

CONDENSED TIMELINE EXCLUSIVE TO THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT 1774 -1789

(Prepared by the Union States Assembly Scribe)

1774

September 5 - A Number of the Delegates chosen and appointed by the Several Colonies and Provinces in North America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia assembled at Carpenters' Hall. The Delegates were from: the province of New Hampshire; the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; the province of Massachusetts Bay; the Colony of Connecticut; from the City and County of New York, and other counties in the province of New York; from New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware; from the county of Suffolk, in the province of New York; the Province of Maryland, the Colony of New Jersey; the Colony of Virginia; the Province of Pennsylvania; and the Colony of South Carolina thereby representing every colony, except Georgia.

October 20 – The Articles of Association is read and signed by Delegates of: New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; the Lower Counties New Castle; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina; and South Carolina.

1775

April 19 - American Revolution begins - Minutemen Capt. John Parker orders not to fire unless fired upon. At dawn on about 70 armed Massachusetts militiamen stand face to face on Lexington Green with the British advance guard. An unordered "shot heard around the world" begins the American Revolution. A volley of British muskets followed by a charge with bayonets leaves eight Americans dead and ten wounded. The British regroup and head for the depot in Concord, destroying the colonists' weapons and supplies. At the North Bridge in Concord, a British platoon is attacked by militiamen, with 14 casualties. British forces then begin a long retreat from Lexington back to Boston and are harassed and shot at all along the way by farmers and rebels and suffer over 250 casualties. News of the events at Lexington and Concord spreads like wildfire throughout the Colonies.

May 10 - American forces led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The fort contains a much needed supply of military equipment including cannons which are then hauled to Boston by ox teams.

May 15 - Congress places the colonies in a state of defense.

June 15 - Congress unanimously votes to appoint George Washington general and commander-in-chief of the new Continental Army.

June 17 - The first major fight between British and American troops occurs at Boston in the Battle of Bunker Hill. American troops are dug in along the high ground of Breed's Hill (the actual location) and are attacked by a frontal assault of over 2000 British soldiers who storm up the hill. The Americans are ordered not to fire until they can see "the whites of their eyes." As the British get within 15 paces, the Americans let loose a deadly volley of musket fire and halt the British advance. The British then regroup and attack 30 minutes later with the same result. A third attack, however, succeeds as the Americans run out of ammunition and are left only with bayonets and stones to defend themselves. The British succeed in taking the hill, but at a loss of half their force, over a thousand casualties, with the Americans losing about 400, including important colonial leader, General Joseph Warren.

July 6 - The Continental Congress issues a Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms detailing the colonists' reasons for fighting the British and states the Americans are "resolved to die free men rather than live as slaves." **If you are not aware, a "subject" (of a monarch or government) is considered a slave.**

July 20 - A letter was received from the Convention of Georgia, and read, setting forth, that the Colony had acceded to the general Association, and appointed Delegates to attend this Congress.

Aug 22 - King George III proclaims colonies to be in open rebellion without even looking at the Olive Branch Petition.

1776

April 12 - The North Carolina assembly is the first to empower its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Britain.

May 2 - The American revolutionaries get the much needed foreign support they had been hoping for. King Louis XVI of France commits one million dollars in arms and munitions. Spain then also promises support.

May 4 - Rhode Island declares independence from Britain.

May 10 - The Continental Congress authorizes each of the 13 colonies to form local (provincial) governments.

June 7 - Richard Lee (Virginia) moves "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, **free and independent States**, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the **State of Great Britain** is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances. That a **plan of confederation** be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

July 2 - Continental Congress resolves "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States" by approving the Declaration of Independence. Founding Father of the United States John Dickinson July abstains from the votes that declare independence. The meaning of that phrase is as follows: the thirteen States, or nations as that word meant in that time, are free and independent (even from each other) and each are on par with the States of Great Britain, France, Spain, Sweden, etc. They did NOT create a singular country but rather thirteen singular countries.

July 4 - Congress proclaims the Declaration of Independence and independence from Britain and ordered that it be authenticated, printed, and be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to several commanding officers of the continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.

