

Dear Reader: Thank you for downloading this free book from Brian W. Kelly. I finished the book titled **The Federalist Companion** <https://letsgopublish.com/founding/federalistcompanion.pdf> in June 2016. I hope you find this book the best vehicle for learning about how the US is governed at the Federal Level. This is a **Guide to Reading and Comprehending The Federalist Papers**.

Most of my books had previously been published on Amazon.

Click below if you would like to donate to help the free book cause:
<https://www.letsgopublish.com/books/donate.pdf>

Enjoy!



The
Federalist
Papers

Companion

A Guide to Reading
& Comprehending
The Federalist Papers

by

Brian W. Kelly

LETS GO United States of America!

The Federalist Papers Companion

A Guide to Reading and Comprehending The Federalist Papers

A Companion Book: The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison, edited by Brian W. Kelly is available on Amazon Kindle

Read the Federalist Papers and Understand the Constitution!

Learn the US Constitution by reading the Federalist Papers. It is the best thing you can do to understand our great form of government.

This book contains a guide to an unabridged version of the series of 85 articles and essays, written by founders Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison. The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison, edited by Brian W. Kelly is available for free on Amazon Kindle. This Federalist Papers Companion enhances the utility of Kelly's free book.

This book also contains historical and descriptive information about the processes leading to the Constitution and it presents the Federalist Papers in a highly understandable, highly readable fashion.

The purpose of the Federalist authors was to convince the people that the best course of action was to ratify the US Constitution. The purpose of this book is to make The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay and Madison easier to read and comprehend.

Just because one or two powerful people choose to ignore our rights and freedoms does not mean we must endure the tyranny. The first step of course is to understand the most basic written precepts. Reading the Federalist Papers using this Companion is a must for every US citizen.



B R I A N W . K E L L Y

Copyright © 2016, Brian W. Kelly

Publisher: Brian P. Kelly

The Federalist Papers

Author: Brian W. Kelly

All rights reserved: No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, scanning, faxing, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission from the publisher, LETS GO PUBLISH, in writing.

Disclaimer: Though judicious care was taken throughout the writing and the publication of this work that the information contained herein is accurate, there is no expressed or implied warranty that all information in this book is 100% correct. Therefore, neither LETS GO PUBLISH, nor the author accepts liability for any use of this work.

Trademarks: A number of products and names referenced in this book are trade names and trademarks of their respective companies.

Referenced Material: *Standard Disclaimer: The information in this book has been obtained through personal and third party observations, interviews, and copious research. Where unique information has been provided or extracted from other sources, those sources are acknowledged within the text of the book itself or at the end of the chapter in the Sources Section. Thus, there are no formal footnotes nor is there a bibliography section. Any picture that does not have a source was taken from various sites on the Internet with no credit attached. If resource owners would like credit in the next printing, please email publisher.*

Published by: LETS GO PUBLISH!
Publisher Brian P. Kelly
Email: info@letsGOPublish.com
Web site www.letsGOPublish.com

Library of Congress Copyright Information Pending
Book Cover Design by Michele Thomas, Associate Editor—Brian P. Kelly

ISBN Information: The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a unique machine-readable identification number, which marks any book unmistakably. The ISBN is the clear standard in the book industry. 159 countries and territories are officially ISBN members. The Official ISBN For this book is on the outside cover:

ISBN-13: 978-1533470645 ; ISBN-10: 1533470642

The price for this work is: **\$8.99 USD**
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Release Date: June 2016



**LETS
GO
PUBLISH!**

Dedication

Special Thanks Are Extended:

*To Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison,
the patriotic founders who together wrote the best text on
government ever written – The Federalist Papers.*

*Also, we wish to acknowledge the great founders of the
United States of America and the framers of the US
Constitution.*

Thank you all for giving us our America!

Acknowledgments

I appreciate all the help that I have received in putting this book together as well as all of my other 65 published books.

My printed acknowledgments had been so large that book readers "complained" about going through too many pages to get to page one of the text.

And, so to permit me more flexibility, I put my acknowledgment list online, and it continues to grow. Believe it or not, it costs about a dollar less to print each book.

Thank you and God bless you all for your help.

Please check out www.letsGOPublish.com to read the latest version of my heartfelt acknowledgments updated for this book. Click the bottom of the Main menu!

Thank you all!

Commentary / Preface

Welcome to the Lets Go Publish! edition of *The Federalist Papers Companion*. This is Brian Kelly's 66th book! The original Federalist Papers were written and published during the years 1787 and 1788 in several New York State newspapers to persuade New York voters to ratify the proposed constitution.

In total, the Federalist Papers consist of 85 essays outlining how this new government would operate and why this type of government was the best choice for the United States of America.

All of the essays were signed *PUBLIUS* and the actual authors of some are under dispute, but the general consensus is that Alexander Hamilton wrote 52, James Madison wrote 28, and John Jay contributed the remaining five.

The Federalist Papers remain today as an excellent reference for anyone who wants to understand the *U.S. Constitution*.

In the companion book to this titled, *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*, other than the two part introduction, written by editor, Brian W. Kelly, the words have been taken directly from the constitution web site: <http://www.constitution.org>. Paragraph adjustments and spell check have made it easier to read. This companion book is all original providing guidance in reading the Papers.

If you would prefer to read the original papers, rather than use the free kindle version of the H, J, M book, take the following link and select the particular paper you would like to read. With constitution.org as your starting point the preface and table of contents are available at

<http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa00.htm>

Additionally, each and every paper is linkable through file federa00.htm. You may also access each paper directly by number from 1 to 85, such as <http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa01.htm> through <http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa85.htm>

The companion book to this titled, *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*, is also available online at Kindle for free. Hard copy paperback is available at www.bookhawkers.com and www.amazon.com. You may access the entire Declaration of independence and the Constitution from the book. There are also a number of other founding documents available.

A tribute to the Constitution Society from their site follows. They would appreciate all donations for their worthy cause:

Welcome to the **Constitution Society**

This site aims to eventually provide almost everything one needs to accurately decide what is and is not constitutional in most situations, and what applicable constitutions require one to do. It is for constitutional decision support.

The Constitution Society is a private non-profit organization dedicated to research and public education on the principles of constitutional republican government. It publishes documentation, engages in litigation, and organizes local citizens groups to work for reform.

This organization was founded in response to the growing concern that noncompliance with the Constitution for the United States of America and most state constitutions is creating a crisis of legitimacy that threatens freedom and civil rights. Although the focus here is on government in the United States, coverage also includes the rest of the world, and private as well as public organizations. We maintain that the principles of constitutional republicanism are universal, and applicable to all nations, although not well understood or upheld by most. We also examine the related principles of federalism and nomocracy, the rule of law, of nomology, the science of law, and show how those principles are applicable to solving the fundamental problem of avoiding excessive or unbalanced concentrations of power.

Lets Go Publish! and your author thank the Constitution Society for its great work

The Federalist Introduction

From the Constitution Society

The text of this version is primarily taken from the first collected 1788 "McLean edition", but spelling and punctuation have been modernized, and some glaring errors -- mainly printer's lapses -- have been corrected. The main heads have also been taken from that edition and a few later ones, except where the head was something like "The Same Subject Continued" we have repeated the previous heading and appended "(continued)", so that each document can better stand alone.

We have been guided by the excellent edition by Jacob E. Cooke, Wesleyan University Press, 1961. The footnotes are those of the authors, except where the original edition used a variety of special typographical symbols for superscripts, we use numerals. Editors's footnotes are indicated by being preceded by the letter "E".

The original typography used for emphasis, such as all caps or italics, has been used here. We have tried to identify the date of earliest appearance in a newspaper.

The newspapers were the *Independent Journal* [J], the *New-York Packet* [P], and the *Daily Advertiser* [A], all based in New York, shown preceding the date. Nos. 78-85 actually first appeared May 28, 1788, in a bound volume published by J. and A. McLean, *Federalist II*.

We have followed the consensus of scholars on attribution of each paper to its primary author, James Madison [M], John Jay [J], or Alexander Hamilton [H], which is shown following the date. Please email comments or corrections to jon.roland@constitution.org.

Sequence of contents in companion book including the 85 Federalist Papers

Heading A = Author of Paper – H Hamilton, M Madison, J JayM

#	P#	P	YR	MO	DA	A	Content
A	1	X	2016	May	24	K	Introduction Part I
B	11	X	2016	May	24	K	Introduction Part II
1	24	J	1787	Oct	27	H	Hamilton's Introduction to the Papers
2	29	J	1787	Oct	31	J	Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence
3	34	J	1787	Nov	3	J	Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence (continued)
4	38	J	1787	Nov	7	J	Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence (continued)
5	43	J	1787	Nov	10	J	Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence (continued)
6	47	J	1787	Nov	14	H	Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States
7	54	J	1787	Nov	15	H	Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States (continued) and Particular Causes Enumerated
8	61	P	1787	Nov	20	H	Consequences of Hostilities Between the States
9	67	J	1787	Nov	21	H	The Utility of the Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection
10	73	A	1787	Nov	22	M	The Utility of the Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection (continued)
11	82	J	1787	Nov	24	H	The Utility of the Union in Respect to Commercial Relations and a Navy
12	90	P	1787	Nov	27	H	The Utility of the Union In Respect to Revenue
13	96	J	1787	Nov	28	H	Advantage of the Union in Respect to Economy in Government
14	99	P	1787	Nov	30	M	Objections to the Proposed Constitution From Extent of Territory Answered
15	106	J	1787	Dec	1	H	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union
16	115	P	1787	Dec	4	H	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union (continued)
17	122	J	1787	Dec	5	H	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union (continued)
18	127	P	1787	Dec	7	M	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union (continued)
19	134	J	1787	Dec	8	M	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union (continued)
20	141	P	1787	Dec	11	M	Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union (continued)

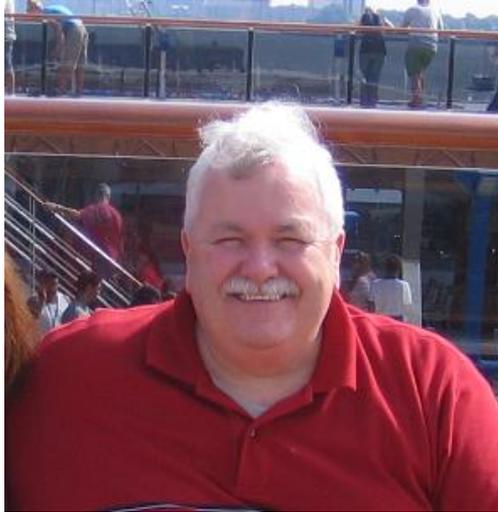
21	147	J	1787	Dec	12	H	Other Defects of the Present Confederation
22	153	P	1787	Dec	14	H	Other Defects of the Present Confederation (continued)
23	154	P	1787	Dec	18	H	Necessity of a Government as Energetic as the One Proposed to the Preservation of the Union
24	170	J	1787	Dec	19	H	Powers Necessary to the Common Defense Further Considered
25	176	P	1787	Dec	21	H	Powers Necessary to the Common Defense Further Considered (continued)
26	182	J	1787	Dec	22	H	Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the Common Defense Considered
27	189	P	1787	Dec	25	H	Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the Common Defense Considered (continued)
28	194	J	1787	Dec	26	H	Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the Common Defense Considered (continued)
29	199	J	1788	Jan	9	H	Concerning the Militia
30	206	P	1787	Dec	28	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation
31	212	P	1788	Jan	1	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
32	218	J	1788	Jan	2	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
33	223	J	1788	Jan	2	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
34	228	J	1788	Jan	5	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
35	235	J	1788	Jan	5	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
36	242	P	1788	Jan	8	H	Concerning the General Power of Taxation (continued)
37	251	A	1788	Jan	11	M	Concerning the Difficulties of the Convention in Devising a Proper Form of Government
38	260	J	1788	Jan	12	M	The Same Subject Continued, and the Incoherence of the Objections to the New Plan Exposed
39	270	J	1788	Jan	16	M	Conformity of the Plan to Republican Principles
40	278	P	1788	Jan	18	M	On the Powers of the Convention to Form a Mixed Government Examined and Sustained
41	287	J	1788	Jan	19	M	General View of the Powers Conferred by The Constitution
42	298	P	1788	Jan	22	M	The Powers Conferred by the Constitution Further Considered
43	307	J	1788	Jan	23	M	The Powers Conferred by the Constitution Further Considered (continued)
44	318	P	1788	Jan	25	M	Restrictions on the Authority of the Several States
45	327	J	1788	Jan	26	M	Alleged Danger From the Powers of the Union to the State Governments Considered
46	334	P	1788	Jan	29	M	The Influence of the State and Federal Governments Compared

47	342	J	1788	Jan	30	M	The Particular Structure of the New Government and the Distribution of Power Among Its Different Parts
48	351	P	1788	Feb	1	M	These Departments Should Not Be So Far Separated as to Have No Constitutional Control Over Each Other
49	357	J	1788	Feb	2	M	Method of Guarding Against the Encroachments of Any One Department of Government by Appealing to the People Through a Convention
50	363	P	1788	Feb	5	M	Periodical Appeals to the People Considered
51	367	J	1788	Feb	6	M	The Structure of the Government Must Furnish the Proper Checks and Balances Between the Different Departments
52	373	P	1788	Feb	8	M	The House of Representatives
53	379	J	1788	Feb	9	M	The House of Representatives (continued)
54	386	P	1788	Feb	12	M	Apportionment of Members of the House of Representatives Among the States
55	392	J	1788	Feb	13	M	The Total Number of the House of Representatives
56	399	J	1788	Feb	16	M	The Total Number of the House of Representatives (continued)
57	405	P	1788	Feb	19	M	The Alleged Tendency of the New Plan to Elevate the Few at the Expense of the Many Considered in Connection with Representation
58	412	J	1788	Feb	20	M	Objection That The Number of Members Will Not Be Augmented as the Progress of Population Demands Considered
59	419	P	1788	Feb	22	H	Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members
60	425	J	1788	Feb	23	H	Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members (continued)
61	432	P	1788	Feb	26	H	Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members (continued)
62	437	J	1788	Feb	27	M	The Senate
63	445	J	1788	Mar	1	M	The Senate (continued)
64	455	J	1788	Mar	5	J	The Powers of the Senate
65	462	P	1788	Mar	7	H	The Powers of the Senate (continued)
66	468	J	1788	Mar	8	H	Objections to the Power of the Senate To Set as a Court for Impeachments Further Considered
67	475	P	1788	Mar	11	H	The Executive Department
68	480	J	1788	Mar	12	H	The Mode of Electing the President
69	485	P	1788	Mar	14	H	The Real Character of the Executive
70	494	J	1788	Mar	15	H	The Executive Department Further Considered
71	505	P	1788	Mar	18	H	The Duration in Office of the Executive
72	511	J	1788	Mar	19	H	The Same Subject Continued, and Re-Eligibility of the Executive Considered
73	518	P	1788	Mar	21	H	The Provision For The Support of the Executive, and the Veto Power

