persecutive Intolerance.** This category of intolerance always starts off by seeking to curb freedom of speech. The following is an example of this fact in Acts 4: 13-18.

*Acts 4:13-18*

*“13. Now when they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus.*

*14. And beholding the man which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing*

*against it.*

*15. But when they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they conferred among themselves,*

*16. Saying, What shall we do to these men? for that indeed a notable miracle hath been done by them is manifest to all them that dwell in Jerusalem; and we cannot deny it.*

*17. But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.*

*18. And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus.”*

4. In the earliest history of Christianity all persecution began with attempts to curb freedom of speech. Acts 5:26-26, 40, 41.

*Acts 5:26-40*

*“26 Then went the captain with the officers, and brought them without violence: for they feared the people, lest they should have been stoned.*

*27 And when they had brought them, they set them before the council: and the high priest asked them,*

*28 Saying, Did not we straitly command you that ye should not teach in this name? and, behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine, and intend to bring this man's blood upon us.*

*29 Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men.*

*30 The God of our fathers raised up Jesus, whom ye slew and hanged on a tree.*

*31 Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins.*

*32 And we are his witnesses of these things; and so is also the Holy Ghost, whom God hath given to them that obey him.*

*33 When they heard that, they were cut to the heart, and took counsel to slay them.*

*34 Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space;*

*35 And said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men.*

*36 For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought.*

*37 After this man rose up Judas of Galilee in the days of the taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him, were dispersed.*

*38 And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought:*

*39 But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.*

*40 And to him they agreed: and when they had called the apostles, and beaten them, they commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go.”*

5. However when the authorities forbid by law any kind of preaching or criticism we must yield to God and our conscience, which is influenced by Him rather than to men. Acts 4:15-21; 5: 29.
6. Jesus criticized the religious leaders of His time in an open forum Matthew 23:1-7, 27-33.

*Matthew 23:1-7.*

*“1. Then spake Jesus to the multitude, and to his disciples,*

*2. Saying, The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat:*

*3. All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; but do not ye after their works: for they say, and do not.*

*4. For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers.*

*5 But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments,*

*6 And love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues,*

*7 And greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi.”*

*Matthew 23:27-33*

*“27. Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.*

*28. Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.*

29. *Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,*

30. *And say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.*

31. *Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.*

32. *Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers.*

33. *Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"*

## Freedom of Speech and the United States Bill of Rights

1. The influence of Christianity caused the unique development of the United States Bill of Rights with its great emphasis on the First Right; which includes freedom of speech.

*"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."* The Constitution of the United States, **Documents of Freedom**, p. 28.

2. This clause wisely forbids the law-making powers of government from doing the following actions:
  - (i) Legislating religion, dogma or practice,
  - (ii) Legislating against religion, dogma or practice,
  - (iii) Legislating in any way against freedom of speech,
  - (iv) Legislating in any way against freedom of the press,
  - (v) Legislating against any assembly or protest of the people who seek redress of government for various grievances.
3. This being the case the latest president of the United States of America has revealed that he has no respect for the First Right; which he stated this in his book entitled **The Audacity of Hope**.

*"The founders' (of America's Constitution) disagreed about the meaning of such basic rights as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly... They were not averse to ignoring*

*these rights altogether... It is unrealistic to believe that a judge, two hundred years later, can somehow discern the original intent of the founders or ratifiers.” p. 91.*

4. This statement of the president of the United States does the following.
  - (a) Implies that the founders and ratifiers of the US Constitution had no real consensus on the meaning of freedom of speech and assembly.
  - (b) Claims that no judge today can judge based upon the First Right because he could never know the original intent of the founders and ratifiers.
  - (c) Casts expository doubt on the meaning of free speech and freedom of assembly, leaving it open for new interpretations that denies what the founders and ratifiers meant.
5. Here is what Barack Obama seems to be ignorant about with regards to the Founding Fathers of America regarding freedom of speech.