August 2 – The formal signing of the Declaration of Independence by 56 people takes place.

December 25-26 - On Christmas, George Washington takes 2400 of his men and re-crosses the Delaware River. Washington then conducts a surprise raid on 1500 British-Hessians (German mercenaries) at Trenton, New Jersey. The Hessians surrender after an hour with nearly 1000 taken prisoner by Washington who suffers only six wounded. Washington reoccupies Trenton. The victory provides a much needed boost to the morale of all American Patriots.

1977

January 3 - A second victory for Washington occurs as his troops defeat the British at Princeton and drive them back toward New Brunswick. Washington then establishes winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. During the harsh winter, Washington's army shrinks to about a thousand men as enlistments expire and deserters flee the hardships. By spring, with the arrival of recruits, Washington will have 9000 men.

January 15 - People of New Connecticut (Vermont) declare independence from England.

January 16 - Vermont declares independence from New York.

June 14 - The flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation is agreed to by Congress.

July 8 - Vermont introduces new constitution making it first state to abolish slavery.

October 7 - The Battle of Saratoga results in the first major American victory of the Revolutionary War as Gen. Horatio Gates and Gen. Benedict Arnold defeat Gen. Burgoyne, inflicting 600 British casualties. American losses are only 150.

October 17 - Gen. Burgoyne and his entire army of 5700 men surrender to the Americans led by Gen. Gates. The British are then marched to Boston, placed on ships and sent back to England after swearing not serve again in the war against America. News of the American victory at Saratoga soon travels to Europe and boosts support of the American cause. In Paris the victory is celebrated as if it had been a French victory. Benjamin Franklin is received by the French Royal Court. France then recognizes the independence of the thirteen America states.

November 15 – The Delegates representing the 13 nations (states) in Congress, agree to form a confederation known as “The United States of America”. The confederation (federal) government is governed through an international treaty and compact known as the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. It is then passed on to the states for their ratification. Under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, Congress is the sole authority of the new federal government.

December - Moroccan sultan Muhammad III included the United States of America in a list of countries to which Morocco’s ports were open. Morocco thus became the first country whose head of state publicly recognized the new United States.

1778

February 6 - American and French representatives sign two treaties in Paris: a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a Treaty of Alliance. France now officially recognizes the United States and will soon become the major supplier of military supplies to Washington's army. Both pledge to fight until American independence is won, with neither concluding any truce with Britain without the other's consent, and guarantee each other's possessions in America against all other powers. The American struggle for independence is thus enlarged and will soon become a world war. After British vessels fire on French ships, the two nations declare war. Spain will enter in 1779 as an ally of France. The following year, Britain will declare war on the Dutch who have been engaging in profitable trade with the French and Americans. In addition to the war in America, the British will have to fight in the Mediterranean, Africa, India, the West Indies, and on the high seas, all the while facing possible invasion of England itself by the French.

February 6 - Britain declares war on France.

July 10 - France declares war against Britain.

September 4 - City of Amsterdam signs trade agreement with American rebels.

September 17 – The Treaty of Fort Pitt (Treaty with the Delaware) is signed.

1779

June 16 - Spain declares war on England, but does not make an alliance with the American revolutionary forces.

August 14 - A peace plan is approved by Congress which stipulates independence, complete British evacuation of America and free navigation on the Mississippi River.

September 24 – Congress takes into consideration “the state of Vermont”.

1780

July 9 - Denmark declares neutrality.

August 1 - Sweden declares neutrality.

August 3 - Benedict Arnold is appointed commander of West Point. Unknown to the Americans, he has been secretly collaborating with British Gen. Clinton since May of 1779 by supplying information on Gen. Washington's tactics.

September 23 - A British major in civilian clothing is captured near Tarrytown, New York. He is found to be carrying plans indicating Benedict Arnold intends to turn traitor and surrender West Point. Two days later, Arnold hears of the spy's capture and flees West Point to the British ship *Vulture* on the Hudson. He is later named a brigadier general in the British Army and will fight the Americans.

December 20 - Britain declares war on Holland.

1781

January 17 - An American victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, as Gen. Daniel Morgan defeats British Gen. Tarleton.