74	525	P	1788	Mar	25	H	The Command of the Military and Naval Forces, and the Pardoning Power of the Executive
75	529	J	1788	Mar	26	H	The Treaty-Making Power of the Executive
76	534	P	1788	Apr	1	H	The Appointing Power of the Executive
77	542	J	1788	Apr	2	H	The Appointing Power Continued and Other Powers of the Executive Considered
78	547	J	1788	Jun	14	H	The Judiciary Department
79	556	J	1788	Jun	18	H	The Judiciary Continued
80	560	J	1788	Jun	21	H	The Powers of the Judiciary
81	568	J	1788	Jun	25 28	H	The Judiciary Continued, and the Distribution of the Judicial Authority
82	580	J	1788	Jul	2	H	The Judiciary Continued
83	585	J	1788	Jul	5 9 12	H	The Judiciary Continued in Relation to Trial by Jury
84	601	J	1788	Jul Aug	16 26 9	H	Certain General and Miscellaneous Objections to the Constitution Considered and Answered
85	614	J	1788	Aug	13 16	H	Concluding Remarks
AX1	623	X	1765	Oct	19	X	Appendix A The Declaration of Rights & Grievances
AX2	629	X	1774	Oct	20	X	Appendix B The Articles of Association
AX3	635	X	1776	Jul	4	X	Appendix C The Declaration of Independence
AX4	643	X	1781	Mar	4	X	Appendix D The Articles of Confederation
AX5	651	X	1787/ 1788	Sep/ June	17 21	X	Appendix E Adoption & Ratification of the Constitution of the USA
AX6	663	X	1791/ XXX	Aug XX	21 XX	X	Appendix F The Bill of Rights & Other Constitutional Amendments
AX7	675	X	XXX	XXX	XX	X	Appendix G Constitutional Amendments Not Ratified
AX8	680	B	2014	XXX	XX	X	Lets Go Publish! Important Book Advertisements

The above chart is an accurate table of contents for the book titled *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Jay & Madison, available free or for a very low price on Amazon Kindle and in paperback for a charge from bookhawkers.com and Amazon. Note the titles of the essays are on the right. This gives away the content of the Federalist essays.

About the Editor / Author



Brian W. Kelly retired as an Assistant Professor in the Business Information Technology (BIT) program at Marywood University, where he also served as the IBM i and Midrange Systems Technical Advisor to the IT Faculty. Kelly designed, developed, and taught many college and professional courses. He continues as a contributing technical editor to a number of IT industry magazines, including "The Four Hundred" and "Four Hundred Guru," published by IT Jungle.

Kelly is a former IBM Senior Systems Engineer and IBM Mid Atlantic Area Specialist. His specialty was designing applications for customers as well as implementing advanced IBM operating systems and software facilities on their machines.

He has an active information technology consultancy. He is the author of 65 books and numerous technical articles. Kelly has been a frequent speaker at COMMON, IBM conferences, and other technical conferences.

Brian was a candidate for US Congress from Pennsylvania in 2010

Table of Contents

Chapter 1...Americans are Mad as Hell About Government	1
Chapter 2 Why Does the Constitution Matter?.....	5
Chapter 3 The Founders Wrote the Constitution to Protect US from Tyranny	9
Chapter 4 America's Fight for Independence: Colonialism to a Constitution.....	17
Chapter 5 The First Continental Congress Precedes the Revolutionary War.....	21
Chapter 7 The First Great Documents of the Founding	37
Chapter 8 United States Declaration of Independence	47
Chapter 9 United States Articles of Confederation	51
Chapter 10 The Constitution: An Awesome Document	55
Chapter 11 Read The Federalist Papers.....	63
Chapter 12 Introduction to the Federalist Papers Part I.....	69
Chapter 13 Introduction to the Federalist Papers Part II	81
LETS GO PUBLISH! Books.....	96

Chapter 1...Americans are Mad as Hell About Government

Are Americans sour on government?

Many see the Constitution, the law of the land which you are about to study through the Federalist Papers, as being unlawfully bypassed today by opportunists in the federal government. That makes a lot of US “Mad as Hell!”

Howard Beale in the paragraphs below represents all frustrated Americans. His story, though unrelated, really captures the mood and the emotions of America today regarding a government gone bad! Blame the establishment or whatever, government has gone south and the people have grown more and more sour on government

You may not remember because you are probably not old enough but many of you have enough years to have seen the movie referenced below long after its debut in 1976. So, if you have some baggage, and you have some time on your bones, you may remember back in November, 1976 when Howard Beale, as played by Peter Finch, the long-time anchor in the movie “Network News,” gets the bad news that eventually causes him to utter one of the most famous movie lines of all time.

In the movie, Beale gets fired and is given two weeks. The long-time anchor has a very poor reaction to this news and he cannot control himself during the next news broadcast.

He promises to commit suicide on the air. The company immediately fires him—no second chances for a repeat performance. Beale is devastated and remorseful. He begs for the opportunity to say good-bye to his fans with dignity, and he is given his last opportunity ever for air time so that he can say his good-bye's and also apologize. He gets his chance

Yet, once on the air, Beale is overwhelmed by his continuing circumstance. He goes into another diatribe starting off with a rant claiming that "Life is bullshit." He is so passionate that his ratings spike as he persuades his viewers to shout out of their windows: "I'm as mad as hell, and I'm not going to take this anymore!" That is the line heard 'round the world.

Well, my fellow Americans, I bet you saw this coming, and I am going to deliver it as passionately in words as I can: "I am mad as hell, and I am not going to take this anymore." I bet you are too. Let me remind you.

Taxes are too high, elected officials are out of touch, government is too big, spending is out of control, the Healthcare has become a train wreck, and heroes are dying in the VA system. Nobody, after spending \$160 billion per year supposedly on Veterans, can tell us why they are neglected.

The people of America see the federal government as incompetent. We have no voice. We exchange five top Taliban Officers from Gitmo for one PFC. Additionally, and this is the worst: too many of US are too lazy to hold government accountable, and too many of our officials are on the take and are me-first rather than for the people. Conditions may be similar to those that prevailed in the 1760' time period.

We have the poorest economy since the depression, excessive welfare and income redistribution; institutionalized lying; a corrupt state-loving press carrying water for government; a debt large enough to kill America; huge student debt stopping graduates' successes; tyranny v. democracy;

government lawlessness; freedom and liberty in jeopardy; American stagnation, and a big loss of America's world prestige.

And, on top of that we have had Presidents who claim they learns about what's happening from the newspapers. Our big government has become such a problem that it can never again be the solution. Our finest hope, our youth; go through colleges in huge numbers only to be unemployed and sacked with debt.

On the International stage, America is a bad actor, and frustrated zealots from the Left are making sure nobody gives America a break on the world stage. The government wants to make the rest of the world strong by making America weak. Nobody in the world gives America standing ovations anymore. Nobody asks us for curtain calls.

Our leaders turn their backs on our friends and seem to pay homage to our enemies. How is this? In mid-2014, we gave five top command level terrorists for a POW who was a PFC when captured and promoted twice while in captivity.

For me, these are the worst days of America that I have ever witnessed. Yet, the leadership and our government seem to have no problems that need solutions. Clear-thinking Americans look at today's leaders as buffoons, without the wherewithal to tie their own shoes. In 2016, Donald Trump became the Republican Nominee because he seemed to be the only person in the country that wanted America to beat down its problems and be great again. All other leaders seem to be OK by keeping all Americans in a state of mediocrity, rather than being outstanding. "Don't Worry: Be Happy!"

If you have been paying attention, and I sure hope you have been as it is a civic duty, you know that there are even more issues than the exhaustive list we just walked you through. Isn't that a shame on US? I think this is the reason that you bought this book and why you will read the Federalist Papers. Thank you very

much. The Constitution is a survivor's guide to dealing with corrupt politicians.

We are on the right side and thankfully we are on the same side, and together we can all help arrest control of our government back from perpetrators wishing to destroy US.

We first must understand what is going on and we then must understand our rights. Even before you and I and everybody else are on board, just like Howard Beale, we must start the first wave of solutions by opening our windows all the way and shouting as loud as we all can: "I am mad as hell, and I am not going to take this anymore."

Then, make sure that you talk to all of the other "dummmies" out there that you know—people like you and I and others, and let's help them know that unless we all fully engage in America, when we wake up from our deep fog, there may be no America left for our progeny. We will have blown it for sure if that is permitted to happen.

Chapter 2 Why Does the Constitution Matter?

Americans are too trustworthy

Our representatives are in office far too long and they gain relationships with other politicians who make up the ruling class. Instead of thinking about the folks in Danbury or Wilkes-Barre, or Clarks-Summit, or Santa Rosa, or Chicago, or Avoca, or Great Plains, or Orlando, our esteemed politicians begin to think they belong in Washington DC, not their home territories.

The social life in DC is lots better than most home towns, and our devoted representatives get to rub elbows with the hoity-toity, and the progressive Marxist communists that do not exist in their home areas. They get corrupted. All of a sudden they are important, and being from Podunk or Plymouth does not matter. They begin to like the trappings of Washington more than being with their loved ones back in their home states.

And they try to please the lobbyists and the communists and even those on the other team. They want to be liked and they want something in return that they don't get from the home town folks. Sometimes its gifts, Sometimes it is invitations to the best parties, and sometimes it is the promise of a great job if ever not reelected. The longer they are in Congress or in politics per se, the greater the opportunity for corruption.

Unfortunately for all Americans, the new "important" relationships, except for Donald Trump, trump the notion of fair

representation for the people (US) from back home. When they take their oaths of office and they promise to represent US, most are sincere at the time. That may be the last time.

Think about our Forefathers, especially George Washington, who guided our troops in the revolution against England's tyranny. Think about honest Abe Lincoln, who freed the slaves and saved the union. They would weep to see what their political successors, our representatives, have done to our nation.

Our "honorable," do not even seem to care for our well-being. They care for their leadership positions, which make them big shots, and they care for themselves for sure. Unfortunately, they just can't get it into their heads that we the people are the reason they are in their positions in the first place.

We the people are the employers of all members of Congress, and they serve at our pleasure. The more we all understand that the tighter the reins we can place on errant politicians, the more the people are in charge. It is not too late. The Constitution is our guide and it is our license to rid ourselves of a poor government.

We must understand the Constitution in order for it to work again for US and for America. The last thing we should consider doing is to permit the corrupt politicians that we unfortunately have already elected to serve the people, to disembody our Constitution through legislation or through executive actions.

Regardless of which party is responsible for the mess, Americans are on edge anticipating that somehow, because there are big problems, we will all get nailed by one or another of them in one way or another. Many of US think that we will lose our jobs, lose our ability to work full time, lose our health insurance policies, and not be able to afford the new government issued policies that one day will come our way.

When I was growing up, it was not this way. It is time we went back to the better days when there was a real American Dream for everybody. .

Because I love the Constitution so much, I wrote this book so that I can share my sense of what America really is, and why, until the millennials got shut out of the American dream, with no jobs after college; this was the place in which anybody could succeed with some hard work.

America not only promised an American Dream. It delivered. And during that time, the government followed the precepts of the Constitution. Today as government ignores the American Dream or suggests it never existed, life simply is not as good. Please do not accept the communist doctrine that this is the new normal.

Chapter 3 The Founders Wrote the Constitution to Protect US from Tyranny

Socialism, progressivism, Marxism, and communism were considered but rejected

America has always been a capitalist country in which hard work pays off, and the same goes for our economy. If any American political party comes-by led by Democrats or Republicans, and it wants to change America into a communist, socialist, or Marxist country, once you understand the Constitution, and you are no longer part of the *dummmmy* crowd, you will be well-equipped with the information you are absorbing in this book to fire off a resounding “NO” in our native language of English.

The three m's in *dummmmy* above reflect the references from the popular books titled *The Constitution 4 Dummmies*; *America 4 Dummmies*; and *The Bill of Rights 4 Dummmies*, all written by your author Brian W. Kelly.

Many of the founders, and our relatives from long ago, risked their lives to engage George III of England so America could be free. I mean so that all American people could be free and have unbounded liberty. Nobody of sane mind at the time wanted a revolution, but they eventually agreed that freedom is worth a revolution and a free America proves it every day.

Those from countries other than England who came to America engaged other Kings and royalty in addition to King George III.

But, all came to America to be free. All Americans in the twenty-first century need to wake up to realize that freedom is not free.

The Founders never envisioned that tyranny would come from the people itself or from the supposed independent press. The press is known as the fourth estate, an entity whose job has always been to keep government honest. Today that's like enlisting a weasel to guard the hen house.

The true role of the free Press is not to take sides with corporations or government or any party. It is not to bring in the most ad revenue and tell falsehoods as if they were fact. Yet, we have no fourth estate today in America because our press leans communist, and they back every word of the administration.

The Founders never expected the citizenry to stand by and permit the powerful to take away liberties for which the revolutionaries shed blood. Our founders would not be happy with many of US today, because we sit idly and let things happen to US.

These brave souls said no to the repression of freedom and they took matters into their own hands, risking life and limb, to provide US all with a free America. In this country, all of the people are free. Go get yourself a breath of fresh air. It is free. Only the corrupt press today will tell you to pay homage to something or somebody to get your clean air.

