

There Never Was a Singular Country or Republic – It’s Just a Myth

No one knows who started it. No one knows when it began. However, most everyone thinks of it as an *actual* fact of history, especially those who call themselves “patriots”, or are in a “group” of so called “patriots”, or those who think they know what they are doing when calling for common law grand juries, etc. Since you have been lied to your whole life and just accepted as fact what you were told without verifying it, this just displays how ignorant, ill-informed, unread, pompous, egotistical, and arrogant you are. Well, it’s all just a myth. It never happened.

To what am I referring to? I am referring to the myth that there is a singular country called The United States of America, or the United States of America, or the United States, or the UNITED STATES, or the U.S.A., or the U.S., or America, or whatever term you want to use (keep in mind that the previous mentioned names/terms all mean something different and no two mean the same). Neither the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union (1781) nor the Constitution for the United States of America (1787) created a singular country. The fact is there never was a singular country or republic created under any of those abovementioned names that included the original 13 states or the now current 50 states. NEVER!

Oh, you think I don’t know what I am talking about because you have been told that there was a singular country or republic, do you? Well, who told you that? And, who told them that? How far back can you go with that? Can you go far enough back to actually see some form a legislation that came from Congress that created a singular country or nation? The answer is ‘no’ because no such legislation exists or ever existed.

Let’s look at history to see what has happened. Let’s go back to 1775. At that time, according to European thinking, there existed three things on this planet: states/nations, colonies/provinces, and possessions, of which all were controlled by some type of monarch, sovereign, dictator or despot. In the Western Hemisphere in North America there was Spanish Mexico and Florida, British Canada, and on the Atlantic coastline between those two, the American colonies/provinces. Notice that the term is “American”, as in America. America is the *actual* name for the landmass of which the colonies were present on. America is NOT the name of a country, state, or nation.

When we get towards the middle of 1776, the colonists declared their independence from the King and state of Great Britain and broke all their ties. How can I say “the state of Great Britain”? Easy. Let’s look at the last paragraph of the Declaration of Independence:

“We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, 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; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.”

Notice the portions highlighted in yellow. The framers declared EACH of the former colonies, now referred to as states, to be independent, even from each other, and on a par with the “State of Great Britain” or France or Sweden or Spain, etc., and that they are independent states or nations. In those days, a state was the same as a nation. Country sometimes meant something entirely different.

Let’s examine the word “country” first. The oldest dictionary I can find that is as close to 1776 is Webster’s from 1828. In this dictionary, country has many definitions, from pages 1126-1127 from the .pdf that I have, as shown below. Note, by 1828 some other terms had been introduced, namely territory.

COUN'TRY, n. ku7i'tnj. [The correct orthography would be conlry, Fr. contrie, It. contrada, contracted from L. conterra, con and terra, land adjacent to a city. Hence the citizen says, let us go into the country. The Latin has conterraneus, a countryman.]

1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city ; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the country, a few miles from town. See Mark V. Liike viii. Hence,
2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. We say, the gentleman has a seat in the country, at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,
3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land ; any region, as distinguished from other regions ; a kingdom, state or lesser district. We speak of all the countries of Europe or Asia. And they came into the country of Moab. Ruth i.
4. The kingdom, state or territory in which one is born ; the land of nativity ; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my country, or Connecticut is my country. Laban said, it must not be so done in our country. Gen. xxix.
5. The region in which one resides. He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country. Heb. xi.
6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory. The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. Acts xxvii. 5. The inhabitants of a region. AU the country wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. XV.
8. A place of residence ; a region of perma-nent habitation. They declare plainly that they seek a country. Hell. xi. They desire a better country, a heavenlv. Heb. xi.
9. In lav, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the country, per pais.

COUN'TRY, a. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; ru ral; rustic ; as a country town; a country seat; a country squire ; a country life ; the country party, as opposed to city party.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own coun He spoke in his country language. Maccabees.

3. Rude ; ignorant. Dryden.

If we look at definition 4, we see that country, as we use it today, equates to a state or nation. In particular definition, it refers to Connecticut as being a country, state or nation. This would have been the same for any of the states of America. Again, America in this definition would be if you were born not in a state but elsewhere in America.

Let's look past 1776 to 1777 when Congress wrote the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, which was fully ratified by all 13 states on March 1, 1781. Let's look at the first three Articles:

Article I.