March 1 – The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is fully ratified by the thirteen nations (states) and takes effect and becomes the governing doctrine of the federal government of the confederation, with Congress the governing body. This becomes the first federal constitution between the states. The states retained all their rights and sovereignty except those enumerated. Remember, you cannot have a sovereign state unless the people in that state are also sovereign.

June 10 - American troops under Marquis de la Fayette, Gen. Anthony Wayne and Baron von Steuben begin to form a combined force in Virginia to oppose British forces under Benedict Arnold and Gen. Cornwallis.

June 11 - Congress appoints a Peace Commission comprised of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay and Henry Laurens. The commission supplements John Adams as the sole negotiator with the British.

August 1 - After several months of chasing Gen. Greene's army without much success, Gen. Cornwallis and his 10,000 tired soldiers arrive to seek rest at the small port of Yorktown, Virginia, on the Chesapeake Bay. He then establishes a base to communicate by sea with Gen. Clinton's forces in New York.

August 14 - Gen. Washington abruptly changes plans and abandons the attack on New York in favor of Yorktown after receiving a letter from French Admiral Count de Grasse indicating his entire 29-ship French fleet with 3000 soldiers is now heading for the Chesapeake Bay near Cornwallis. Gen. Washington then coordinates with Gen. Rochambeau to rush their best troops south to Virginia to destroy the British position in Yorktown.

August 20 – Congress, after reviewing the petition submitted, declare if they abide by the boundary limits, the Vermont to be a sovereign and independent state by the name of State of Vermont.

August 30 - Count de Grasse's French fleet arrives off Yorktown, Virginia. De Grasse then lands troops near Yorktown, linking with la Fayette's American troops to cut Cornwallis off from any retreat by land.

September 5-8 - Off Yorktown, a major naval battle between the French fleet of de Grasse and the outnumbered British fleet of Adm. Thomas Graves results in a victory for de Grasse. The British fleet retreats to New York for reinforcements, leaving the French fleet in control of the Chesapeake. The French fleet establishes a blockade, cutting Cornwallis off from any retreat by sea. French naval reinforcements then arrive from Newport.

September 28 - Gen. Washington, with a combined Allied army of 17,000 men, begins the siege of Yorktown. French cannons bombard Gen. Cornwallis and his 9000 men day and night while the Allied lines slowly advance and encircle them. British supplies run dangerously low.

October 17 - As Yorktown is about to be taken, the British send out a flag of truce. Gen. Washington and Gen. Cornwallis then work out terms of surrender. This surrender, under the Laws of Nations, is a conquest whereby the victor takes the sovereignty of the loser. In this case, the thirteen American states (nations) have gained their sovereignty from the King of Great Britain (also a sovereign) by defeating his forces on the field of battle.

1782

January 28 – Congress resolves to acknowledge Vermont as a free and independent state and accept them into the Union, on equal footing, as the 14th state, provided they accede to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the boundaries between New York and New Hampshire as specified.

February 21 - Congress resolves establishment of a mint.

February 27 - In England, the House of Commons votes against further war in America.

March 5 - The British Parliament empowers the King to negotiate peace with the United States.

March 20 - British Prime Minister, Lord North, resigns, succeeded two days later by Lord Rockingham who seeks immediate negotiations with the American peace commissioners.

April 4 - Sir Guy Carleton becomes the new commander of British forces in America, replacing Gen. Clinton. Carleton will implement the new British policy of ending hostilities and withdraw British troops from America.

April 12 - Peace talks begin in Paris between Benjamin Franklin and Richard Oswald of Britain.

April 19 - The Dutch recognize the United States of America as a result of negotiations conducted in the Netherlands by John Adams.

June 20 - Congress adopts the Great Seal of the United States of America.

October 8 – A treaty of amity and commerce is concluded between the United States of America and the High Mightinesses the States General of the Netherlands.

November 30 - A preliminary peace treaty is signed in Paris. Terms include recognition of American independence and the boundaries of the United States, along with British withdrawal from America.

1783

January 20 - England signs a preliminary peace treaty with France and Spain.