Today, it is a phenomenon that the well-to-do politicians have become very popular with the "dummmest" of Americans, who want what they can give to them. Today's politicians, disguised as representatives of the people are sharp and cunning, and they are always ready to say or do anything that would help them advance to important offices of the city, the state or federal government.

The word "politician" is used in the book in its most derisive form and always un-complimentary. Who are politicians?

Politicians of the worst order are scoundrels who gain the people's trust and get elected to office and then they turn on the people for their own self-interests. Today they dupe the lowest level of information citizens and they tease them with handouts to gain control of them.

The founders were well aware of politicians in England and other countries in Europe, and the treachery they caused. Back in the late 1700's as the Constitution was prepared for ratification, the founders were so tickled that George III was no longer in control, they almost universally felt that the new America, which they were creating, would remain pure over time.

Using the Constitution, they tried to build a set of laws that would never ever, ever, require another popular revolution to purify the government. They knew there was the risk of scoundrels who may in later years attempt to take control of the government. In the twenty-first century, those scoundrels are here in droves.

That is why the founders rewrote the first Constitution known as the Articles of Confederation "in order to form a more perfect union." Though their work was excellent, scoundrels still flourish. The union under the Constitution is much more perfect than under the Articles of Confederation (the first iteration of national law); but it is not perfect enough to stop all scoundrels at the doorstep.

To understand that the Founders advocated dissolving and reforming a government gone badly, this section of the Declaration of Independence does the trick:

"... That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that

Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

Though the Founders did not specifically add anything in the original Constitution permitting the government to be overthrown by force, it is implicit as that is exactly what they did as leaders of America to answer Britain’s tyranny.

Since the people have all rights in the Constitution, as you will see shortly, the Second Amendment to the constitution in the Bill of Rights provides all citizens the right to bear arms and it prohibits government from impinging on that right. And thus, the Declaration of Independence shows the willingness of the Founders to use force to overthrow a government. Meanwhile, the 2nd Amendment gives the people the means – most notably guns.

Ron Paul, Mark Levin, Andrew Napolitano and others see it exactly the same way as I do!

Ron Paul: *the Second Amendment, ironically, and a lot of people don’t understand this, but it was to protect against abusive government.*

Mark Levin *said that the 2nd amendment wasn’t for target shooting or hunting or anything else in that realm. He said that “whether you like it or not or whether you agree with it or not, the reason why 2nd amendment exists is to arm the population in order to overthrow a tyrannical government. That’s it.”*

Judge Andrew Napolitano: *The historical reality of the Second Amendment’s protection of the right to bear arms is*

not that it protects the right to shoot deer. It protects the right to shoot tyrants, and it protects the right to shoot at them effectively with the same instruments they would use upon us.

The fact that Americans are armed is unusual in the world today. America is the exception to all other countries. Our armed population has helped us win wars or at least avoid defeat. For example, a big reason why the Japanese never launched an invasion of the mainland US, even when we were at our most vulnerable after Pearl Harbor, was because they knew the people were armed. America's "hunters" represented the world's largest army.

In just one state, Pennsylvania, for example, just about a million hunting licenses are sold each year. I know that many non-hunters in Pennsylvania also have rifles, and pistols for self-protection.

So, how many guns are there in the US? According to the Geneva-based Small Arms Survey – the leading source of international public information about firearms – the U.S. has the best-armed civilian population in the world, with an estimated 270 million total guns. That's an average of 89 firearms for every 100 residents. It is far ahead of Yemen, which comes in second with about 55 firearms for every 100 people, or Switzerland, which is third with 46 guns for every 100 people.

The Founders did not spend a lot of time on documentation necessary to overthrow the government because they had a difficult time envisioning a scenario in which the recently freed people in the colonies, post revolution, would join an oppressive and tyrannical government, such as ours is today. Where we are today, it assures that the worst of the worst get to decide which freedoms and liberties should remain with the people, and which ones an all knowing government should take away.

The Founders had created a set of rules, known as The Constitution to assure that all the people would be left with all freedom and all liberty in all cases. They did not want any scoundrels (politicians) messing with this notion or this nation.

Unfortunately, our legislators and at least one of our presidents in modern times have stopped full adherence to the Constitution and consequently, our freedom is now in jeopardy. Our representatives can stop this tonight or tomorrow or tomorrow night if they wish, the very next time Congress is in session. Ask them why they have not stopped the lawlessness already?

Americans must act at the voting booth

Unfortunately, last time I checked, the legislature (Congress in both Houses but mostly the US Senate) are more interested in being important in Washington than helping the folks back home. As we learn more about the Constitution, we may become brave enough to call them home and replace them with patriots from the ranks of normal citizens.

Only Americans, who hope to be in control of a communist state, advocate against the American way. Egalitarian principles of socialism simply mean that nobody gets to be part of the cream of the crop since the most equal spot for all is the bottom of the barrel.

Before this is fait accompli, Americans who love freedom have to do a little more than just speak up. We have to know what the founders would do to protect liberty and freedom and we simply have to do it or suffer the consequences. Reading this book is a good start. Thank you for taking the first step.

I do not have to preach freedom to 99% of Americans out there. We are all either products of good people who came here to be free or we came here ourselves to be free.

Permitting politicians from either party to talk us out of our birthright is not only stupid... it is asinine.

Think of the leaders of the regimes that committed the atrocities that prompted our forefathers to come here. They were evil. They were bad. They would love to have their boot on your neck right now if you would let them.

I have had the pleasure of writing a lot of patriotic books. I write tech books and patriotic / political books for a living. This is book # 53. It is really fun to help people with clear thinking.

Having read the Federalist Papers myself, I feel like I should not be the one to offer this exhortation, but I shall anyway. If you can read every one of the Federalist Papers in the original, as offered on the Internet for free, you will have passed a great love test for America. And, if you do all the other things you need to do to be the citizen you would be proud to be, you then become worthy of the title, American.

Those of US, who read the original Federalist Papers, though it is an arduous journey, know we have accomplished a lot. These papers—eighty- five articles written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, available for free on the Internet, quickly show US all that the founders were very concerned that the bad aspects of any other foreign government would not become part of the new American Democratic Republic. Today's administration in Washington and some others would give them pause for sure.

Neither freedom nor liberty come cheap so the next time an engaging politician offers you something for nothing, and in your heart, you know it is wrong; stick to your guns. Remember the words of Ben Franklin, a favorite US and Pennsylvania patriot:

“Those who desire to give up freedom in order to gain security will not have, nor do they deserve, either one.” Amen!

Chapter 4 America's Fight for Independence: Colonialism to a Constitution

American History?

This is not a book on American History per se but there sure is a lot of history packed into such a small book. This is a book about the Federalist Papers' role in assuring that we have a Constitution. It is also the Federalist Papers Companion in that it can help you better read and understand the Federalist papers as presented in the book titled the Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison.

All Americans benefit from our democracy

Our Constitutional Representative Democracy, aka, our Republic comes from the hard fought battles of the Revolutionary War plus the craft of our Founders in writing our country's original set of laws known as The Constitution. Everything America was and is—is because of the work of the great men who came before US.

Most Americans have a great feel for the notion of representative democracy and the sense that we elect representatives of the community to handle our affairs in the governing of our nation. We also have the privilege of a Constitution which is intended to prevent tyranny by a government gone wild. We do not have a direct democracy in that we do not conduct the activities of

government ourselves in Washington. That is the job of our representatives. And their job is to represent US.

It would be very difficult squeezing about 320 million people into a room in Washington D.C. to vote on matters of country as in a direct democracy. Instead, we choose representatives among US to get the job done. Is everything OK?

Something surely went wrong with the intention of representation from the Founding Fathers to what representation means today. Something went way wrong sometime between 1492 and the present day but the evidence suggests that the problem began closer to the year 2000 than to the year 1400. That's not to say that all was hunky-dory in the 1400s and onward. Humans are humans.

A few hundred years before the Revolution

The thirteen colonies of England were founded 100 + years after Columbus, with Virginia the first colony in 1607 and Georgia the last in 1733.

Most of these colonies, regardless of form, in early times had the same type of government consisting of a governor, appointed by the English Crown or by the proprietor(s). Additionally, they each had a council that also was appointed by the Crown. The most important body to the colonists was an assembly, which was known as the *House of Representatives*. In many ways, our country was formed to mimic the better parts of the Crown colonies.

The Governor

The Governor directly represented the Crown or the proprietor, who had already paid "allegiance" to the Crown with some type of tribute. Being the proprietor of a colony required a large stipend in cash or in kind.

The Council

Typically there were twelve men in the Council, though in Massachusetts there were twenty-eight. In Maryland, there were only three. Council members needed to possess certain attributes to retain their positions.

For example, they had to be residents of the colony in which they served, and they needed to be men of station and wealth. The Crown or the proprietor appointed the council so the normal conflicts arose and they were settled in the normal way -- in favor of the Crown or the proprietor. Council had three major functions:

- Advise the governor
- Provide the "upper house" of the legislature (Lords)
- Serve as the highest court in that particular colony

In Massachusetts, after 1691, the council was elected by a joint ballot of the legislature, called the General Court. In the other colonies it was by appointment of the Crown or the proprietors.

The House of Representatives

Then, there was the lower house which was elected by the people and whose mission in life was to represent and theoretically support the people. It was the body of the legislature that actually could tax the people.

To the victor belong the spoils

As the most successful imperialist nation of the day, Britain won control over American lands during the 17th and 18th centuries, and lost it all to the American patriots in the late 18th century. Its control of the seas and its notion of colonial representative government were major factors in its long-term success. The English nation of yore had a keen ability to recognize a good deal when it had one coming its way.

The European countries such as England, Holland (Dutch Republic), Spain, France, and Portugal developed colonies in the Western Hemisphere (America) for many reasons, but primarily the reason was to bring in more revenue for the home state. England won all skirmishes and ultimately owned the colonies.

Though the English were late arrivals to America, they ultimately took all the spoils. The colonies were a great source of raw materials for trade (e.g. furs and precious metals) and they served as ready markets for finished products.

The Spanish, French, and Dutch had small settlements in what is now the continental US for a long time before the English got fully involved. But, none of the settlements were of major consequence, and the English dominated.

As the thirteen colonies began to grow with immigrants pouring in from a number of different countries, these settlers, who more and more thought of themselves as Americans (what a nice thought), regardless of their origin, liked the English system of government much better than the authoritarian systems of the other countries.

Chapter 5 The First Continental Congress Precedes the Revolutionary War

The colonial love fest was over!

The beginning of the end of this love affair, which tested the colonists' love of the English-style government with their desire for true freedom, came about when the English government began to appear to the colonists as big bullies, and not grand protectors. The British began to impose direct controls and taxes on the colonial settlers. The French and Indian War gave England control of the thirteen colonies plus other American territories. They had yet to flex their muscles, as they preferred peace as long as England benefitted, but the English were muscular indeed.

In the 1750's some historical estimates suggest that the 13 colonies had as many as 4 million people. King George III had concerns about how to protect so many people from invaders, whether they be American Indians or other European powers.

He chose to do so with a British army of 10,000 men stationed in America for the "protection of the colonists." Most colonists objected to a standing English army in the Americas, though many others had no issue with the idea. George III simply did not have the money for the protections he had agreed to provide, and he figured these "rich" colonists would be able to pay the freight. When the King decided the colonists should be taxed more or their protection, things changed dramatically.

Stamp Act & the Intolerable Acts

England did not want to admit publicly that its resources had been stretched in all of the wars it had just won. The burden of providing the colonists with the protection they expected became a bit more than the British wanted to handle. But, they were not smart and they violated their own laws in order to collect taxes directly from the colonists. This made them no friends. England, the most powerful nation in the world chose not to ask the colonists. Instead, they decided to “take.”

Without authority, for example, they simply imposed the Stamp Act of 1765. This tax was to be paid by having tax stamps placed on newspapers, licenses, calendars, playing cards, dice and other items that were frequently purchased in the colonies. Though the colonists’ House of Representatives were empowered to bring matters of taxation forward, England had usurped American options. The colonists were surprised when England imposed taxes without American agreement or representation.

The Quartering Act

Another nasty little Act, which was imposed in 1765 along with the Stamp Act, then rescinded, but brought back again in 1774, was known as The Quartering Act. When brought back it was one of the four acts known as the Intolerable Acts, which were England’s retaliation for the Boston TEA Party.

The second version in 1774 was also called the Quartering Act. Colonists despised this act. Instead paying for the 1765 or 1774 equivalent of a hotel room, under this law, American colonists had to provide housing, candles, bedding, and beverages to the British soldiers stationed in the various colonies. Quartering means “Give them a room and amenities.” American men and women were not very happy about giving up parts of their homes

and their privacy to those they did not know.

Again the British were looking for a means to pay for their empire's defense costs in America following the French and Indian War and another little war known as Pontiac's War.

In the same vein as the Stamp Act of this same year, this Act and various English Acts over time presented a big problem. After all, even the uninformed without a dog in the fight can easily see that the whole thing was just an uninvited assertion of British authority over the colonies.

It completely disregarded the fact that troops had been financed for the prior 150 years by representative provincial assemblies (the colonists willingly) rather than by the Parliament and Crown in London. Americans wanted nothing to do with London controlling America—at least not so obviously and so forcefully.

Locations, which quartered more than their fair share of British soldiers, such as New York; resented the Quartering Act even more-so and they were outwardly defiant. The problem at this time was that there was no way that the British were about to go away empty handed.

They began to dig in more and more to protect their perceived "right" to get at the purse of the colonies through direct taxation, though in their own laws imposed for a long time on the colonists, they had excluded themselves from being legally able to coerce the colonists to pay or else. The colonists were incensed at the betrayal.

The British determination was felt as they exercised their strength in ways that the colonists had never before witnessed. Because of the resistance for example, of the first Quartering Act, for example, Britain almost immediately instituted the Suspending Act. But, their taxing ideas had not ceased.

This was insult to injury as it prohibited the New York Assembly from conducting any further business until the colony complied with the financial requirements of the resented Quartering Act. It was like England had declared war on New York.

When things did not look good, the British always seemed to do something to make matters worse.