The **Stile** of this **confederacy** shall be **"The United States of America."**

Article II.

Each **state** retains its **sovereignty, freedom, and independence**, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III.

The said **states** hereby severally enter into a firm **league** of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union created a confederacy NOT a nation or country. The name (or "Stile") of that confederacy, in quotes, is **"The United States of America"**. Notice there is an upper case 'T' in the word 'The'. This is important because it is part of the proper noun defining the name of the confederacy that was created. Again, a confederacy was created not a singular country or nation. In Article 2, each state, or nation, retained its **sovereignty, freedom, and independence** to which the sovereignty of the state could not be such unless the people of the state are also sovereign. In Article 3, those states entered into a 'league'.

Let us look at the word 'league' from Webster's 1828 dictionary:

LEAGUE, n. ke^ . [Fr. ligue; It. lega; Sp.

ligii ; from L. tigo, to hind.] All **alliance or confederacy between** princes or **states** for their mutual aid or defense ; a national **contract** or **compact**. A league may be offensive or defensive, or both, is offensive, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy ; defensive, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy. 2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

AnJ let there be 'Twixl us and them no league, nor amity.

Venham LEAGUE, V. i. leeg. To unite, as princes or states in a **contract** of amity for mutual aid or defense; **to confederate**. Russia and Austria leagued to oppose the ambition of Buona|>arte. 2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid. LEAGUE, ji. keg. [of Celtic origin. W. llec, a flat stone, whence Low L. kuca, Sp. legua, It. kga, Fr. lieue, Ir. kux;]. It appears from the Welsh, that this word is from the root of/ai/.] \. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence, 2. The distance between two stones. With the English and Americans, a league is the length of three miles; but this measure is used chiefly at sea. The league on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and Gerniau league contain four geographical miles. Encyc.

Let's also look at some legal dictionaries for 'league'.

First, Bouvier's Edition 11 from 1862:

LEAGUE, measure. A league is a measure of length, which consists of three geographical miles. The jurisdiction of the United States extends into the sea a marina league. See Acts of Congress of June 5# 1794, 1 Story's L. U. S. 352 ; and April 20, 1818, 3 Story's L. U. S. 1694 ; 1 "Wait's State Papers, 195* Vide Cannon Shot.

League, crim. law, contracts. In criminal law, a league is a conspiracy to do an unlawful act. The term is but little used.

2. In **contracts** it is applied to agreements **between states**. Leagues between states are of several kinds. 1st. Leagues offensive and defensive, by which two or more nations agree not only to defend each other, but to carry on war against their common enemies. 2d. Defensive, but not offensive, obliging each to defend the other against any foreign invasion. 3d. Leagues of simple amity, by which one contracts not to invade, injure, or offend the other; this usually includes the liberty of mutual commerce and trade, and the safeguard of merchants and traders in each other's dominion. Bac. Ab. Prerogative, D 4. Vide Confederacy; Conspiracy; Peace; Truce; War.

Next, Black's 1st Edition from 1891:

LEAGUE. 1. A **treaty** of alliance **between** different **states** or parties. It may be offensive or defensive, or both. It is offensive when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; defensive when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy. Wharton. 2. A measure of distance, varying in different countries. The marine league, marking the limit of national jurisdiction on the high seas is equal to three geographical (or marine) mile of 6,075 ft. .ach.

So, what does all that mean? It means that the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union is an international treaty and compact (contract) between thirteen sovereign, independent states or nations and was the first federal constitution. The 'Stile', or name, of that confederation, or confederacy, is 'The United States of America', i.e., the states (or nations) that are united on the American soil. Nations, as in plural of nation, and NOT a singular nation as myth would have it. The type

of government the confederacy had could be best described of as federal NOT national and was administered by the Delegates of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Well, you say it was not under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union that a singular country was created. You say it was under the Constitution for the United States of America in 1787 that created a singular country. Let's examine that document then, in particular the preamble:

"We the People of the **United States**, in Order to form a more perfect **Union**, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the **United States of America**."

There are two things to notice here. One is the word 'union'. That is important because it is also in the first federal constitution, the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. Again, from Webster's 1828 dictionary, we have:

U'NION, n. [Fr. union ; It. unione ; L. unio, to unite, ti'oiii rmus, one.]

J. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. Union differs from connection, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be connected by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and union without end.

MUton.

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. Happy is the family where perfect union subsists between all its members.

3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter ; as the union of soul and body.

4. Among painters, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting. Cijc.

5. In architecture, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. Ctjc.

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This cannot be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by accession, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of the principal ; by confusion, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both ; and by equality, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent. Cyc.

7. **States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called the Union.** Marshall. Hamilton.

S. A pearl. [L. unio.] [JVot in use.]

Union, or Act of union, the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.

Legislative union, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.

Union by the first intention, in surgery, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds grow together and unite without suppuration, when they are kept in contact with each other; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies. Cyc.

Definition 7 says it all. The definition used by both the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union and the Constitution for the United States of America for the word 'union' is the states united.

The second thing to be taken from the preamble of the Constitution is the two phrases United States and the United States of America. They are NOT the same thing. However, that discussion is for another time and will not be part this report. The 'union' may be considered as one singular thing but it is still NOT a country or nation!

Thus neither of the first two federal constitutions created a singular country or nation. In fact, when we refer to the government today it is typically referred to as a federal government and not a national one. Don't we always call them "the Fed's" and not "the Nat's"?

Now, where did the notion of a singular "republic" come from? My only guess is that unread, ill-informed people misread and misunderstood Article 4, section 4 of the Constitution for the United States of America. Let's examine this more closely because there are three things one should see.

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence."

First, it's the 'United States' and not either The United States of America or the United States of America. Again, these three things are not the same and this report will not get into the differences. That will be for another future report. Second, in green, is the most telling of the fraud of this document and the process that put it in place (see www.unionstatesassembly.org for a further explanation). Notice it says 'State in this Union' and not 'State in the Union'. That was because at the time of the adoption of this fraudulent document called the Constitution for the United States of America, a second union, or confederacy, was formed on July 2, 1788. 'The Union' refers to the confederacy created under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. 'This Union' refers to the confederacy created under the Constitution for the United States of America. Yes, there are simultaneously running confederacies since 1788. How many people are aware of that?

And the third, ah, here is where the false propagation of this singular 'republic' comes from. But read Article 4 closely. It says ". . . every state in this Union a Republican form of government . . .". It does NOT say that the federal government is a republican form, from whence, the myth of 'the republic' propagates. You people really need to learn how to read and understand words!

If all of the above still does not shine some truth on you on how you have been lied to your whole life, there is one last piece of definitive evidence to add as proof. All you “patriots” get hung up on the U.S. Codes and Statutes, e.g., Title 26, Title 27, Title 42, etc. Have you read Title 28? Here is Title 28 Section 297 and can be found at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/297>.

28 U.S. Code § 297 - Assignment of judges to courts of the **freely associated compact states**

(a)

The Chief Justice or the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit may assign any circuit, district, magistrate, or territorial judge of a court of the Ninth Circuit, with the consent of the judge so assigned, to serve temporarily as a judge of any duly constituted court of the **freely associated compact states** whenever an official duly authorized by the laws of the respective **compact state** requests such assignment and such assignment is necessary for the proper dispatch of the business of the respective court.

(b)

The Congress consents to the acceptance and retention by any judge so authorized of reimbursement from the **countries referred to in subsection (a)** of all necessary travel expenses, including transportation, and of subsistence, or of a reasonable per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. The judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts any amount received pursuant to this subsection.

Even the de facto government (that committed identity theft of the de jure lawful government under the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union) acknowledges that the states are countries. The first, and only lawful, compact is the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union. Remember, the Union is perpetual. It still exists today. However, in 1787, the federal convention that brought forth the Constitution for the United States of America was in violation of the Congressional resolution that created that convention, then Congress committed sedition against the original confederation, and then states committed sedition and treason against the original confederation. This was perpetrated by fraud by those conventioners (see www.unionstatesassembly.org for the full explanation of what happened).

So to sum this up, that if you cannot understand the words from the Declaration of Independence and the intentions of the framers regarding the sovereign, independent states, and cannot accept that neither the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union nor the Constitution for the United States of America created a singular nation or republic, and cannot understand U.S. Code 28 Section 297, then there is no hope for you ever realizing the fraud that has been perpetrated upon you and your ancestors. So be a good sheeple (mindless animal slave) and do what the de facto government tells you.