February 3 - Spain recognizes the United States of America, followed later by Sweden, Denmark and Russia.

February 4 - England officially declares an end to hostilities in America.

February 5 - Sweden recognizes the independence of the United States of America.

April 11 - Congress officially declares an end to the Revolutionary War.

April 15 – A treaty of amity and commerce is signed between the United States of America and Sweden.

April 18 – Congress proposes alterations to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union to the states in order to allow Congress to handle the increasing difficulty regarding the financial situation of the confederation.

April 26 – In an address to the states, Congress declares the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the confederation that was formed to be “the greatest trust ever confided to a political society”. Besides being an international treaty and compact between thirteen sovereign and independent states (nations), the founders also created a trust for the benefit of the sovereign states, and thereby, the sovereign people populating them.

June 19 – Congress resolves the requirements for additional entries (states) into the Union.

September 3 - The Treaty of Paris is signed by the United States of America and Great Britain.

September 15 - Congress makes further revisions in voting requirements for when the 14th state and more enter the Union.

December 22 - Congress decides that these united states be considered in all such Treaties and in every case arising under them as one Nation (upon principles of the federal Constitution). This reinforces that the thirteen states are independent nations unto themselves and that NO singular nation has been created.

1784

January 14 - The Treaty of Paris is ratified by Congress. The Revolutionary War officially ends. However, unmentioned in the debates of this treaty is no provision for the King of Great Britain to actually cede land to the United States of America, as had been the principal of past treaties among sovereigns (see Treaty of Paris 1763 and how the King of France cedes land to the victor, the King of Great Britain). Word trickery is used such as “relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial Rights of the same and every Part thereof” but there is no mention of ceding the land and giving allodial title to the Americans, again as was the practice in previous treaties. Thus, the states and Americans are now sovereign but own no title to any land. Can you believe that? Yet, that is what was done.

April 23 – Congress resolves the form of a temporary government of the Western territory and makes provisions for an expanding the Union for when it grows beyond the existing thirteen states.

April 30 – Congress resolves recommendations to the states for additional taxing power in order to pay the incurred debt.

May 20 - Britain & Netherlands sign peace treaty (Peace of Paris).

June 3 – Congress, again resolves “That the district of territory lying on the west side of Connecticut river, called Vermont, within the limits and boundaries described in the act of Congress of the 20 August, 1781, and the people inhabiting the same, be, and they are hereby recognized and declared to be a free, sovereign and independent State by the name of the State of Vermont. That the said State of Vermont, being within the limits of the United States,

shall be considered as a part of the Confederacy, on the same principles as the new states, who shall have established permanent governments agreeably to the act of Congress of the 23 day of April last, until it shall accede to the Articles of Confederation, and be admitted into the federal Union of these States.”

June 4 – Congress adjourns and A Committee of the States runs the confederation in Congress’s absence.

August 23 - Eastern Tennessee settlers declare their area an independent state and name it Franklin; a year later the Continental Congress rejects it.

October 22 – The Treaty of Fort Stanwix (Treaty with the Six Nations) is signed.

November 1 – Congress resumes its duty after the adjournment, thereby concluding, for the only time it has ever convened, A Committee of the States.

December 15 – In letter to Congress from the Spanish minister, it is acknowledged by Spain the claim to sovereignty of the United States of America is “founded on all the rights which an entire conquest and an uninterrupted possession can give to any power”.

1785

January 21 – The Treaty of Fort McIntosh (Treaty with the Wyandot, etc.) is signed.

May 8 - Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785 which divides the northwest territories into townships, each set at 36 square miles, subdivided into 36 lots of 640 acres each, with each lot selling for no less than \$640.

May 16 - State of Franklin Petitions for Statehood but is not admitted into the Union. The State of Franklin was an autonomous, secessionist United States territory created not long after the end of the American Revolution from territory that later was ceded by North Carolina to the federal government. Franklin's territory later became part of the state of Tennessee. Franklin was never officially admitted into the Union of the United States and existed for only four years. Congress was heavily in debt at the close of the Revolutionary War, the state of North Carolina voted, in April 1784, "to give Congress the 29,000,000 acres lying between the Allegheny Mountains (as the entire Appalachian range was then called) and the Mississippi river." This did not please the Watauga settlers who had gained an earnest foothold on the Cumberland River at Fort Nashborough. They feared Congress might in desperation sell the territory to a foreign power such as France or Spain. A few months later, the Legislature of North Carolina withdrew its gift, and again took charge of its western land because it feared the land would not be used to pay the debts of Congress.

