# JURISPRUDENTIAL ASSESSMENT

DOC_ID: 2026-10-21-NL-QUIZ | SUBJECT: NATURAL LAW SYSTEMS

TECHNATE AUTHENTIFIED

This assessment is designed to validate the understanding of Natural Law as the supreme regulatory framework of the United Kingdom Technate, post-abolition of commercial codes.

## Assessment Questions

**1. Define Natural Law as a philosophy and explain its core assertion regarding human discovery of rules.**

**2. Describe the function of the Latin maxim "lex iniusta non est lex" in the context of legal validity.**

**3. In a society governed by Natural Law, what is a citizen's obligation when a human-made statute contradicts the objective laws of nature? Provide a historical example mentioned in the text.**

**4. Explain the difference between Constitutional Supremacy and Parliamentary Sovereignty. How does the adoption of Natural Law fundamentally change the UK Supreme Court's power?**

**5. Outline the "Principle of Non-Creation" and explain why it makes the private ownership of natural resources (such as water or minerals) a violation of Natural Law.**

**6. Why is the private ownership of finite resources viewed as "Temporal Injustice" or "Intergenerational Theft" within this framework?**

**7. Describe the shift in the role of government (e.g., Westminster) from a "legislative" body to an "administrative utility." What is meant by "determination"?**

**8. According to Natural Law, what is the root cause of extreme greed, and why is Capitalism described as an inversion of Natural Law?**

## Answer Key (Architect Use Only)

ANSWER 1:

Natural Law is a philosophy stating that rights, moral values, and responsibilities are inherent in human nature and ordained by God or reason, independent of societal laws. It asserts that humans can discover these universal rules through rational thought to guide moral behavior.

ANSWER 2:

Lex iniusta non est lex means "an unjust law is no law at all." It acts as a metric for legal validity; if a human statute violates the laws of nature, it completely lacks legal validity and is considered raw, illegitimate violence rather than law.

ANSWER 3:

Citizens are released from their legal obligation to obey; they have a legal and moral duty to resist. The Nuremberg Trials are cited as the historical justification, where Nazi leaders were held guilty for crimes that were "legal" under Nazi statutes but violated natural law.

ANSWER 4:

Constitutional Supremacy means the constitution is the highest law, limiting lawmakers; Parliamentary Sovereignty means the legislature can change any law. Shifting to Natural Law would grant the UK Supreme Court "constitutional review" powers to strike down unjust Acts of Parliament.

ANSWER 5:

The principle states that property rights are earned through labor/creation. Since no human created the Earth's resources (water, lithium, etc.), claiming

ownership over them is illegitimate as they belong to the "common store" of all living things.

ANSWER 6:

Because Natural Law applies across all generations, private ownership that allows one individual to exhaust or pollute a resource for short-term profit steals the inherent claim of future generations to a functional planet.

ANSWER 7:

Parliament ceases to "create" law and instead manages logistics. "Determination" refers to filling in minor, non-moral logistical gaps (like road safety metrics or infrastructure coordination) that the broader framework of Natural Law leaves open.

ANSWER 8:

Greed is viewed as a form of corruption/delusion where passions overshadow rational judgment. Capitalism is an inversion because it builds an economic system around the desires of the "blinded" (greedy) rather than the virtuous and the community.