For example, they also initiated another act that has been called the Townshend Act in which duties were imposed just as in the Stamp Act. This time the taxes were noted as Townsend duties and were applied to lead, glass, paper, and tea and the tax was payable immediately at colonial ports.

After a reprieve from the Quartering Act, in 1770, the colonists found themselves suffering from an additional quartering clause, which was included in the Intolerable Acts of 1774. The American Revolution was getting closer.

Americans were not ready for an imposition of such intolerable acts and the British were not ready to make America a loss-leader "possession." Parliament was not about to give up. They showed their resiliency to play another round by finding other means of taxing the colonists. Their next try was an import tax on everything. The colonists did more than offer objections.

Checkmate for the colonists when they boycotted all imports from England. After a few minor scuffles and 18 months of time, Parliament dropped the tax on everything but tea and then the British ships had to sail away from Boston Harbor. We all know of The Boston Tea Party!

In 1773, the British were back and at it again hoping that knowingly or unknowingly they could get the colonists to buy teas with the tax buried in the price. Shiploads of tea from India were of lower cost and they sold it so low that even with the tax included, many of the colonists, who enjoyed the English tea customs from the old world, could not resist purchasing it.

As most Americans well know the story, the Bostonians disguised themselves as Indians, snuck onto the ships and dumped about 340 tea chests into the sea. It was the Boston Tea Party and quite a party indeed. One has to believe the pretend Indians had had a few nips of Irish Whiskey for courage.

Figure 10-1 Boston Tea Party



"The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor." 1773. Copy of lithograph by Sarony & Major, 1846. -- National Archives and Records Administration

This is another lesson in representative government. "No Taxation without Representation." And it certainly demonstrates how clever the constituency can become when made angry of taxes imposed by a body not representing the people. Shall we all take lessons?

In the past most Americans from grade school through high school learned the principles upon which this country was built and along with that the notion of representation.

The First Continental Congress

The activity of the British known both as the "Intolerable Acts" and the "Coercive Acts," was so intolerable that it led to the

colonists calling the first Continental Congress of the thirteen colonies. In other words, the USA, on its own, without even being the USA at the time, were getting ready to talk turkey long after the Pilgrims.

And, so, the colonies, knowing their representatives could be shot or otherwise held accountable by the British for treason of the Crown, chose to convene in Philadelphia's Carpenters Hall on September 5, 1774. Consider all of the delegates in this meeting as having begun the fight for your freedom.

Beginning with the Stamp Act and moving to the Intolerable Acts, it had been a cat and mouse game of English taxes, Colonist complaints, and England concessions. It got so that the taxes were too many to take away. The English had the strongest Navy in the world but they had just 10,000 soldiers compared to the 5,000,000 colonists. More and more colonists were becoming riled.

Soon the Colonists were sick of the taxes and longed for their freedom. The thirteen colonies formed the First Continental Congress and sent King George a note of demands called the Declaration of Rights and Grievances, which we discuss below, hoping he would relent and lighten up. Instead the King dug in. At the Second Continental Congress the war had already begun and the delegates fashioned the Declaration of Independence as well as the Articles of Confederation upon which the Constitution was built.

The meeting of the First Continental Congress that began with delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies on September 5 lasted only until October 26, 1774 at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, before the American Revolution. It was unprecedented and was formed to respond to the nasty way the British had begun to treat its American subjects. Supposedly, these precipitous Intolerable Acts supposedly had been instituted to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party.

However, it was well known that the English treasury was at a barebones level and the crown was looking for big tax money and relief from security expenses from the colonists. All colonies had reason for concern.

The Congress was attended by 56 delegates appointed by the legislatures of the thirteen colonies. Georgia chose not to send delegates because they were hoping for British assistance with Native American problems on their frontier and did not want to upset the British.

This was not as big a deal as the 2nd Congress. It met briefly to consider American options, including an economic boycott of British trade; rights and grievances; and petitioned King George III for redress of those grievances. The initial documents were imitated from the work of the First Continental Congress.

Knowing that it was a permanent notion that the states would need to get together, this first Congress called for another Continental Congress in the event that their petition to the crown was unsuccessful in halting the enforcement of the Intolerable Acts. Their appeal to the Crown had no effect, and so the Second Continental Congress was convened the following year to organize the defense of the colonies at the onset of the American Revolutionary War. The delegates also urged each colony to set up and train its own militia.

Documents preceding the war

Two principal accomplishments of the Congress were the formation of a Continental Association as well as the Declaration of Rights and Grievances, a historical document in the H, M, & J book and with an explanation provided in this book.

The response to a potential revolution was in the offing as the colonists suspected. Brave as ever men would ever be, the colonists were ready to take on the Brits to preserve our America.

That is why we celebrate the Fourth of July. Bravo to our patriots who fell in battle to preserve our freedom and liberty.

In preparation for a potential war with the Crown, the colonists began to train and gather arms and ammunition. They were brave indeed to take such action. This alone could have been cause for their execution.

This preparation even prior to the revolution made the American troops stronger in battle against the British professional army than even the British expected.

This was well noticed by British General Sir Thomas Gage, the Commander in Chief of the British forces and he became very concerned. Feeling that this was a plot of treason against the Crown, he planned to take action.

On the night of April 18, 1775, his troops seized some of the supplies and, according to some accounts; they planned to arrest two of the militia's leaders, Sam Adams and John Hancock.

Other accounts suggest that Gage didn't order troops to arrest John Hancock and Samuel Adams in Lexington on their way to Concord and as we have learned, such historian disputes almost never fully are resolved.

After Gage's papers were reflected in history, it is clear that a number of patriots thought that the capture of colonial leaders was probably the British column's mission, and they prepared accordingly. But, the facts indicate that was not really Gage's plan. Nonetheless, you can feel the type of tension that was growing between American patriots and the British army.

Paul Revere, an American hero for sure

Paul Revere had been a hero in the pre-revolution period in his ability to bring needed communication among the colonies about very important matters. Thanks to his warnings that the “British

are coming," as well as those of William Dawes, Joseph Warren, and others, the militia was waiting for the British and thus the American Revolution began the next day.

Paul Revere and the other patriots rode from Boston to Concord, through the dark on the eve of April 19, 1775, to warn as many families and country folk as they could of the danger about to come.

The next day war broke out in the battles of Lexington and Concord. The revolution had begun. The unprepared and disorganized British ultimately had to retreat. The Minutemen prevailed and put the British on the chase. History will never forget that day.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his beloved Concord Hymn described the first shot fired by the patriots at the North Bridge as the "shot heard 'round the world." The clear irony of this shot however comes about because nobody knew then, nor is it known today; who it was who actually fired that first shot of the American Revolution.

It is as if from then 'til now, we moved from not being able to find a bullet, to not being able to find a huge Boeing 777 in the Indian Ocean or the Mediterranean. Who knows why? For the colonists, the mission was freedom, and the fact that a shot was fired, began the war. Whoever knows anything about the missing planes, I suspect will keep their silence. But if they were to speak either truth or fiction, there are those who believe that today's media might not play it live and might not tell the truth. For this more and more Americans are outraged.

No taxation without representation, the rationale for freedom, was a major cause of Americans joining in for the fight for liberty. Today, without bloodshed, the battle of the Whigs and the Tories continues in the halls of Congress while neither seems to care about the will of the people. You are reading this book because you care.

Unlike the late 1700's our new group of "representatives" does understand the value of public opinion and so these esteemed representatives in the U.S. in the latter part of the 20th century and past the first decade of the 21st seem much more ready to manipulate public opinion than to work to fulfill the public will.

Colonists in Boston had a lot of guts

Eventually, it got so bad in Boston that they threw crates of British Tea into Boston Harbor. The colonists were “mad as hell and were not going to take it anymore.” As a reminder, in 1774, they held their First Continental Congress at Carpenter’s Hall, Philadelphia to talk things over.

The colonists’ resistance started peacefully with petitions and pamphlets and moved to intimidation, boycotts, and inter-colonial meetings. Many events as discussed above exacerbated the friction. These include the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, and the Coercive Acts. These destroyed the one-time good relations between Britain and its American colonies.

Attempts through the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and the Townshend Acts to raise money rather than simply control trade met with deep resistance in the colonies. Such taxation was something new. Parliament had previously passed measures to regulate trade in the colonies, but it had never before directly taxed the colonies to raise revenue

The severe tensions increased and the division escalated further after Parliament passed the Coercive Acts and so the First Continental Congress took the initial steps toward independence from Britain. Before the colonies gained real independence, however, they had begun to fight a long and bitter war. Historians know it as *The Revolutionary War!*

The patriots at the first Congress talked about plans to make Britain treat the colonies more fairly. Britain was the most powerful nation on earth at the time and it largely ignored these ideas and then sent its troops to control the colonists. The colonists had local militias at the time but chose to begin to recruit men from all of the states to handle this threat from England.

And, so the American Revolution began with the shot heard round the world in the battles of Lexington and Concord. In 1776, the colonists knew their world had become intolerable by the rapid British intrusion into American lives.

So, they wrote a number of declarations including the Declaration of Independence in which the US declared the American colonies were free from Britain's rule. At the same time, they kicked out the royal governors in the states and replaced them with American patriots.

The Declaration of Independence by Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson wrote most of the *Declaration of Independence*. The full Declaration and all of the other founding documents referenced is included in the recommended book, *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*. The book is free for the taking on Amazon Kindle.

Thomas Paine, a great patriot wrote this short piece called Crisis about the events to come:

The Crisis

by Thomas Paine, December 23, 1776

"THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their

country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but "to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER" and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God...."

Chapter 6 The War: Britain Seemed Determined to Lose

How much more did they need?

The British had many advantages in the war, such as a trained Army and Navy. They also had many loyalists among the colonists who instead of supporting the revolution, supported the British Empire.

Colonists at the time from North and South had been accustomed to view slaves as property and among other things, they did not like the notion proposed by Lord Dunmore to free slaves who joined the Royal Army.

Independent of the slavery issue, the patriots were inspired by Thomas Paine's pamphlet called *Common Sense*. In clear, simple language this short literary work explained the advantages of and the need for immediate independence.

You may read this work by Paine for free:

<http://www.ushistory.org/PAINÉ/commonsense/singlehtml.htm>

As we all know, American colonists, also known as patriots, won the war for all of US. Most historians credit the bravery and willingness to risk it all of the colonists; the excellent leadership of George Washington; the aid of such European nations as France; and the many tactical errors by British commanders as the significant factors that contributed to the American victory.

The British strategy called for crushing the rebellion in the North first and they almost succeeded but for the bravery of the

patriots. Several times the British nearly defeated the Continental Army. This took its toll on the morale of the American fighters.

Major victories at Trenton and Princeton, N.J., in late 1776 and early 1777 restored patriot hopes, and then another victory at Saratoga, N.Y. halted a major British advance from Canada, and eventually France, certainly not a friend of England's at the time, and looking for their own opportunities in the New World, intervened on behalf of the Patriots and contributed very positively to the win.

Then, in 1778, fighting moved to the South and again Britain was successful. They captured Georgia and Charleston, S.C. and defeated an American army at Camden, S.C. However, as things were getting dire, a band of patriots began to harass loyalists and they disrupted the supply lines.

Thus, Britain failed to achieve control over the southern countryside before they were compelled to advance northward to Yorktown, Va. In the war's last major battle, in 1781, an American and French force defeated the British at Yorktown. It was all over but the agreements for peace.

At the time of the Revolution, there were about four or five million colonists in the New World. Not all were patriots of course. The peace came with a high price. Some of the unintended consequences of the war include the following:

About 7,200 Americans died during the battles of the Revolution. Another 10,000 died fighting the elements suffering from disease or exposure. Another 8,500 or so died in British prisons.

At least a quarter of the slaves in South Carolina and Georgia freed themselves during the Revolution. The Northern states chose to outlaw slavery outright or they adopted gradual emancipation plans.

The states were no longer under British control and so they each adopted written constitutions guaranteeing freedom of speech and religious freedom. They also increased the legislature's size and powers, made taxation more progressive, and reformed inheritance laws.

Cornwallis Surrenders marking the end of the Revolutionary War

George Washington was by many accounts the most competent and the bravest American hero of all times, though he was not killed in action. This future president made significant progress prosecuting the War of Independence.

When the Continental Army arrived in Yorktown on September 26, 1783, near the end of the war, the French Fleet, was in firm control of the bay. The French, operating under the Franco-American Alliance, had offered substantial assistance to the new United States.

They had Britain's Cornwallis pinned in. With about 20,000 troops from state militias combined with troops from France, the American forces had stymied the British who were being led by General Lord Charles Cornwallis. Cornwallis's troops were taking heavy casualties from a constant bombardment.

Cornwallis was the 2nd General in Command in the Americas, and to put it frankly, when reinforcements from New York, sent by Britain's Top General Henry Clinton, did not arrive in time to be of use, he knew he was licked and so he surrendered on October 19, 1781. This was the de-facto end of the war though skirmishes continued for several years.

In December 1783, George Washington made the end of the American Revolution official when he resigned his commission to Congress. The revolution had ended. America had achieved

its independence and its representative democracy was about to get even stronger.

Figure 4-4 Surrender of Cornwallis



Surrender of Cornwallis - The End of the American Revolution.

It was time to write down the principles of this new nation. In the next section, we show the essence of the historic documents demonstrating American principles. The original documents are shown in the companion text *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*, available free of charge on Amazon Kindle.

When we finally get to the *Constitution*, you will see that a great deal of explanatory text is used to explain the various Articles and Sections. Remember that when we cover this in light detail, eventually we will continue to guide the reader through the Federalist Papers in the H, M, & J book so that we can hear the masters help the country in the proper mission to pass the Constitution. Hold on to your seats folks; document ride begins:

Chapter 7 The First Great Documents of the Founding

The Second Continental Congress (May 10, 1775, to March 1, 1781)

The Second Continental Congress met for the first time on May 10, 1775, during the war, on a day, which incidentally was the same date as the American capture of Fort Ticonderoga.

As noted in the prior chapter, the American Revolutionary War continued with battle after battle. George Washington was appointed Commander of the troops even before the Second Continental Congress. The militias had gotten the colonists through the first battles of the war with England.

