Constitution for the united states of America

 The Declaration of Independence 1776 is the first organic law establishing autonomous Colonies and the beginning of a Republican form of government, of, for, and by the people of the united states of America.

 The Articles of Confederation 1777 is the second organic law established for the Colonies under Article I and Article II of the Articles for the people of the united states of America.

 The Northwest Ordinance which includes the Northwest Territories is the third organic law under Article XI of the Articles of Confederation 1777 for the people of the united states of America.

 The Constitution for the united states of America 1787, an unratified draft written by the founding fathers who failed to bring forward the nation-state constitutions and seals, the Unwritten Law, Common Law, Maxims of Law and Treaty Law under Article VI of the Constitution for the united states of America shall be the supreme Law and the fourth organic law for the people of the united states of America.

 Covenant of de jure Nation-States Unite

All sovereignty originates with the Creator, and is a gift to each of the people; any force, threat, fraud, or corruption of this order of authority violates Natural Law and the God-given rights of the people: all terms and words used are of, by, and for the common man's knowledge.

 1. That all men and women are born equally free and independent, and have natural and inherent rights, and having reserved all their rights whether those rights are enumerated or not, amongst these are enjoying and defending life, liberty, property, and happiness;

 2. That all men and women have a natural and inherent right to worship almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience and understanding, and that no authority can be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever that shall in any matter interfere with, or in any manner, control, the right of conscience in the free exercise of worship, which includes no harm to anyone or God's creation; `

 3. That the people of these nation-states have the sole exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal administrators of the said nation-states;

 4. That all power is originally inherent in, and consequently derived from the people, therefore all those who choose to fill offices are administrative servants, and are at all times accountable to the people;

 5. The administrators are assigned and delegated with the common benefit, protection, and

 security of the people, who are the inhabitants of the nation or community;

 6. That those who are administrators of state duties shall be restrained from exceeding their delegated duties and responsibilities and the people have a right, as they may think proper, to terminate such their public administrators and fill the vacancies by jural assembly within 60 days.

 7. That all senate elections shall be free, and that a citizen as a member of the sovereign body of the people, having a sufficient, evident, and common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have a right to elect officers, or be elected into office.

 8. That all private property, being protected by the state, shall pay its just proportion toward the expense of police and fire protection and anything else voted upon if we so choose to pay, determined by the administrators of the people; but no part of the people's property can be taken from them, or applied to public use, without giving just compensation and without receiving their own consent; nor are the people bound by any laws, but such as they have, in like manner, assented to, for their common good;

 9. That in all prosecutions for criminal offenses, a man or woman has a right to be heard by his or her self and their assistance of counsel, to demand the cause and nature of an accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses, to call for evidence in their favor, and to have a speedy and public trial by jury, by an impartial jury of their people from the local community and personally known by him or her, without the unanimous consent by the jury, they cannot be found guilty, nor can t hey be compelled to give evidence against his or her self, nor can any man or woman be deprived of their liberty, except by the laws of a living man, not admiralty, not maritime or the judgment of their peers.

 10. That the right of the people to be secure in their bodies, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation made under penalties of perjury subject to criminal liabilities, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized, and any such warrant shall be directed to any officer of the court, along with a court witness, who shall be commanded or required to search such suspected places, or to seize any person(s) or thing(s);

 11. That in disputes respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, with jury nullification, which shall be held sacred;

 12. That the people have a right to freedom of speech which shall not be impeached, nor infringed upon, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, therefore the freedom of the press not to be restrained;

 13.  **If any citizen of the Republic for the united states of America**

 **shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any Title of Nobility or Honor, or shall, without the consent of the Continental Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or foreign power, or has or shows any allegiance to a foreign power, such citizen shall cease to be a citizen of the Republic for the united states of America and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the Republic;**

A. Any lawyer found to be a member of any BAR association shall be removed from office immediately;

 **B. The Continental Congress shall institute a penalty for accepting or using a Title of Nobility or Honor to set oneself apart from, or superior to, or possessing of any special privileges or immunities not available to any other citizen of the Republic for the united states of America.**

 14. That the people have a right as individuals and as a member of a citizen's militia to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the people;

 15. In order that fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, which are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and keep a people free, the people have a right to exact a due and constant regard to these points from their senators in following and executing such Unwritten Law, Maxims of Law, Common Law and Treaty Law as are necessary for the good of the people of the state.

 16. That all men and woman have a natural inherent and unalienable right to sojourn and travel unencumbered from one state to any other whenever they find that, thereby, they may promote their own happiness.

 17. That the people have an inherent, unalienable, absolute right at all times when desired and without a permit to peacefully assemble together, to consult for their common good, and to instruct their senators.