Quotations from Thomas Jefferson:

*“Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.”* **Thomas Jefferson Quotes.**

*“It is error alone which needs support of the government. Truth can stand by itself.”* **Ibid.**

*“We are not afraid to follow the truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it.”* **Ibid.**

*“I am... for freedom of the press, and against all violations of the constitution to silence by force and not by reason the complaints or criticisms, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of their agents.”*

**Thomas Jefferson to Elbridge Gerry, 1799.**

*“The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties.”* **Thomas Jefferson: Reply to Address, 1808.**

## **Freedom of Speech and Mental Freedoms**

1. Freedom of Speech is given by God and is founded upon the following Mental Freedoms.
  - (a) Freedom of Thought,
  - (b) Freedom of Belief,
  - (c) Freedom of Conscience,

(d) Freedom of Choice and

(e) Freedom of Opinion.

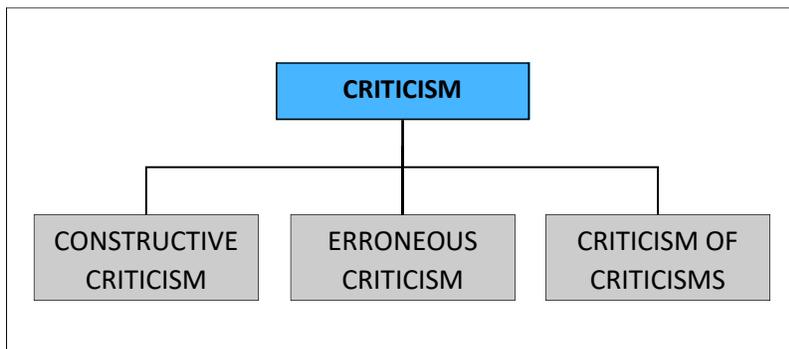
2. It is these mental freedoms that produces criticisms. And criticisms fall within the following categories.

(a) Constructive Criticism,

(b) Erroneous Criticism and

(c) Criticism of Criticisms.

Diagram on Criticisms.



3. Free Speech that is socially free fall under the following categories.

(a) Commendatory:

(b) Neutral

(c) Critical and

(d) New positional

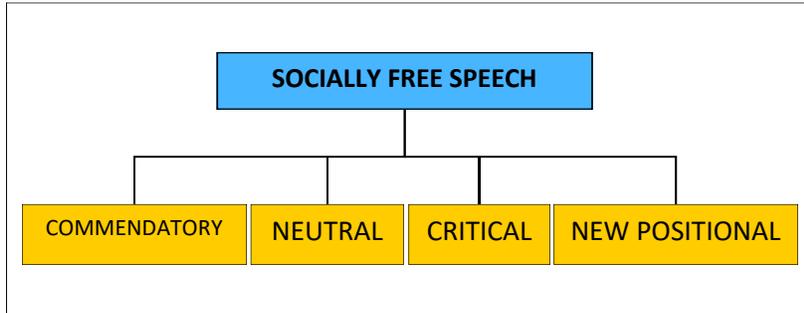
**Commendatory:** that is agreeing with something and justifying it.

**Critical:** that is, disagreeing with something and exposing its claimed truthfulness, by showing it to be erroneous.

**Commentary:** that is, an exposition on something commenting on its facts or philosophy, etc.

**Neutral:** that is, taking no position on something for various personal reasons.

Diagram on Socially Free Speech.



4. Criticism is a natural part of Free Speech. The following quotations authored by the writer of this booklet support and prove this fact.

Quotations from Nyron Medina:

*“Socially free speech is only truly free when criticism of those who hold the reigns of power and influence is left free from legislative restrictions and penal retributions.”*

*“Criticisms sustains reform, freedom of speech sustains criticisms.”*

*“The history of revival and reformation is the history of criticisms.”*

*“More light has shone upon humanity from criticism of established dogma than from established dogma.”*

*“Show me a stagnant society and I will show you a society where freedom of speech is moot.”*

*“Criticism is free where speech is free.”*

*“Freedom of speech is the mother of criticism of criticisms.”*

## Freedom of Opinion and Free Speech

1. Concerning Freedom of Opinion, we are told the following very important truth by John Stuart Mill in his work Utilitarianism.