With Washington leading an Army of the United Colonists, the superiority of numbers represented by the more than 5 million colonists was expected by the colonists to mathematically eliminate the Old World British from having its way in America. But, as noted, the British were well armed and well prepared, and they rarely chose to stand down against what they perceived to be a weaker foe.

Americans thought so much of Washington's work in the war, that after the surrender, they elected him the first President, and they were more than willing to make George Washington, America's first and only King. Washington of course would have none of the pomp and circumstance.

It's time to remind the readers again that this is not a history book and so there is lots missing from the fantastic story of the American Revolution. Information is readily available on the Internet as well as in many wonderful books that give accounts right from the journals and diaries of the soldiers themselves on both sides.

The purpose again of this book is to show how hard our founders worked for our freedom; that freedom does not come easy; and that it can be lost if it is not tended to. And so now that we have finished our discussion of the war, it is time to go through the founding documents so that we can help all Americans know their rights, and how precious they are.

That's why all Americans must pay attention to our government to stand against every hint of corruption. We cannot afford to ever lose our precious hard-fought freedom. Standing up for freedom is an act of bravery, even today!

In the trail of founding documents we reach the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The essence of what we do in this book up to the Constitution is to set the stage for the most comprehensive Description of the Constitution there could possibly be. This description is known as the Federalist Papers and it is why we have come to this point.

Our companion book for this study as noted several times in this text is titled: *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*. The book is free on Amazon.com's Kindle and a hardcopy paperback can be purchased at www.bookhawkers.com or Amazon.com.

When we finish the US documents, in this book, we describe the Federalist Papers in a two-part introduction and we offer guidance for how the papers should be read.

If you like this story about how Americans obtained their freedom, and this has given you a new interest in those subjects that may not have been quite as interesting in high school, your need for knowledge can be easily met on the Internet. The

Internet can also direct you to some wonderful books on the subject, including those used in K-12, colleges, and universities.

Besides *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay & Madison*, edited by Brian W. Kelly, Kelly has also written three other great books for your reading pleasure. These include: *America 4 Dummies*; *The Constitution 4 Dummies*; and *The Bill of Rights 4 Dummies*.

Declaration of Rights and Grievances

One of the very first patriotic documents on the way to the *Declaration of Independence* and *The Constitution* was the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*. It was a product of the First Continental Congress. The colonists were upset with foreign rule from England because they were not given a real voice in the government.

It was the first formal request of the "United States" to England for a return to representative government, in the form as had originally been established by the Crown. Though nothing close to a constitutional democracy, the Colonists under English rule enjoyed representation in the lower house of the colonial governments.

There was no union of colonies or states at the time and had the English kept to themselves and not levied taxes directly on the colonists, Americans today would be much more interested if Camilla is really ever going to be the Queen of America.

With a careful reading of the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances*, one can get a quick sense of what the colonists wanted from the Crown. It was simply, "no taxation without representation," and all of the many positions this plea represented. As the thought of a revolution became more of a reality for the Patriots, independence and freedom and liberty became even more important than the tax burden.

This early declaration was the first major document of the new government of the United States, though it occurred at a time when the states were not actively seeking independence from the Crown.

The expressed purpose of the First Continental Congress held in 1774 was:

"That a Committee be appointed to state the rights of the Colonies in general, the several instances in which these rights are violated or infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining a restoration of them."

The committee was constructed and the declaration was drafted and it was read on September 22nd and the draft of the grievances was read on the 24th. The members of the First Congress debated the drafts on October 12 and 13, and after a final draft was produced, it was agreed on Friday, October 14, 1774.

At this First Continental Congress, the delegates drafted several documents, and several drafts of documents, one of which was the document known as *The Declaration of Rights and Grievances*. This was the statement of American complaints agreed to on October 14, 1774.

It was sent to King George III, to whom, at the time, many of the delegates remained loyal. It was not sent to Parliament since the delegates did not have the same level of loyalty to this body. Quite frankly, the document implored King George III to step in and rescue the colonies from the English Parliament.

The radical colonial delegates were critical of this particular *Declaration* because it continued to concede the right of Parliament to regulate colonial trade, a view that was losing favor in the mid-1770s. Many suggest that the actual cause of the American Revolution is found in this major historical document.

It would serve the reader at this time, to use the book, *The Federalist papers* by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison to read the Declaration of Rights and Grievances or read a version on the Internet.

The Articles of Association

Several days after the signing and sending of the *Declaration of Rights and Grievances* to England, on October 20, 1774, the Congress passed the Articles of Association. They had been written during the same Congress. The Congress, by the way was the colonial Congress (First Continental Congress) and not the Congress of today, with a House and a Senate as created by The Constitution. The Constitution was about fifteen years away at this time in history.

The Articles of Association were also addressed to King George III. In essence, it was a formal agreement of the colonies themselves to work together as an association of states with common purpose. How King George would react to such demands was an interesting consideration. The colonist patriots were extremely brave men.

Both the Declaration of Rights and Grievances as well as the *Articles of Association* were prompted substantially by the Coercive Acts of Parliament enacted in the 1774 time frame.

The Coercive Acts by Parliament included the following:

- 1. The Boston Port Act** closed the port of Boston until damages from the Boston Tea Party were paid.
- 2. The Massachusetts Government Act** restricted Massachusetts; democratic town meetings and turned the governor's council into an appointed body.

3. The Administration of Justice Act made British officials immune to criminal prosecution in Massachusetts.

4. The Quartering Act revisited from 1765, required colonists to house and quarter British troops on demand, including in their private homes as a last resort.

5. The Quebec Act. Though not technically part of the Coercive Acts, the colonists lumped a fifth act, known as the Quebec Act along with the four Coercive acts into a set of five that they referred to as “The Intolerable Acts.” The Quebec Act extended freedom of worship to Catholics in Canada, as well as granting Canadians the continuation of their judicial system. Religious tolerance at the time was not at its best. The mainly Protestant colonists did not look kindly on the ability of Catholics to worship freely on their borders.

History of the Articles of Association

God bless all the signers of the *Articles of Association* from all the thirteen states of the first union. A brave lot they were for sure. Where are brave Americans today in the mid period from 2010 to 2020? It seems most are sleeping as our country is in deep peril once again. The opposition is trying again to beat us by disarming us. Keep your guns, please!

The *Articles of Association* were written while the colonies hoped they could work out a deal with Britain so that freedom did not have to come from war. As a side note, the Brits knew the brave colonists were armed, and so even the mighty English walked gingerly in the colonies. .

As you can see by reading the Articles of Association, this document called on the colonies to stop importing goods from the British Isles beginning on December 1, 1774, if the Coercive Acts were not repealed. You may enjoy checking out the coercive acts (aka to some as the Intolerable Acts). Though this is not the thrust of this book, there is a very short historical

synopsis in a chapter prior to the listing of the Articles in this chapter.

Should Britain fail to redress the colonists' grievances in a timely manner, this First Congress declared, then it would reconvene on May 10, 1775, and the colonies would cease to export goods to Britain on September 10, 1775. After proclaiming these measures, the First Continental Congress disbanded on October 26, 1774. Have you ever seen America so decisive? For me, the closest time other than this was the Cuban Missile Crisis!

Colonial Americans loved America and could not believe the British were going to hurt any American who wanted real freedom. They understood why the British were upset by the Boston Tea Party and other blatant acts of destruction of supposedly British property by American colonists. Yet, the colonists did not condone the British Acts, which forced America's hand.

Still thinking that the Americans would do whatever was demanded, the British Parliament enacted the Coercive Acts, as previously discussed, much to the outrage of American Patriots, on March 28, 1774.

Historians know that the Coercive Acts were a series of four acts established by the British government. The aim of the legislation was to restore order from the Crown's perspective in Massachusetts and to punish Bostonians big-time for their "Tea Party."

The British saw this "Tea Party" as an emboldened act by the revolutionary-minded Sons of Liberty, who had boarded three British tea ships in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 crates of tea—nearly \$1 million worth in today's money—into the water to protest the Tea Act.

Since life had not improved and the British, after initially backing off from its taxation impositions, began to double down,

continuing to impose its will on the colonists, Americans were ready for action. The Second Continental Congress began on May 10, 1775 and it went on until March 1, 1781.

During the Revolutionary war, the Second Congress continued, but its meeting location was moved from Philadelphia several times to other locations to protect the lives of the representatives. Britain, as an adversary was not an easy foe with which to deal. The Americans needed to smarten up on the battlefield and so they looked for great generals, such as George Washington.

The English considered the American Revolution as tyranny, while the patriots in the colonies saw England's imposition of its strength upon the colonies as a tyrannical act that Americans could not tolerate.

The delegates from twelve of the thirteen original colonies gathered again in Philadelphia to discuss their next steps in dealing with England. This Second Congress met at the State House in Philadelphia (Now popularly known as Independence Hall) as the American Revolution had already begun in earnest with the shot heard round the world still ringing in their ears. After major deliberations in Georgia, this last colony finally joined the Congress, dispatching delegates who arrived on July 20, 1775.

When the Second Continental Congress came together on May 10, 1775 it was, in effect, a reconvening of the First Continental Congress. The Colonies sent many of the same 56 delegates who attended the first meeting. They appointed the same president (Peyton Randolph) and secretary (Charles Thomson). Some now famous new arrivals to Congress included Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and John Hancock of Massachusetts.

Peyton Randolph, the President of Congress, a very important person in Virginia Politics, was summoned back to Virginia unexpectedly to preside over the House of Burgesses within two weeks of the convening of the 2nd Congress. Virginia sent Thomas Jefferson to replace him. He arrived several weeks later.

Henry Middleton was elected as President to replace Randolph, but he declined. John Hancock was then elected President of the Congress on May 24. One might say that John Hancock was the 2nd President of the United States (Peyton Randolph was the first) at a time when the country operated without a Constitution.

Massachusetts, which appears to have been the toughest state, had already organized the Minutemen. This was a special militia that could be ready on a minute's notice.

Minutemen skirmished with British troops at Lexington and Concord. Meanwhile, other farmer-soldiers joined them outside Boston to fight for America. The militia was still engaged in Boston while the Congress was using its powers to formally establish the Massachusetts militia as the Continental Army of the United States with George Washington of Virginia as the top general. The head of this army was known at the time as the Commander in Chief.

This marked another stage in the formation of the government of the US. The government would continue to evolve and after independence was gained, Washington would again become Commander in Chief when he was elected First President of the United States.

Sixty-five representatives originally appointed to the Second Continental Congress by the legislatures of thirteen British North American colonies accomplished a body of work that is historical in nature. At the time, it formed the basis for the new government, ready to take on and defeat England.

The *Declaration of Independence*, was the first well-known historical document produced by this Second Congress. The second was the Articles of Confederation.

All of this great documentation of the strife of the colonists in their relationship with Britain is put forth in all of these documents, the intent of which at the time was to make America free. *The Articles of Confederation* was the pre-cursor document to the *United States Constitution*.

As noted previously, the Second Continental Congress was convened during the American Revolutionary War but prior to July 4, 1776. It served as the de facto U.S. national government as there was nothing else on the colonist side, as powerful. This Congress assumed power and raised armies, directed strategy, appointed diplomats, and it made the US government a formal entity.

At the same time, it produced numerous important documents, including three of the most fundamental and historical documents to American freedom—*The Declaration of Independence*, *The Articles of Confederation*, and *The Constitution*. We will cover these one by one in subsequent chapters.

It would serve the reader at this time, to use the book, *The Federalist papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison* to read the Articles of Association or read a version of the *Articles* on the Internet.

Chapter 8 United States Declaration of Independence

By the Second Congress, July 4, 1776

Some dates, one can never forget. The *Declaration of Independence* was written by Thomas Jefferson, and it was put forth and approved for printing on July 4, 1776. It was a product of the Second Continental Congress. It did exactly what it purported to do in its title. It declared independence from Great Britain.

It was not Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts or Virginia that declared this independence and this is a key point. Instead, it was all of the thirteen colonies in unison, known to themselves as states at the time. They had chosen to assemble and join in a union to create a new federal government that would be known as the United States of America.

Once independence was declared, America began to legally operate fully independent of the Crown with its own government. Considering that the colonists were in revolt and war had commenced, it is an understatement to suggest that the colonists were not operating independently prior to the *Declaration*. The *Declaration* formalized their union of independence.

The states were declared to be free and independent and "all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved." The formal title of the document ratified on July 4, 1776 is the *Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America*, but to Americans it is known

simply as the *Declaration of Independence*. This was the formal end of the thirteen colonies.

The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right

themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.

The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

...

***Declaration of Independence* – Explanation and Additional Thoughts**

In addition to declaring independence, this document gave justification for the separation from the Crown in sufficient detail that the King and Parliament could not misunderstand its purpose and from whence it came. Since the colonies were no more, historians consider this Declaration as the founding document of the United States of America. In his Gettysburg Address of 1863, at the beginning of his address, President Lincoln memorialized the founding of the United States in these words:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

And so, though some contest it, as **the** founding document, the *Declaration of Independence* still is in effect. Along with the essence of the Constitution and ninth amendment it gives the rights to the people, including rights not discovered at the time of the writing.

As we know from our knowledge of American History and its recount of the Revolutionary War, there were a number of battles until the Americans prevailed in the war with England.

After the *Declaration of Independence*, the Second Continental Congress stayed in session, meeting periodically, passing laws and drafting other documents that ultimately would define the new nation as the United States of America.

The next major document in the formation of the government of the United States is known as *The Articles of Confederation*. These Articles served as the defining document of rules until a “more perfect union was formed with the writing and the adoption of the US Constitution. Until The Constitution, the Articles of Confederation were the Law of the Land.

It would serve the reader at this time, to use the book, *The Federalist papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison* to read the *Declaration of Independence* or read a version of this important document directly from a site on the Internet.

Chapter 9 United States Articles of Confederation

Written and adopted by the Second Congress, November 15, 1777

The Second Continental Congress adopted the *Articles of Confederation*, the first “constitution” of the United States, on November 15, 1777. However, ratification of the Articles of Confederation by all thirteen states did not occur until March 1, 1781. It lived on as the highest law of the land until the Constitution was ratified.