September 10 - A treaty of amity and commerce is signed between the United States of American and the Kingdom of Prussia.

October – Virginia legislature passes an act entitled “An Act concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State”.

November 10 - Netherlands and France sign treaty.

November 28 - The Treaty of Hopewell was signed between the U.S. representative Benjamin Hawkins and the Cherokee Indians. The treaty laid out a western boundary for white settlement. The treaty gave rise to the sardonic Cherokee phrase of Talking Leaves, since they claimed that when the treaties no longer suited the Americans, they would blow away like talking leaves. A description of the boundary is found on Article 4 of the accord. The Treaty of Hopewell may refer to one of three different treaties signed at Hopewell, (the plantation of Andrew Pickens on the Seneca River in northwestern South Carolina) between the United States of America and Cherokee (1785), Choctaw and Chickasaw (1786) indigenous nations.

1786

January 21 – The Treaty of Fort Finney (Treaty with the Shwanee) is signed.

August 7 – Congress submits to the states seven additional amendments (articles) to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union for their approval. At this point in time, Congress realizes that the federal constitution needs to be revised in order for Congress to do the tasks assigned to them.

August 8 - Congress adopts a monetary system based on the Spanish dollar, with a gold piece valued at \$10, silver pieces at \$1, one-tenth of \$1 also in silver, and copper pennies.

August 29 - Shay's Rebellion in Springfield, Mass.

August 31 - In Massachusetts, to prevent debtors from being tried and put in prison, ex-Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays, who is now a bankrupt farmer, leads an armed mob and prevents the Northampton Court from holding a session.

September 11 – The Annapolis Convention take place to determine interstate commerce and ways for the federal government to raise the money required to pay the debts incurred. Although all states are invited to send delegates, only five states send them. The Convention recommends to Congress to have another convention to meet in May to “devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when “agreed to by them and” afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.” This follows the guidelines laid out in Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union regarding alterations therewith.

September 26 - Shays' rebels, fearing they might be charged with treason, confront 600 militiamen protecting the state Massachusetts Supreme Court session in Springfield and force the court to adjourn.

September 26 - Britain and France sign trade agreement.

October – Virginia legislature passes an act entitled “An Act making further provision for the erection of the District of Kentucky into an Independent State”.

October 16 - Congress establishes the United States mint.

October 20 - Congress authorizes Secretary of War Henry Knox to raise an army of 1340 men over concerns of the safety of the federal arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

December 26 - Shays assembles 1200 men near Worcester, Mass. and heads toward Springfield. Massachusetts Governor, Bowdoin, then orders mobilization of a 4400 man force.

1787

January 26 - Shays' rebels attack the federal arsenal at Springfield but are unsuccessful. Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then arrives with reinforcements from Boston to pursue the rebels.

February 4 - Gen. Lincoln's troops attack Shays' rebels at Petersham, Massachusetts, and capture 150 rebels. Shays flees north to Vermont.

February 21 - Amid calls for a stronger central government, due in part to Shays' Rebellion, and any other short comings in regards to raising the revenue required to fund the federal governments and pay the debts incurred, Congress endorses a resolution calling for a convention to be held in Philadelphia, beginning in May in the words following: “Whereas there is provision in the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union for making alterations therein by the Assent of a Congress of the United States and of the legislatures of the several States; And whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present Confederation, as a mean to remedy which several of the states and particularly the state of New York by express instructions to their delegates in Congress have suggested a Convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution and such Convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these states a firm national government,

Resolved that in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States to be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as

shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States render the federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.”