*“But the peculiar evil of the silencing the expression of an opinion is, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion, still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth: if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error.”* p.85.

2. Man’s assumption of infallibility is explained by the suppression of the freedom of opinion. Again we are told by Mill.

*“First: the opinion which it is attempted to suppress by authority may possibly be true. Those who desire to suppress it, of course deny its truth; but they are not infallible. They have no authority to decide the question for all mankind, and exclude every other person from the means of judging. To refuse a hearing to an opinion, because they are sure that it is false, is to assume that their certainty is the same thing as absolute certainty. All silencing of discussion is an assumption of infallibility.”* **Ibid** p.85.

3. Thus it is evident that when men seek to curb the opinions of others by transgressing freedom of opinion, they do the following:

- (a) Rob humanity of the opportunity of exchanging error for the truth if the opinion is truth.
- (b) Rob humanity of receiving a lively impression and clarity of the truth by the collision of the truth with error, if the opinion is error.
- (c) Robbing those who are deceived by the opinion of the opportunity to exercise rational thought to dispel the error by examining it with truth.
- (e) Assuming that they who by law forbid the opinion are the absolute possessors of the truth and are thus infallible.
- (f) Taking to themselves the Right of God to be the source and revealer of truth, and thus to be the absolute Judge of all error or falsehood.

4. Why did we suddenly digress into dealing with freedom of opinion when we were dealing with freedom of speech?

Here are the reasons:

- (a) Free speech is attacked by attacking the undesirable opinion the speech expresses.

(b) It is undesirable knowledge that persecutors usually seek to extinguish by telling the propagators that they must not speak it, this is how freedom of speech comes under attack.

5. **Free Speech** which is a gift of God; which humanity is born with, and communicates the following:

(a) **Thoughts** that are hidden in the mind.

(b) **Beliefs** held as true to the individual.

(c) **Opinions** held that may be true or not.

(d) **Conscientious convictions** given by the revelation of the Holy Spirit.

(e) **Mental values** however good or bad.

(f) **Ideas** formulated in the minds of man, etc.

6. Speech touches all spheres of human activity, here are some examples.

(a) Government.

(b) Politics.

(c) Religion.

(d) Economics.

(e) Moral Behavior.

(f) Labor.

(g) Sport.

(h) Entertainment, etc.

12. Free Speech may touch or embrace the following various number of moods:

(a) **Pleasing** speech.

(b) **Offensive** speech.

(c) **Condemnatory** speech.

(d) **Blasphemous** speech.

(e) **Incite-ful** speech.

13. There is something called Offensive Speech. The speech may or may not be really offensive, or maybe offensive to some people, and not to others. However to most modern societies offensive speech may refer to the following differences, more or less.

- (a) **Critical**: to some people criticism is offensive
- (b) **Inciteful**: most people find it offensive to incite someone to do harm to another.
- (c) **Ridicule**: some people find ridicule to be offensive especially based upon what is being ridiculed.
- (d) **Insult**: most people find insulting speech offensive
- (e) **Threats**: most people also find threatening speech offensive, especially when they are threatened.
- (f) **Blasphemy**: dependent upon what religion a person may belong to, hence its concept of blasphemy, most people find blasphemy offensive. What may be blasphemous and thus offensive to some may not be to others.
- (g) **Slander**: to each person that is being slandered, such speech is offensive to him.
- (h) **Obscene**: saying immoral things about children of a sexual nature, and certain swear words are most often offensive speech.
- (i) **Deception**: some speech that deceived people, when the people become aware that they were deceived, this speech becomes offensive to such people. Also, deceptively crying "fire! "and such like speech, in a crowded building, calculated to cause useless panic that can damage people, is highly offensive to all.