The *Articles of Confederation*, formally the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*, therefore was a very formal agreement among all thirteen original states in the United States of America that served as its first "constitution."

After having been subjected to the wiles of the strong central government of the British prior to the War of Independence, these Articles reflect a sense of the wariness by the states of a government that would not provide them with their God-given rights.

The Articles were the agreed-upon remedy for the concerns of states' rights and for individual rights. Ever fearful that a government of the future (such as the current regime or one hence) might not have the right measure of concern for our individual needs if it were given too much power, and that abuses such as the Intolerable Acts, might again be the result, the Articles purposely established a guiding set of rules / laws, which

in essence was a "constitution," though not as perfect as the Constitution itself.

The *Articles of Confederation* served a major purpose for the colonists as the written document that established the functions of the national government of the United States after it declared independence from Great Britain. It created a weak central government that mostly, but not entirely, prevented the individual states from conducting their own foreign diplomacy.

The *Declaration of Independence* was in essence an announcement of a formal separation from England. It did not have rules for the new government. In essence there were no national rules at the time.

And, so, following the *Declaration of Independence*, the members of the Continental Congress realized it would be necessary to set up a national government. They began to discuss the form this government would take on July 22, 1776, disagreeing on a number of issues, including whether representation and voting would be proportional or state-by-state. The disagreements delayed final discussions of confederation until October of 1777.

By the time, the *Articles* passed the Congress, the war was well under way and the British had captured Philadelphia. This obviously made the matter more urgent. Delegates finally created the document known as the *Articles of Confederation*. In this, they agreed to state-by-state voting and proportional state tax burdens based on land values, though they left the issue of state claims to western lands unresolved. Congress sent the Articles to the states for ratification at the end of November. Most delegates realized that the Articles were a flawed compromise, but believed that it was better than an absence of formal national government.

Problems with Articles of Confederation

There were many weaknesses under the *Articles of Confederation*. After all, the document simply put into words how the Congress had been behaving. It was not a huge think-tank creation of how to form and execute the perfect government.

The first Congresses had trouble passing laws as nine of 13 states had to agree before anything could be passed. There was no president or an executive branch, and so there was no way to make sure that laws passed by the Congress were carried out. There were no courts to interpret laws or to judge those that broke them because a national court system did not exist. It gets worse.

Changing the *Articles of Confederation* was nearly impossible. A unanimous vote of all 13 states were required before any changes could be made.

A big issue was that Congress could not fund the government by decree. It did not have the power to collect the taxes needed to pay for the expenses of the national government. Congress could only ask the states for money, yet it had no power to force the states into paying them anything. Without money, Congress could not pay the nation's debt nor could it provide government programs and services.

Moreover, the "national government" could not control trade between the states or with foreign nations. Each state regulated its own trade. As you would expect this led to big states dominating little states, and thus many disputes existed among the states and with other nations as well. In addition, the states could their own money. Without a uniform national currency, trading was always a difficult process.

Each state was like a small, separate nation. The people of each state saw themselves as citizens of their states and not as a citizen of the united states. There were great distances between states

and the primitive transportation conditions during that era were not swift. America was a series of "united" states. Most of the time if it suited them, the states would refuse to obey the laws of Congress. Things were getting worse not better when it was clear a change needed to be made.

The Articles clearly were needed to establish our new nation, but it had failed in numerous ways as noted above. The main problem was that the states refused to give the national government enough power to work correctly. The national government was unable to solve all of the problems mentioned in the previous paragraphs. As a result, in 1787 Congress asked the states to send representatives to a meeting in Philadelphia to discuss what could be done to improve the national government.

It would serve the reader at this time, to use the book, *The Federalist papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison* to read the Articles of Confederation or read a version on the Internet.

Chapter 10 The Constitution: An Awesome Document

Introduction to the Constitution

The *Articles of Confederation* were admittedly an imperfect constitution for the newly formed union. To put this in proper perspective, would it have been possible for Bill Gates to have introduced Windows 10 in 1985 rather than Windows 1.0? That answer is a clear no. Microsoft had no clue what features and functions were needed. So, also with the *Articles of Confederation*.

Mr. Gates and Microsoft needed to go through all of the versions from 1.0 to Windows 10 to learn what was needed in Windows 10. This is similar to how The Constitution is a better version of the first law of the land, the *Articles of Confederation*. Once there is a basis for something, it can be improved. The Articles were well done but needed improvement.

The additional features in the *Constitution* over the *Articles of Confederation* are substantial. In many ways it was like going from Windows 1.0 to Windows 98. Then, of course the Bill of rights was like moving to Windows NT from 98. Now, add in the 17 other constitutional amendments, each a minor update to the *Constitution*, and we can ask ourselves in Microsoft parlance, "What version of the *Constitution* are we running today?"

As an aside, besides the powers of government being separated, which items gave the government a higher probability for tyranny? George Washington described the biggest problem with the *Articles of Confederation* in just two words, "no money."

The Federal government relied on the states for funding. Without the *Constitution*, America might really be the name of a large land mass with 48 countries, and two not contiguous countries--Hawaii and Alaska. A country with no money could not survive over the long haul.

The barebones Constitution itself was far more perfect than the Articles of Confederation, just like Windows 98 was far more perfect than Windows 1.0. Microsoft could not immediately go to Windows 10 because nobody knew how any of the other previous versions would behave or be accepted, and all the subsequent iterations of Windows occurred from its use over time, and its technological successes and failings.

In many ways, our country grew the same way. The phrase "a more perfect union" in the Preamble of the Constitution notes the imperfections in a prior version and it introduces the rationale for the drawing of the *Constitution*. We know from reading the prior chapter that the prior document was The Articles of Confederation. Bill Gates knew that the prior document to Windows was the last version of DOS without the Windows GUI. He knew he could make it better.

The *U.S. Constitution* (and its subsequent 27 amendments) mimics the idea of having a v3.1, V4.1.x, and V5.x.3. It has survived for over well over two-hundred years without many changes. This notion of a basis document and then perfections in subsequent versions testifies to the perfection of the Constitution. Like Windows, it went through multiple iterations to get to The Constitution. Back in 1787, it was built to be the basis of the constitutional representative democracy (Republic) of the United States. If he were alive at the time, even Bill Gates would have approved.

From the National Archives:

<http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/constitution.html>

I like how this text from the national archives reads—so instead of trying to rephrase this, I simply include it below to explain the purpose of the work behind the *Constitution*.

The Federal Convention convened in the State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia on May 14, 1787, to revise the Articles of Confederation. Because the delegations from only two states were at first present, the members adjourned from day to day until a quorum of seven states was obtained on May 25. Through discussion and debate it became clear by mid-June that, rather than amend the existing Articles, the Convention would draft an entirely new frame of government.

All through the summer, in closed sessions, the delegates debated, and redrafted the articles of the new Constitution. Among the chief points at issue were how much power to allow the central government, how many representatives in Congress to allow each state, and how these representatives should be elected—directly by the people or by the state legislators. The work of many minds, the Constitution stands as a model of cooperative statesmanship and the art of compromise.

The Law of the Land

As noted previously, since 1787, the *Constitution of the United States* has comprised the primary law of the U.S. Federal Government. In simple terms it is the law of the land and all other laws must conform to the statutes contained within this original document and its amendments. Yet, it took another year for the *Constitution* to be ratified and thus become operational.

On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify; and the Confederation Congress established March 4, 1789, as the date to begin operating a new government under the

Constitution. In the interim period, the 1781 ratified *Articles of Confederation* provided the rules for the government.

This *Constitution* as the law of the land describes the three chief branches of the Federal Government and their jurisdictions as well as the separation of the powers. It also gives the nation the ability to levy taxes, though an income tax was not permitted on people or corporations. The income tax deserves some comment. If the *Constitutions* says no income tax then how does the government get the right to collect it?

Ironically, there was no income tax provision in The *Constitution*. It was intentional. The Founders did not want a personal or corporate income tax mainly because it might be apportioned so that certain states paid more than others.

The people in the early twentieth century for their own reasons voted to ratify the Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. This gave the Congress the right to tax them and US at a personal level. In the passage of this law, there was both chicanery and a lot more irony. It also gave Congress the right to tax corporations.

As hard as it may be to believe, the *Sixteenth Amendment* (which gave the American people the misery of confiscatory income taxes) was a trick. It never was supposed to have passed. Good people representing good people would never have permitted it.

It was introduced by the Republicans as part of a political scheme to fake-out the Democrats from a tax increase bill that would have passed but could never have been enforced because it would be unconstitutional. But, the trick backfired.

As previously noted, the Founding Fathers had rejected income taxes (as well as any other direct taxes) in the Constitution unless they were apportioned to each state according to population.

The politicians in the US Senate passed a bill to institute the *Sixteenth Amendment* permitting such direct taxation. The people

of course would have to ratify it if it passed Congress. It surprisingly passed unanimously 77-0 in the Senate! The House also approved it by another large margin, 318-14. Nobody was thinking!

It was then sent to the states for ratification. State after state ratified this “soak the rich” amendment, thinking it would not affect them until it went into full force and effect on February 12, 1913. The people voted to tax the rich but just about everybody has been taxed ever since. You can’t outfox a foxy politician.

In the *Economic Policy Journal* in April 2012, David, a blogger, called it right with his opinion of many Americans. His explanation which is quoted below is that Americans would not vote for somebody, even Ron Paul who they truly believe would eliminate the income tax on everybody, because they think the rich should pay all the taxes and they should pay none. David sees it as a matter of class envy and offers a bleak outlook on the chances of it getting better until people wake up. See what he has to say:

Americans are envious and covetous of the wealth of others. They don't want freedom. They like a government that will do things to them, so long as the resulting chains appear to be gold plated. They like politicians that stir up class envy. Humans by nature are slaves. They don't yearn to be free, responsible, independent people. Until this wholly selfish and self-centered people awakens from their slumber and learns to hate their slavery to government, until the iron of their chains eats into their soul, things are going to get worse.

The fact that Americans are beginning to get upset is a good sign. The fact that citizens such as yourself are reading a book about the *Constitution* and *The Federalist Papers* is another good sign. I think this will turn around with the help of some good leaders. That means we Americans must do our best to kick every federal politician (representative) out of office and replace them with good people as soon as we can. Then we take our battle to the

state capitals, and then the cities. Finally, America will be run by the people again.

Back to the Constitution

In addition to permitting all but direct taxation, *The Constitution* lays out the basic rights of citizens of the United States. *The Constitution of the United States* is the oldest federal constitution in existence in the world, and it was framed by a convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen original states in Philadelphia in May 1787.

The Constitution is the landmark legal document of the United States and all other laws are tested against its specifications. Many other constitutions, such as the *Constitution of Mexico*, for example are based on this work.

The text of the entire *Constitution* is included in *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison. This book is free on Kindle and it is the companion to this book. This Companion book is the book to read before reading the Federalist Papers.

It would serve the reader at this time, to use the book, *The Federalist papers* by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison to read the US Constitution or read a version on the Internet.

The Bill of Rights (first ten amendments) and the other 17 amendments are described in two other great books by Brian W. Kelly's called *The Constitution 4 Dummies*, and *The Bill of Rights 4 Dummies*. For those looking to read them from scratch for free, they are available all over the Internet for no charge. Those Amendments that were submitted but not passed or ratified are shown in Appendix G of *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison—edited by Brian W. Kelly.

To give the reader an appreciation or a reminder of just how significant the Articles within the Constitution and the Amendments of the Constitution really are, I would recommend

reading the entire Constitution before moving forward in the Federalist Papers.

Besides being available in the Brian Kelly Book, *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay*, *The Constitution* is a free document for anybody to record and retransmit in any form. It is over two hundred twenty-five years old.

The Preamble to the US Constitution:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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.

Explanation of the Preamble: How could the introduction to the law of the land have been written any better? The Preamble describes why the founders drafted the Constitution. It shows the desires of the Framers to improve on the government they currently had to be "more perfect" than the Articles of Confederation. The new government was to be just, and it was designed to protect citizens from internal strife and from attack from the outside. It would help the people rather be a detriment. And, perhaps as importantly, it was built to provide benefits for future generations of Americans.

The first constitutional battle

If you think you heard this already, you are right. But, like all good stories, the more times you hear it, the more believable it becomes. This again is the constitutional battle of those for a Bill of Rights and those against it. It is a battle worth rehearing.

As we continue to summarize the battle for the Bill of Rights, just a few years after the Constitution was written and approved

by the convention, a new political battle had ensued. It pitted the Founding Fathers against one another and threatened the ratification of the document over which they'd wrestled so hard and long to create.

The Federalists, including James Madison, George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, feared that if some rights were listed, others not explicitly enumerated would be left vulnerable. On the other side, the Anti-federalists, including George Mason, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, were adamant that the *Constitution* must explicitly guarantee certain fundamental rights that no government could take away. They believed that not listing rights risked there being no rights.

Out of it all, ten of the twelve notions brought forward to the Congress were approved and later ratified by the states. The Bill of Rights is a hallmark of our Democratic Republic, and never were so many Constitutional Amendments approved by the Congress and ratified by the states in such short order

In the end, we have the US Constitution!

At the end of the Constitutional Convention in 1789, Benjamin Franklin, a great Founder from Pennsylvania, wrote:

"It is a singular thing in the history of mankind that a great people have had the opportunity of forming a government for themselves. We are making experiment in politics. In these sentiments, I agree to this *Constitution*, with all its faults, if they are such. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. It therefore astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does."

Franklin also warned, "We must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Chapter 11 Read The Federalist Papers

Use the two book package with this *Companion*. The "companion book" to this Companion is a book that I edited called *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison*, and it contains the entire text of the 85 papers. It is available to all for the reading. It is free on Kindle and this book is your ticket to better understanding that book.

I edited the book for Lets Go Publish. It is 100% original with paragraph easing, spelling corrections, plus a two-part valuable introduction. You may download the Kindle version of the book for free or purchase hardcopy at www.bookhawkers.com or www.Amazon.com.