It is VERY important to note the following: (1) Congress authorizes the Convention to suggest alterations to the form of the federal government by making changes to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, to which after being agreed to by Congress, would ONLY THEN be passed onto the states for their approval (2) Congress did NOT authorize the Convention to devise a NEW form of government to replace the existing form of government and (3) these restrictions to what the Convention was limited to were not followed with resulting events of sedition and treason against the confederation and a usurpation of the lawful government (4) for the ignorant masses of feeble minded Americans today, how many of you are actually aware of the intended purpose of that convention? Are you aware that those so called founding fathers became founding traitors? Of course not, the rulers of the planet today do not want you to know the fraud that occurred because that is what keeps them in power today.

May 25 - With 29 delegates from nine states present, the Convention begins in the state house (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia. A total of 73 delegates have been chosen by the states (excluding Rhode Island) although only 55 will actually attend. There are 21 veterans of the Revolutionary War and 8 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegates are farmers, merchants, lawyers and bankers, with an average age of 42, and include James Madison, the central figure at the convention, and 81 year old Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Jefferson, serving abroad as ambassador to France, does not attend.

The delegates first vote is to keep the proceedings absolutely secret. George Washington is then nominated as president of the convention. How many of you are aware of the secrecy involved and why? The why is they purposely wanted to commit sedition by proposing a usurpation of the lawful government.

June 19 - Rather than revise the Articles of Confederation, delegates at the convention vote to create an entirely new form of national government separated into three branches - the legislative, executive and judicial - thus dispersing power with checks and balances, and competing factions, as a measure of protection against tyranny by a controlling majority.

June 20 - Oliver Ellsworth moves at the Federal Convention to call the government the United States and NOT “The United States of America” as is the style of the confederation as specified in Article 1 of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. This is clearly a seditious action of identity theft by these traitorous delegates.

July 13 – After many, many months of debates Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance which establishes formal procedures for transforming territories into states. It provides for the eventual establishment of three to five states in the area north of the Ohio River, to be

considered equal with the original 13. The Ordinance includes a Bill of Rights that guarantees freedom of religion, the right to trial by jury, public education and a ban on slavery in the Northwest.

Of note: This Ordinance ONLY applies to the territory north and west of the river Ohio. This Ordinance does NOT apply to territory south and east of the river Ohio. The main reason the Ordinance was passed, by only 8 states, was a way for the federal government to be able to sell land and tax the inhabitants as a means of paying off the federal debt. No state ever used this ordinance and no states were created under it.

July – A treaty of friendship is signed between Morocco and the United States of American. It is the longest unbroken treaty.

September 17 - Thirty nine delegates vote to approve and then sign the final draft of the new Constitution. It may be deemed to be a “unanimous” passage but the state of Rhode Island NEVER had any delegates attend the Convention. Also, in signing the final draft, only one delegate from New York was present. Thus, this clearly was NOT unanimous among the thirteen states (nations), as is required for any changes to the federal constitution as specified in Article 13 “Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.”

September 19 - For the first time, the proposed Constitution is made public as printed copies of the text are distributed. A storm of controversy soon arises as most people had only expected a revision of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, not a new central government with similarities to the British system they had just overthrown. The delegates at this convention knew the limits of Congress on what they can and cannot discuss and also required the approval of Congress. They carefully constructed a way to usurp the lawful government by resolving that Congress just pass on the Constitution to the states WITHOUT taking any action, thereby bypassing the requirements of Article 13 for making any alterations to the form of government.

September 20 – Congress receives the work from the Convention, which includes the Constitution, a letter from the delegates in the Convention, and a letter from George Washington, President of the Convention.

September 22 – The inhabitants of the District of Kentucky vote and approve, with the Virginia legislature’s consent, to turn the district into an independent state and apply for admission into the Union of the thirteen states.

September 27 – Congress officially begins debate about what to do with the results of the Convention. They realize that the Convention violated the Resolution of the 21st of February, 1787, which authorized the Convention to ONLY make changes to the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and not devise a new form of government. The first entry in the *Journals of the Continental Congress* is stricken through on this day, as though it never occurred. The reason for striking out the first entry is that Congress would be shown to be guilty of sedition and treason against the existing confederation by approving a new form of government when their power restricts them ONLY to working with the existing form of government.