14. **Offensive speech** that is truly offensive is so because it is against the Rights and Freedoms of others. Such are the following:

- (a) **Inciting** speech.
- (b) **Slandorous** speech.
- (c) **Threatening** speech.
- (d) **Obscene** speech.
- (e) **Deceptive** speech (the exclamation type).

15. The following types of speech, while they are labeled as offensive to some, are not *intended* to be and neither is *capable* of injuring people, thus should they should *never* be subjected to any form of restrictive legislation.

- (a) **Critical** speech.
- (b) **Ridiculing** speech.
- (c) **Insulting** speech.
- (d) **Blasphemous** speech.

- (e) **Deceptive** speech (the ordinary misleading speech)
16. There is a speech in modern societies usually called "Hate Speech" and is subject to some type of penal legislation. They are:
- (a) Speech that is critical of a race, religion, group, of sexual behavior that has state protection.
  - (b) Speech that is critical of or express skepticism about the holocaust.
  - (c) Speech that incites others to do harm to a race, people, and/or group based on religion or sexual and other behavior.
  - (d) Speech that threatens others for whatever reason, especially because of race, religion or sexual behavior.
  - (e) Speech that exposes a race or group of people of being in conspiracy to rule the world through political and economic hegemony.
17. But hate speech is a term used in law to create "hate crimes". Hate crimes laws do the following:
- (a) Penalize the concept and emotions of hate in the mind behind the infraction to cover the mental hate.
  - (b) Hate crimes laws penalize the content of the mind, something only God has the authority to do.
  - (c) They make certain regular speech illegal because of the concepts and emotions behind it. This would not seem logical to do, if the concept of hate crimes did not exist, as it would evidently be against freedom speech.
  - (d) Hate crimes laws protect only some groups and members of society while others are not given the same protection. This transgresses the legal republican principle of "equality of all under law".
18. Speech that is already illegal and do not need hate crimes law to make them "hate speech" are the following:
- (a) **Inciting** speech, and
  - (b) **Threatening** speech.
19. Speech that is deceptively called "hate speech" and thus should never be subject to hate crimes legislation are the following:
- (a) Speech that is critical of a race, religion, group or sexual behavior.
  - (b) Speech that criticize or express skepticism of the holocaust.

(c) Speech that exposes a race or group of people of being in conspiracy to politically and economically rule the world.

20. Hate crimes legislations should never exist because they do the following:

(a) Target free speech making it a crime because of the ideas and opinions expressed.

(b) Target concepts and emotions of hate in the mind which only God can adequately and justly do in the judgment.

(c) Give increased penalty to acts that are already illegal by law, because of the “hate” concept and emotions behind those acts.

## **Socially Free Speech and Spiritually Free Speech**

1. There are two divisions of speech that makes the determination between what is “free” speech and what is not. They are:

(a) **Free** Speech, and

(b) **Licentious** Speech.

2. Free Speech is best identified as speech that is harmless in the sense of not transgressing the Rights and Freedoms of others, nor doing any harm or injury to persons, nor is intended to do so. It is free because it is spoken within the limits of the regard for the Rights and Freedoms of man.

3. There is a “free speech” that is not acceptable to God because it is not based upon the following reasons:

(a) It is not an expression of the will of God.

(b) It is not free from moral deception, information deception and error.

(c) It destroys morals, true religion and good values.

(d) It advocates transgression of the law of God.

(e) It supports the propaganda of Satan’s Kingdom.

4. This division of “free speech” is called Socially Free Speech for the following reasons:

(a) It is socially free that is, not subject to the judgment of the government or courts of law, especially as they are godless. It is not always accepted by God.