The book that you are reading right now—this book—will help you understand government somewhat without a lot of work. It is not just a guide. However, when combined with the Federalist Papers, as delivered to you in the book—*The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison*, with some effort on your part, you can become a scholar on the meaning, purpose, and methods of the greatest law of the land—The US Constitution. Once this happens, you will be a more capable citizen and not easily pushed around by your government.

Again, the other book you need is titled *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison*. I wrote a compelling introduction to the book and as noted, I edited the many pages of the essays for punctuation. I also shortened many one and two page paragraphs into smaller chunks to make them much more readable.

To repeat, you do not have to buy the other book because the Federalist Papers are free on the Internet, and the other book is free on Kindle. But, you do need a copy of the Federalist Papers from some source. To be fair, you can also purchase many other books regarding the Federalist Papers. Some are not quite as easy to read and some are reasonably easy to read. They are sold at many sources on the Internet and in bookstores.

For example, you can also read the entire set of The Federalist Papers online. The following URL is excellent:
<http://www.constitution.org/fed/federa00.htm>.

Obviously, I would prefer you to read my book as it goes hand in glove with this Companion book, but it is not your only option and in some cases, to be frank, it is not your least expensive option.

Federalist Papers—a first look!

The Federalist Papers were composed in the late 1780s to help convince Americans to ratify the *U.S. Constitution*. It took much more writing than the Constitution itself to convince the people that the document presented to be the "Law of the Land," was indeed the best that it could be.

In fact, there are eighty-five individual letters in all that were not written to be grouped together in a book but instead were sent to newspapers in the form of special articles or one might say, beefed up *letters to the editor*. Just because the *Constitution* had already been written at the time, and its authors hoped for it to be adopted, did not mean it was fait accompli. In fact, the truth was far from that.

Since the *Constitution* prescribed the new US government and in essence the role of the big government (aka the federal government) as well as the role of the thirteen [and subsequent] states in the execution of the nation's government, it was an

important document indeed. The government in 1787 required that the *Constitution* needed approval of from nine of thirteen states in order to be "ratified" and thus become the new law of the land.

The *Federalist Papers* were not the only letters to newspapers attempting to persuade Americans to adopt or to reject the Constitution. In fact, the press was inundated with letters about the highly controversial document known as the *Constitution*. There were as many letters for the pro-side as there were for the con-side. Letters written against ratification are still known as the *anti-federalist papers*, demonstrating the con-side of the issue.

On the pro-side, highly celebrated statesmen Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay weighed in with their acclaimed series of essays under the pseudonym, "Publius." The three argued that the proposed constitutional system, a democratic republic, would preserve the Union and empower the federal government properly to act firmly and coherently in the national interest. Written both in the spirit of convincing propaganda and of logical argument, the letters when wrapped up by the esteemed trio, were published in book form, and became known as *The Federalist* in 1788.

As mere newspaper articles published between October 1787 and May 1788 in New York, the papers individually had some weight but each explained just one piece of a larger puzzle. When put together or kept as 85 descriptive articles, that in essence were 85 chapters of a book describing the workings of the US government, they represented a very powerful argument for adoption of the US Constitution.

Authors Andrew Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay were not about to leave it to chance as to whether the US would drop the *Articles of Confederation* completely and adopt a brand new government. As such, the authors wrote their letters to convince state voters to ratify the newly written *United States Constitution*. From the trio's perspective (Hamilton, Madison, and Jay), there

was no other alternative to the US becoming a powerful and long-lasting nation.

The three men were successful in this endeavor and their works have become widely accepted, along with notes from the actual constitution convention kept by Madison, as the best present-day expose' of the various provisions of the US Constitution.

In *The Federalist Papers Companion: A Guide to Reading and Comprehending The Federalist Papers*, Brian W. Kelly has compiled a highly useful study of both the US Constitution, its preceding documents, and the Federalist Papers. The book contains specific information about the Constitution and it is the best companion to the popular treatment of the Federalist Papers as published in the book titled: *The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison*.

Another book to consider when searching for answers, is Brian W. Kelly's provocative book [The Constitution 4 Dummies](#). All three books have value unto themselves, This book, The Federalist Papers Companion is a brief, yet superior guiding tool for navigating the Papers.

The Constitution 4 Dummies is expected to be available for not much more than \$.99 on Kindle in the next six months. Hard copies are available at www.bookhawkers.com and will be available in the future at www.amazon.com.

These books also contain the full text of the original Constitution; the Bill of Rights; all other amendments passed and rejected; The Articles of Confederation, and The Declaration of independence.

In The Federalist Papers Companion, as you have seen, when describing the origins of the nation and of the Constitution, Kelly outlines the numerous historical events from 1761 through 1787, as the country was being founded, went to war, and composed its Constitution.

You are learning in this Companion that the Constitution was written by shrewd politicians because they understood that quite often "other politicians" go bad and become dishonest and work against the people. While not intended to be comprehensive, but more or less a prep guide, this Companion takes the reader right to the origin of the Constitution and its historical need and travails.

Kelly's Companion also directs the reader to his version of the Federalist Papers, available free on Kindle, which are far more readable than any other treatment of the Federalist Papers. There is more value when you read both.

Chapter 12 Introduction to the Federalist Papers Part I

Why Should Americans Read The Federalist Papers?

Most Americans already know that our nation today is in peril; yet many Americans choose not to believe this is the case. For those who see it as it is, tyranny in our highest federal offices, it would help for all of US to reread the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. We have already examined each of these in general terms in this book. And, of course the referenced Kindle book has all of these great historic documents in appendices. And so all readers, at this point of this book are somewhat qualified to see the current goings-on, as tyranny—pure and simple.

As you have learned so far, the Founders and the Constitution Framers never expected corruption to interfere with the many checks and balances they had prepared for America and had written into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Yet, here we are, a lawless government with lying as part of our national culture along with tyranny. We have not seen this level of government resentment since England was our master.

On July 14, 2003, wrh@whatreallyhappened.com's Michael Rivero wrote an insightful piece that I would recommend to all as it puts lying by the government in perspective. Here is a snippet which gives a great perspective on the problem:

The latest joke making the rounds on the internet is that truth has become so valuable that the government has embarked on a conservation program.

Lying is something we normally take very seriously. Certainly we ourselves are exhorted by schools and clergy to always be truthful. We demand truthfulness of those around us and those we employ, and while we may wink tolerantly at the "white" lie, most of us realize that society as a whole cannot function smoothly without a certain assurance of honesty. We therefore punish children who lie. We fire employees who lie. We choose to not associate with, listen to, or trust people who lie. We are most demanding for the truth in the matter of commerce. We demand that products and services we spend our hard-earned money on function exactly as promised by the salesperson. We generally tolerate nothing less.

For most Americans, government is the single largest expense in our lives. Combined taxes and fees for all levels of government devour roughly half of all that we ever earn. Most Americans spend more money on the government than on their homes. Yet for this particular "product" and these particular "salespeople", we the consumers seem strangely reluctant to demand the same honesty we expect of, for example, the people we buy our cars from. Somehow, We The People have been lured into accepting a double standard; that the government which takes so much of our money is exempt from the normal requirement for truth upon which at least in part our civilization is built.

To gain access into the thoughts of the Founders in their forming of our constitutional republic, one need only read the Federalist Papers, which are free for the reading in many places on the Internet.

We need the Federalist Papers today more than ever. In this way, we can all understand the basis of our freedoms in the Constitution. We need the Anti-Federalist papers even more so that we can fully understand the cracks in our liberty, of which unscrupulous politicians and government officials may try to take advantage.

Fixing cracks is much easier when you know where they are. If ever there were a president who behaved as a dictator, knowing the holes in our founding documents would help us prevent a take-over by any unscrupulous politician at the highest levels of government.

Reading the Federalist Papers

I finally read the Federalist Papers after having put them on my bucket reading list a number of years ago. I finished paper # 85, which was my signal that I had to help others know about these papers and help them read them.

I set about organizing my rendition of the Federalist Papers (The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, & Madison) into a small footprint and an affordable reprint so all Americans could learn as I did. There are so many pages within the full body of the papers that no book could cost a minimal amount and so I also have published the book on the paperless medium Amazon Kindle. This book is free.

There is a lot of work required for all of US to be able to enjoy freedom through the ages. Concurrently, I wrote several introductory chapters to help frame my argument to the American people for why it is critical for all of US to read The Federalist Papers and our founding documents.

Ironically, most of my life I had never even heard of the Federalist Papers. I presume the same is the case for many other Americans. It is time we all correct that for our national well-being.

From grade school through high school through college, the papers were never on any teacher's agenda. In addition to civics and history classes in grade school, high school and college, like most Americans, I had long ago read the Declaration of

Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. But, no Federalist Papers!

These great letters gave me insights into the founding of the country and what the US is all about. Consequently, I believed and continue to believe that I had and continue to have a fundamental understanding of how America was supposed to work. From these readings, I actually thought I knew it all pretty well.

I was wrong about that. It is not that my perceptions from what I had learned through the founding documents were wrong; it is that they were incomplete. I first tuned-in to the fact that the Federalist Papers existed and had great value about fourteen years ago when I wrote my first patriotic / political book titled, *Taxation without Representation*.

This book has been updated and is in its second edition. Just as the hard copy of this Companion book, along with other patriotic / political books, it is available at www.bookhawkers.com. It will soon be available on Amazon and Kindle.

Having read about the Federalist Papers and now having read them, and having read some dissenting views on the topic, I am convinced that we Americans need to understand the Federalist Papers today as much as the people of America in the late 1780's when the merits of the Constitution were being debated.

According to the late Richard B. Morris, a 20th century historian—the Federalist Papers serve as an "incomparable exposition of the Constitution, a classic in political science unsurpassed in both breadth and depth by the product of any later American writer." Morris is well known by historians for his pioneering work in colonial American legal history and the early history of American labor.

Thomas Jefferson called *The Federalist Papers* the best commentary on the principles of government, which ever was

written. Over 200 years after the writing of these articles and essays, most commentators — liberal and conservative alike — still agree.

It is time that all Americans begin to read these works, and with dispatch, because we as a people no longer know if any President is serving US or breaking the law to serve his ideology, rather than serving the American people.

Though it is difficult to read the Federalist Papers since they use the English language distinctly from the 1700's, with words and sentence structures, of which most of US are not accustomed, it is still a worthwhile endeavor. It certainly won't hurt US; that is for sure. The way the original papers are composed is exactly how the educated wrote and spoke in the eighteenth century.

Consequently for those of us living in the 21st century, the papers appear archaic and can be difficult to follow. Nothing worthwhile in life is easy. I can assure you that after reading several of these papers in the original, I can truthfully say that they do become easier to comprehend.

In any case, they are a fine challenge for the human mind. How could these old-timers have been so smart? Yet, they were! But, then again most were in their twenties during the founding. We would call them millennials if they were alive today. Can you imagine that such young kids founded America and were smart enough to prepare it to be shared for hundreds of years with future generations? Maybe forever!

Our language is simpler today and it may be tough for some to traverse these papers, and their long sentences, while remaining awake. Nonetheless, they are phenomenal learning pieces and all of US can and should take the time to read the originals and gain insights about the US, and how our government is supposed to function. Along with other founding documents, the entire 85 papers are included in the book titled *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Jay & Madison as edited by Brian W. Kelly.

Without changing its composition, I, Brian W. Kelly, have corrected spelling errors, and I have broken up many long paragraphs to make the works much more readable. This work, though corrected and more readable, is unabridged because I did not shorten any of the Papers. They are all intact.

Understand the Founders' intentions

I call your attention to the fact that recent administrations in Washington have been failing in their adherence to the Constitution, and that is why it is so critical now that we understand the precepts of the Constitution by reading the Federalist Papers. Republicans and Democrats alike can snooker us if we do not understand the basics of our founding. These papers show the Founders' intentions on the clauses in the Constitution and the Amendments within The Bill of Rights.

We all need a solid footing from which we can select our new legislators. Many view the current crop in both Houses of the US Congress as mostly self-absorbed politicians, who have abandoned US and, who instead of for the people—their constituents, operate on behalf of their political parties, their lobbyists, and their cronies, and even more so today—themselves.

We the People have been left behind. When we hear that any administration is lawless, without understanding the basic precepts of the Supreme Law of the land, we are stuck with no benchmark for the truth. The US Constitution is that benchmark, and the Federalist Papers are the citizens' gateway to fully understanding the founders meaning for every word in the Constitution.

Constitution & the Philadelphia Convention

A number of states had sent detailed written plans for the Constitution along with their delegates to the Constitutional

Convention in Philadelphia. I am amazed that most of the brave founders were younger than my own children when the Convention began on May 25, 1787. It lasted until September 17, 1787. It was convened at the State House in Philadelphia. Most of us know the State House today as Independence Hall. It has been remodeled several times but it is in essence the same building.

After three months of work, James Madison, a prolific writer, put out his rough draft of the Constitution. Madison's "Virginia Plan" as it was called, became the basis upon which the Constitution was developed. After about another month of tweaking, the final work was completed.

On September 17, 1787, the state delegates approved the Constitution in its final form, completed their work and sent the document back to the individual states to be ratified. They then adjourned the convention.

Convincing the Public

The commencing of the *Federalist Papers* began shortly thereafter. The writing of the papers was commissioned by Alexander Hamilton, who knew he could not write them all. He and James Madison, and John Jay together wrote *The Federalist Papers* to defend and explain the newly drafted Federal Constitution, and to promote its ratification in the state of New York.

All of the papers were written as essays, such as this two-part introduction, but when published they became articles in NY newspapers / magazines. Because New York at the time and to this day is a huge and prosperous state, their being published in NY was very important to the ratification of the Constitution. Thus for the writers, it was the major objective of their attention at the time.

Along the way, John Jay became ill after writing just four of the papers. When he became well, he came back to write one more essay. The other eighty essays were written by Hamilton and Madison.

These articles were published without tribute in New York City newspapers, and I would bet the newspapers sold better when one of them was included. From October 1787 to August 1788, all eighty-five articles appeared under the pseudonym “Publius,” in various NY media outlets. Publius was the perfect pseudonym as he was the legendary founder of the Roman Republic and a noted “friend of the people.”