The second entry on this day, is a motion of Nathan Dane (Delegate from Massachusetts) acknowledging the difficult position that Congress has been put in “which constitution appears to be intended as an entire system in itself, and not as any part of, or alteration in the Articles of Confederation; to alterations in which Articles, the deliberations and powers of Congress are, in this Case, constitutionally confined, and whereas Congress cannot with propriety proceed to examine and alter the said Constitution proposed, unless it be with a view so essentially to change the principles and forms of it, as to make it an additional part in the said Confederation and the members of Congress not feeling themselves authorised by the forms of Government under which they are assembled, to express an opinion respecting a System of Government no way connected with those forms; but conceiving that the respect they owe their constituents and the importance of the subject require, that the report of the Convention should, with all convenient dispatch, be transmitted to the several States to be laid before the respectful legislatures thereof therefore

Resolved that there be transmitted to the supreme executive of each State a copy of the report of the Convention of the States lately Assembled in the City of Philadelphia signed by their deputies the seventeenth instant including their resolutions, and their letter directed to the President of Congress.”

Congress expected to see proposed changes/alterations to the existing federal constitution but was confronted with a proposal that had NOTHING at all to do with the existing form of government. However, falling to celebrityitus, acknowledging the esteem of their colleagues present at the Convention, Congress fails to do the lawful thing and recommends passing the Constitution directly onto the states for their ratification WITHOUT voting on it themselves, as is specified in Article 13 of the existing federal constitution regarding any alterations. Thus, Congress commits sedition and treason against the confederation by providing a path to the usurpation of the lawful government.

September 28 - Congress votes to send the Constitution to the state legislatures for their ratification, needing the approval of ONLY nine states (and not a unanimous approval as per Article 13), thereby confirming their acts of sedition and treason and allowing for a path to usurp the lawful government by violating the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and ignoring their own Resolution of Feb. 21, 1787.

October 27 - The Federalists, who advocate a strong central government and approval of the new Constitution (in their hidden attempt to usurp the lawful government), begin publishing essays in favor of ratification. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, the total number of articles will eventually reach 85 and be compiled and published as the Federalist Papers.

December 7 - Delaware is the first of the nine states needed to ratify the Constitution. To be followed by: Pennsylvania (Dec. 12) New Jersey (Dec. 18) Georgia (Jan. 2, 1788) Connecticut (Jan. 9) Massachusetts (Feb. 7) Maryland (April 28) South Carolina (May 23) and New Hampshire (June 21).

1788

February 29 – The delegates of Virginia formally motion to Congress “Resolved that the United States in Congress Assembled do approve of the Compact solemnly entered into between the State of Virginia and the District of Kentucky for the erection of the said District into a separate and Independent Member of the federal Union”.

March 24 - In Rhode Island, the Constitution is rejected by a popular referendum. The state, fearful of consolidated federal power, had refused to send a delegation to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia and had subsequently rejected a state convention to consider ratification.

April 15 - Britain, Netherlands, and Prussia sign peace treaty.

June 2 – Congress agrees “That in their opinion it is expedient that the district of Kentucky be erected into an independent state and therefore they submit the following resolution, That the address and resolutions from the district of Kentucky with the act of the legislature of Virginia therein specified be referred to a committee consisting of a member from each state, to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the said district of Kentucky and for receiving the same into the Union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the Articles of Confederation.”

July 2 – New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify the Constitution for the United States. A motion in Congress is approved “Ordered That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to a committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said constitution into operation in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Convention.”

At this point, nine state legislatures have committed treason against the confederation known as “The United States of America” by usurping the lawfully created government and Congress is

complicit in that treason by putting time and effort to making their delegates determine a course for putting into effect the new Constitution.

July 3 – A motion is made in Congress to erect the district of Kentucky into an independent state and join the confederation of 13 states officially on January 1, 1789. However, a motion is approved to postpone that decision in the words following “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the Acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises.

And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on the third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union and appointed a committee to report An Act accordingly which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States lately submitted to conventions of the people; and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying States and it is highly probable that the state of Virginia including the said district has already become a member of the said Confederacy. And whereas an Act of Congress in the present state of government of the country severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the Confederacy formed by the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose. Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as an independent member thereof under the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their Acts and resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of speedy accomplishment of this important business.”