- (b) It is the duty of God alone to judge this speech in the final judgment. Matthew 12: 36, 37.
5. Free Speech that is acceptable to God as truly free is the following type of speech called Spiritually Free Speech.
- (a) It is the speech of the converted Christian. John 8: 34, 32, 36.
- (b) It is an expression of the will of God.
- (c) It is the preaching of the gospel which calls men to accept Jesus and obey the law of God by faith.
- (d) It is speech about things, issues and points necessary for human existence.
- (e) It condemns, exposes, and seeks to destroy the propaganda of Satan's Kingdom.
6. Thus we have two types of free speech specifically identified by the following names:
- (a) **Spiritually Free Speech**, and
- (b) **Socially Free Speech**.
7. Firstly, under Spiritually Free Speech that is caused by God, one does not use his/her speech in the following ways:
- (a) You do not incite persons to do harm to others, that is, to transgress their Rights and Freedoms.
- (b) You do not threaten to harm or injure persons; that is to transgress their Rights and Freedoms.
- (c) You do not slander others.
- (d) You do not say any type of obscene speech.
- (e) You do not blaspheme.
- (f) You do not say anything intended to transgress anyone's Rights and Freedoms.
8. Under Spiritually Free Speech there may rightly be the following speech:
- (a) Criticisms of Religions shown by God to be false.
- (b) Criticisms of governments that is corrupt, oppressive and tyrannical.
- (c) Criticisms of moral behaviors shown by God to be corrupt; like adultery, sodomy, apostasy, and others.
- (d) Criticisms of races or peoples, as in the case with Paul that criticized the Jews. 1 Thessalonians 2: 14, 15.

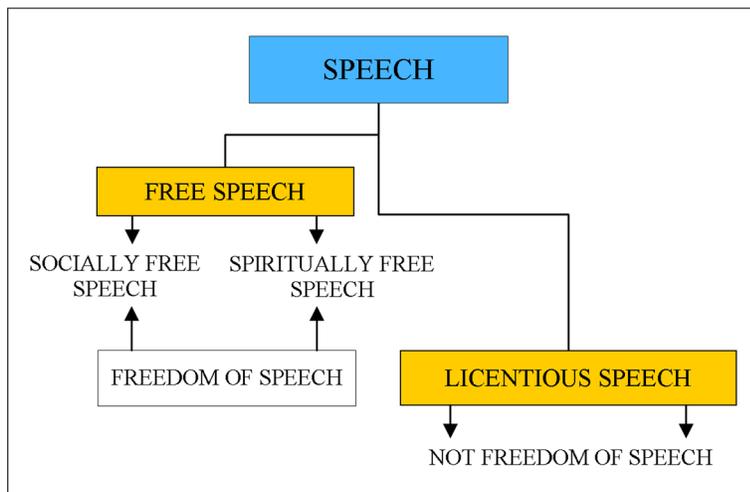
- (e) Criticisms of any historical concept not sustained by the philosophy of the Bible or historical facts.
  - (f) Criticisms of anything the Bible shows to be wrong.
  - (g) Ridicule any god or religion that is false, to show their folly.
  - (h) Show contempt for false religion and morals that are destructive to people.
  - (i) Cause people to hate any false religion, morals, behavior or government that are destructive of the Rights and Freedoms of the people and salvation.
  - (j) Threaten people with the wrath of God according to the claims of the Bible.
9. Under *Socially Free Speech* the following speech may be done. Though some may not be approved by God.
- (a) All that can be spoken under *Spiritually Free Speech* is the natural freedom of the individual to speak under *Socially Free Speech*. Those are the points just covered above.
  - (b) Though not acceptable to God, under this type of free speech, one may speak idle statements.
  - (c) Statements of comedy and jestings may be made.
  - (d) One may ridicule people, religion, government and behavior, etc.
  - (e) One may express hate or contempt for people, government, religion, behavior, etc.
  - (f) One may criticize government, races, people, religion, moral behavior and even God.
  - (g) One may criticize the holocaust and any other concept of history.
  - (h) One may lie about anything; religion, government, peoples, behavior etc.
  - (i) One may make certain obscene remarks.
  - (j) Blaspheme God, religion, etc. (Laws cannot, with justice, outlaw blasphemy except it enforces a dogma or doctrine about blasphemy that may not be the teaching of all religions).
  - (k) Condemn anything the person wants to.
10. However, under *Socially Free Speech*, the following must not be *done* because they transgress the Rights and Freedoms of others.
- (a) Incite others to do harm or injury to a race, people, group or individual.
  - (b) Slander people.
  - (c) Make certain evidently obscene remarks.

