

Redemption

Mark 10:45 For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life [a ransom for many](#).

*Redeemed how I love to proclaim it
Redeemed by the blood of the Lamb
Redeemed through his infinite mercy
His child and forever I am.*

*Redeemed, Redeemed,
Redeemed by the blood of the Lamb
Redeemed through his infinite mercy
His child and forever I am.*

I. Redemption... it is a costly commodity.

Isaiah 53

Ransom

Mark 10:45 For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life [a ransom for many](#).

II. Kunta Kinte

According to research done by Alex Haley, Kunta Kinte was an African from The Gambian town of Jufferee. According to Haley family history he was sold into slavery in a town called "Naplis."

Haley's research identified a slave ship, the *Lord Ligonier*, which sailed from Gambia River, July 5, 1767, with 140 captured Gambians. It arrived in Annapolis, Maryland on September 29, 1767, with only 98 survivors. Haley believed one of those survivors was a seventeen-year-old Kunta Kinte.

200 years later the descendants of **Kunta were emancipated**, set free, ransomed and redeemed at a terrible price of Civil War blood.

At the age of 18, Chicken George encourages Massa Lea to buy a slave girl named Matilda so George can marry her. Matilda gives birth to a large family of eight children, whom she keeps together even after Chicken George is sent to England for six years after Massa Lea loses everything he has in a cockfight against an Englishman. Bolstered by Massa Lea's promise that he will receive his freedom when he returns, Chicken George does come back and gets **his certificate of freedom**, although he must escape to [Canada](#) to preserve it.

III. Emancipation Proclamation

The Emancipation Proclamation – September 22, 1862

January 1, 1863

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

~ By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The **American Civil War (1861–1865)** - America's bloodiest conflict, cost nearly **1,100,000 casualties** (of 3.5 million soldiers almost 1/3rd) claimed more than **620,000 lives**.

End of the Civil War

On May 26, **1865**, the last fighting of the Civil War took place when General Kirby Smith surrendered Confederate forces west of the Mississippi. The war was not over when Lee surrendered, signing of the treaty at Appomatox in **April, 1865**.

A Pardon Must Be Received

*He purchased your pardon on Calvary's tree. That pardon was bought and legally paid for -- paid in full, by the precious blood of Jesus. But that pardon must be **accepted**; it must be **received to be of any value**. -- John 1:12 "As many as received him..."*

United States v. Wilson, 32 U.S. 150 (1833)

A pardon is a deed, to the validity of which delivery is essential, and delivery is not complete without acceptance. It may then be rejected by the person to whom it is tendered; and if it be rejected, we have discovered no power in a court to force it on him.'

Can a Presidential pardon be refused?

In Burdick v. United States (1915), the city editor of the *New York Tribune* was asked before a federal grand jury to reveal sources of information for a story his paper had printed. Burdick refused to testify, claiming his answers might incriminate him. To facilitate Burdick's testimony and avoid any possibility of self-incrimination, the U.S. Attorney arranged for him to be granted a full pardon from President Wilson for all offenses he "committed or may have committed". Burdick, however, declined to accept the pardon and persisted in his refusal to answer questions. He was convicted of contempt. On appeal, the United States Supreme Court rejected the notion that a pardon could be forced on Burdick;