The above motion being amended to read as “Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union and appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly, which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the United States lately submitted to Conventions of the people. And whereas a new Confederacy is formed among the ratifying States and there is reason to believe the State of Virginia including the said district did on the 25 of June last become a member of the said Confederacy; And Whereas An Act of Congress, in the present state of government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof and admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with many inconveniences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assembled under the said Articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought it be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose.”

This is the most telling of all passages in the Congressional Journals regarding the sedition and treason that has resulted because of the lawful process not being followed in presenting and passing the Constitution for the United States. A new confederacy has been set up between nine states. Yet those nine states did not leave the existing confederacy of thirteen states. Thus, all government employees, civil or military, Congress, and the state legislatures commit treason with everything they do because which form of government do they follow? The two forms are repugnant to one another and when one does something following one form, they commit treason against the other form, and vice versa. Congress clearly knows this but does not come out and express it in terms that all can follow.

July 8 - A committee in the old Congress (still under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) is established to prepare for an orderly transfer of power, including procedures for electing representatives to the first Congress under the new Constitution and procedures for choosing the electors of the first president. Thus the reference to famous quotes from George Washington that are paraphrased as follows “Do not ask my about the legality of the Constitution” and “The first time in history that a government has changed hands without bloodshed”. Washington was the biggest usurper of all and stood to benefit the most.

August 15 – In letter from the Secretary for foreign affairs, two things are disclosed “On the letter of 2 June last from Mess N and J Staphorst, which was transmitted to Congress the 12 inst by the Sec. for foreign affairs and in which Messrs Van Staphorst earnestly desire to be furnished with a compleat sett of the Journals of Congress as a mean of providing in the best manner the monies necessary to support the credit of the United States until the new government can be organized and operate to this effect; And to lay the foundation for transferring to the money lenders in Holland the debt due by the US to the crown of France.”

Most people, again, are not aware of either point. The first making a reference to the “new government” (to be known as the “United States”, which has usurped the old but lawful government of the confederation known as “The United States of America” and stolen the identity thereof) and France has sold the debt America owes her to private money lenders in the Netherlands.

Keep in mind that the base word of constitution is constitute and an offshoot of that is constitutor. A constitutor is one who is responsible for paying another’s debt, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Hence, what has happened is that an unlawful process allowed for the usurpation of the lawful government, to that lawful government was created by sovereign states and people. That lawful government was subservient to the states, and thus the people within them. The “new government” under the Constitution for the United States, usurped the lawful government through an unlawful process, stole the identity of the lawful government, made the states subservient (and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government” and thus the people within them being subservient (or subject to and losing their sovereignty) to the “new government, and made the people, as whole, be responsible for paying the debts created by all the states. Prior to the usurpation, the people within each state were responsible for their own state’s debt and not another state’s debt. This is the fraud that has been perpetrated upon the American people by not fully disclosing what had happened by the traitors who committed these crimes against humanity.

Also, like under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, no singular nation was created under the Constitution for the United States either. If you think otherwise, prove it. The Scribe dares you to find the evidence of such an act.

October 10 – This the last day there was a quorum to do business in the original and lawful confederation of thirteen states (nations) known as “The United States of America”.

November 1 - The old Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, adjourns. Currently, neither confederation has an operating central government. Although Congress may have adjourned, the original and lawful confederation known as “The United States of America” is NOT dissolved, done away with, super ceded, or whatever terms

you want to use with the introduction of the “new government” under the Constitution for the United States. The trust that was created under the original confederation still exists today, as well, and thus ends the American Experiment which lasted from 1774/76 until 1788. This was the ONLY time in written, recorded history where people were freely given a chance to govern themselves and not be governed by other. It has not happened since.

1789

March 4 – The first Constitution Congress meets and declares constitution in effect (9 senators, 13 reps).

The rest, as we say is history. So, if you wonder why things seem screwed up and there is no law in today’s world of 2015, now you know the precedents that have allowed that to occur.