- (d) Deceptively exclaim “fire” out of mischief in a crowded place.
  - (e) Disclose certain details of a court case that has been banned, because it would harm the case, pervert the course of justice, and cause others to unnecessarily suffer.
11. The term Licentious Speech has been coined to identify a speech that is not socially free and not at the same time also spiritually free. Such speech is not “freedom of speech” because they transgress the Rights and Freedoms of others. But the fact that they can be done by the opportunity and ability to speak, and without regards for the Rights and Freedoms of other, makes them licentious hence the term Licentious Speech. The following are such speeches that are justly outlawed as not free speech
- (a) Incitement of others to do harm or injury to others that is, to transgress their Rights and Freedoms.
  - (b) Threaten to do harm or injury to others, that is to transgress their Rights and Freedoms.
  - (c) Slander people.
  - (d) Make evidently obscene remarks. (Sex with children, cursing, etc.).
  - (e) Deceptively, in mischief, cry “fire!” in a crowded place to cause harm and injury to others.
12. Government is to NEVER have regulative, legislative authority over the following types of speech:
- (a) **Spiritually Free Speech.**
  - (b) **Socially Free Speech.**
13. However, Government may legitimately have restrictive legislation over the following division of speech.
- (a) **Licentious Speech.**
14. The importance of having Socially Free Speech in a country is the following reasons:
- (a) To ensure that Spiritually Free Speech is not curbed or reduced.
  - (b) To allow society to gain knowledge for various types of genuine development.
  - (c) To keep away errors, superstition and degradation.
  - (d) To watchdog and warn people of creeping government tyranny and mismanagement.
  - (e) To secure the success of the people and to save lives.
  - (f) To morally and socially uplift society.

15. What Spiritually Free Speech, existing under Socially Free Speech, does for society:

- (a) It gives true religious and moral education.
- (b) It brings enlightenment and salvation to people.
- (c) It preserves people from false destructive religion.
- (d) It prepares people for the second coming of Christ.

Observe the following illustrative chart:



37. We can end with the following statement on the necessity of Socially Free Speech from John Stuart Mill

*"We have now recognized the necessity to the mental well-being of mankind (on which all their other well-being depends) of freedom of opinion and freedom of expression of opinion..."* **Utilitarianism**, p.12.

## Tolerance and Intolerance

1. There are different types of Tolerance. They are:
  - (a) Non-Persecutive Tolerance, and
  - (b) Non-Critical Tolerance.
2. There are also different types of Intolerance. Such as:
  - (a) Persecutive Intolerance.
  - (b) Critical Intolerance.\_
3. Non-Persecutive Tolerance is a tolerance that is the absence of persecution to people whose teachings are not generally liked. All Republican forms of government are to have laws that ensure Non-Persecutive Tolerance. One may hold Non-Persecutive Tolerance while at the same time having Critical Intolerance.\_
4. Non-Critical Tolerance is a Hindu and UN false teaching about tolerance. They call criticism intolerance “hence they call for a tolerance that means no criticism. Such people have no peculiar doctrinal convictions to stand for; hence they tolerate any wrong thing without criticism.\_
5. Persecutive Intolerance is the scourge of the past middle ages; intolerance meant persecution by the loss of Rights and Freedoms because others in political power did not agree with the teachings and opinions of others. Many millions were murdered under the reign of Persecutive Intolerance.\_
6. Critical Intolerance is that kind of intolerance that does not harm people by transgressing their Rights and Freedoms. One may be critical of a person’s ideas and behavior not tolerating them; this is the natural behavior of billions who criticize anything, they are intolerant about something, but only in a critical way, not to the extent to persecute others they disagree with.

*for  
freedom of speech the  
struggle goes on*

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