At the same time, those who had deep concerns about the value of the *Constitution* separately wrote what today are known as the Anti-Federalist Papers. It is good to review them also as their focus was the potential for tyranny in the governing structure. These offerings were as patriotic as the Federalist Papers with which they vehemently disagreed.

Ironically in the 21st century, for the first time in my lifetime, we are now seeing the tyranny, which was the subject of the Anti-Federalist papers. It is coming from both our Congress and from our chief executives. It surely would be nice if it were not so. Understanding what is the law and what is not the law of the land is therefore more important than ever for Americans, and that is why I commenced this work.

As noted, the essays were written for the common man of the day. In New York, three popular print media outlets chose to publish and profit from them. These were the Independent Journal; the New-York Packet; and the Daily Advertiser. The idea was that such men would have an influence on their representatives after the convention, which had approved the *Constitution*.

Before the *Constitution* took effect, the US had been using a government formed under the Articles of Confederation. Most

scholars of the day noted that the Articles had become ineffective in handling the affairs of an independent and growing nation.

Some, who were labeled as Anti-Federalists, believed that a mere tweaking of the Articles of Confederation was all that was needed to make them right. However, at the convention, the state's delegates changed the government almost completely by offering the new Constitution and its precepts as the way to move forward.

And, so, Hamilton in his kickoff message in the last Federalist Paper # 85, written almost a year after the Constitution had been completed, offered this simple caution to the country:

A nation without a national government is, in my view, an awful spectacle. “--Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 85.”

US Constitution – Worth Explaining and Defending

Not too long after the Revolutionary War, the Founders realized that the government established by the Articles of Confederation was not working perfectly. In fact, that is an understatement. It became obvious to most patriots that America needed a new form of government. It had to be strong enough to maintain national unity over a large geographic area, but it also had to be balanced so as not to become so strong that it would become a tyranny on the people.

The guiding formula for the operation of the US government from the revolution onward came from the Declaration of Independence (June 1776), and the Articles of Confederation (Ratified by Maryland, the 13th state in January, 1781). Besides these imperfect documents, in order to form a more perfect union, the framers researched many other different forms of government.

Their main sources of ideas in altering the American plan of government included works from Ancient Greece and Rome, English history, as well as major European philosophers such as John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu. These philosophers are quoted many times in the essays put forth in the Federalist Papers.

Despite their best effort, the framers were unable to find an exact model to suit the needs of what they viewed as America's unique situation. To solve the problem of an imperfect foundation for the government as expressed in the Articles of Confederation, when the states' delegates met in May 1787, their intention was to use the Articles and the result of their research and their collective thoughts, to form a government to meet the new country's needs.

Additionally, they were prepared to interject their own ideas based on their governing experience from the time shortly after the Revolution. It helps to remember that Washington could have been King if he had chosen but instead he refused. Our first President was elected in 1789, just two years after our Constitution was initially approved. But, there were eight presidents before him.

Washington loved the Constitution and never chose to violate it even in its infancy stages. He knew he was the most powerful man in America long before he became President but he loved the notion of America and worked for our greater good.

Though charged with merely creating an enhancement to the Articles of Confederation, the framers went much further and as noted previously, they created a new form of government that was to operate under the newly minted United States Constitution.

In forming the original government known as the Union—based on the Articles of Confederation, all of the thirteen original states were required to ratify the plan. For the Constitution, it was

deemed that before it took effect, it would need to be ratified / approved by at least nine of the thirteen colonies, which by then had become known as “states.” They were then all part of America, though theoretically at least, our first President under the Constitution, George Washington had yet to be elected.

The rationale as I see it (that not all states needed to concur) is because the country was already a country from the time all thirteen states had signed up to be part of the USA. The Articles of Confederation was a great work and it got the government moving in the right direction, but as the Federalist Papers prove, it needed improvement.

Who was running the country from 1776 after the Revolution until 1789 when Washington was elected? Well, this may come as a surprise but John Hanson, a Revolutionary War patriot, was the first US President, and there were seven other presidents before Washington.

The Founders reset the government with the Constitution and began to count presidents from that point on. Yet, America had eight presidents before Washington. The most well-known of the eight presidents; was John Hancock. At the time, Washington was in Congress.

Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Thomas Paine, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and to an extent George Washington are the major figures responsible for the writing and putting the Constitution into its final form. When the state delegates signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, they all knew ratification would not be easy.

Many were bitterly opposed to the proposed new system of government. Even today, one can search the Web and get many hits about the Anti-Federalist Papers. They were written in the spirit of debate, not tyranny. Their point was to provide less power to the central government. Their concern was that the Constitution did not 100% assure that a tyrant could never

become King of the US. Many alert citizens are concerned about the same thing today.

Shortly after its approval at the Convention, A public debate erupted in each of the states over whether the new Constitution should be accepted. This was a crucial debate on the future of the United States.

The Federalist Papers, written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison answered the debated questions as posed by the opposition in great detail while copious detractors wrote their own essays / articles in rebuttal. Many were published in the press so to offer other thoughts on such an important issue.

Today's press, unfortunately are corrupt. They favor the interests of the socialist progressives and they do not operate on behalf of the people's interests. That is why Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump in 2016 became their Party's favorites.

At the time they wrote the papers, the three "Publius" authors were focused just on the state of New York, and they did not submit their works to other states for publishing or review.

Yet, these patriotic and historical articles / essays made their way across all thirteen states and ultimately were a major reason why the Constitution was ratified, one state at a time.

Chapter 13 Introduction to the Federalist Papers Part II

New York was the battleground state.

Nowhere was the furor over the proposed Constitution in the few states of the US more intense than in New York. Governor George Clinton was very concerned that the state's influence would be compromised at the Convention. The legislature selected State Supreme Court Judge Robert Yates and John Lansing, Speaker of the NY Assembly to attend the Convention. Both were well known Anti-Federalists. Their selection was seen by many as a way for New York to be able to outvote Alexander Hamilton.

When the notion of a new government and not a revision of the Articles of Confederation became the obvious intention of the majority of delegates, even before it was completed, Anti-Federalists Yates and Lansing pulled up their tents and went back to NY in disgust. Neither wanted anything to do with the new Constitution as it was shaping up in Philadelphia. After four months of effort, and within days after it was signed, the Constitution therefore became the subject of widespread criticism in the New York press.

There were those, such as Yates and Lansing, whose opposition to the new document was based on their view that the Constitution diminished the rights that Americans had won in the Revolution. The Federalist Papers presented a view that this was not true while the Anti-Federalist Papers, also displayed in popular newspapers of the day, presented a view that the Constitution was bad for America and offered its specific

notions. The Constitution actually depends on good people enforcing it, and as we see today, that is a major issue.

Alexander Hamilton, one of America's finest patriots, became fearful that the cause for the Constitution might be lost in his home state of New York. This was his purpose in putting together the Federalist Papers. The Anti-Federalists saw Hamilton's effort as "selling" his ideas and to this day, various Anti-Federalist writers still mock it as one of the greatest marketing stunts of all time. They saw it all as propaganda.

When anybody tries to convince anybody else of something, it can be mocked as salesmanship. Without Hamilton's determined sales approach however, today our country might be a monarchy or a dictatorship, or worse.

Hamilton was a brilliant lawyer, and an accomplished writer. He loved the notions built into the new Constitution. It was no surprise that he came forward almost immediately after the signing to defend the new Constitution. Earlier, when he took off for Philadelphia to attend the Convention, nobody really knew that he was to become the only New Yorker to have signed the Constitution.

As noted, the other New York delegates were not happy about the model for the new government, and so they angrily left the Convention before it was completed. Yet, the delegates from most of the thirteen states at the Convention, none of which, other than perhaps Virginia, were as powerful as New York, chose to pass the Constitution on to ratification. They were convinced that the rights of the people were not being abandoned, and they did not really care what New Yorkers thought.

Hamilton himself was very much in favor of strengthening the central government. Thankfully, all of his ideas were not adopted. His original notion of a Constitution would have called for a president elected for life with the power to appoint state governors.

As much as conservatives may admire Hamilton in his deeds; his thoughts, such as these were a different matter. Hamilton soon backed away from his original ideas, and concluded that the Constitution, as written mostly by Madison, though not with all of the Hamiltonian precepts for which he had originally lobbied, was the best one possible.

Hamilton published his first essay in the New York Independent Journal on October 27, 1787. For historical accuracy, I report that Hamilton soon recruited two others, namely James Madison and John Jay, to contribute essays to the series. As previously noted, He, John Jay, and James Madison signed each of the articles with the Roman name "Publius." (The use of pseudonyms by writers on public affairs was a common practice.)

James Madison, sometimes called the Father of the Constitution, had played a major role during the Philadelphia Convention. As a delegate from Virginia, he participated actively in the debates. He also kept detailed notes of the proceedings and drafted much of the Constitution.

Unlike Hamilton and Madison, John Jay of New York had not been a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. A judge and diplomat, he was serving as secretary of foreign affairs in the national government when enlisted by Hamilton to write his essays.

Between October 1787 and August 1788, "Publius" wrote 85 essays as articles in several New York newspapers. Hamilton wrote over 60 percent of these essays and helped with the writing of others. Madison wrote about a third of them with Jay composing the rest (5)

The essays had an immediate impact on the ratification debate in New York and in the other states. When you read them, you will

see how convincing they are. Remember, the book, *The Federalist Papers* by Hamilton, Jay and Madison, edited by Brian W. Kelly is available free on Amazon Kindle and for a nominal charge on www.bookhawkers.com or www.amazon.com.

The demand for reprints of the series of articles was so great that one New York newspaper publisher printed the essays together in two volumes entitled *The Federalist, A Collection of Essays, Written in Favor of the New Constitution, By a Citizen of New York*. By this time the identity of "Publius," never a well-kept secret, was pretty well known.

The Kelly book provides this two-part introduction in addition to the full 85 articles as written by the Founders. It also contains transcriptions of our nation's precious founding documents, including the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as appendices. As you know from reading so far, these introductions "introduce" an amazing set of essays that only great American patriots could have written. God Bless America. Thank you Kate Smith for the song in my mind!

The Federalist, also called *The Federalist Papers*, has served two very different purposes in American history. The 85 essays succeeded in helping to persuade doubtful New Yorkers (as well as the public in the other states), despite the well written efforts of the Anti-Federalists, to ratify the Constitution.

Today, in its second purpose, *The Federalist Papers* help US to more clearly understand what the writers of the Constitution had in mind when they drafted this amazing document much more than 200 years ago.

All of the papers can be accessed online for free in multiple forms. Here is a simple way. Go to Lets Go Publish at www.letsGOPublish.com and look for a menu item called Download. Click there and you will be taken to a document in which the first download option is a Download / View site where you can read the papers on line in original form.

Important questions re USA: our democratic republic

Where did the idea of the US government structure come from? Have you ever wondered how our government came to be? Have you ever wondered why there is a Constitution and why that is important to our being a nation of free people with liberty and justice for all? Why are there certain precepts written into our Constitution and not written into the Constitutions of other "democracies" in other countries?

The Federalist Papers explain the climate of our new nation by exploring all of the persuasive notions and arguments for adopting the new Constitution and the need of a strong federal government that provides the final power to the people.

The tenets of the Federalist Papers are just as pertinent today as they were at the beginning of our nation. To understand what and who we are as Americans... not just as individuals but as a society, a citizenry... it's necessary to understand the intentions of our Founding Fathers. It helps to remember they were not omniscient but with most of them in their 20's, they were pretty bright folks for sure... and they loved America and they loved freedom. Yes, they also loved fine brewed ale.

When you do that by reading the *Federalist Papers* in the second half of this "package," or any other, or by downloading the free versions to your own stationery or portable unit, you are on your way to understanding this great republic, the USA. The book by Kelly with all 85 letters is available free on Kindle. It provides an easy-to-read mechanism for reading the papers and other important founding materials, such as the *Declaration* and the *Constitution*. It is a free book on Kindle.

Together with other founding documents, the changes in the world—technology, etc. can still be seen through the eyes of the

Founders. This reading will open your eyes, and it is especially necessary today to open all of our eyes to prevent our government from stealing our lives.

The Federalist Papers are thus a very important tool for understanding the meaning of our Constitution and they demonstrate that its relevance is based on something much deeper. The authors of the essays knew that the principles of our founding would not always be unquestioned. So, in the papers, they gave us the strongest defense of those principles as part of their immediate political struggle for ratification.

The Federalist Papers not only illuminate the meaning of the Constitution's text; they also explain how our Constitution embodies the core principles of the Declaration of Independence and why it must be preserved, especially in the face of present day struggles with separation of powers.

Over 100 years ago, according to most historians including Matthew Spalding of the Heritage Foundation, "progressive thinkers sought to "re-found" America according to ideas alien to Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison.

Repudiating the Founders' belief in the existence of self-evident truths, progressives saw only relative values. Similarly, they claimed that "man enjoys no permanent rights endowed by God, only changing rights held at the indulgence of government."

The progressives are working hard to quietly destroy America so that those in their camp do not know what they hope to accomplish. Democrats today are OK with being called Progressives, because they have not been educated. As a Democrat myself, I do not go there.

I am not interested in destroying America. Progressives today are trying very hard to control America as socialists. Despite our contemporary challenges, we still enjoy a great measure of the original constitutional freedoms as delivered kindly by the Founders.

More importantly, through the Federalist Papers and the Constitution, the Founders have left US with their laws; their teaching and their example, showing us the way to restore our Constitution to its rightful place in America.

The Federalist Papers needed to be written so the Constitution would be ratified. Nobody was thinking of the Constitution or the Federalist Papers, however, in 1768, when Philadelphia physician Benjamin Rush stood before the empty throne of King George III, overcome with emotion as he gazed at the symbol of America's connection with England.

Eight years later, he became one of the fifty-six men to sign the Declaration of Independence, severing America forever from its mother country, England. Rush was not alone in his radical decision. Many of those casting their votes in favor of independence did so with a combination of fear, reluctance, and even sadness.

It was as tough a deed for those planning a free America as for those patriots such as our fathers and grandfathers who fought in other wars such as WWI and WWII, to *keep* America free. In the revolution of 1776, it was to *make* America free.

From 1774 onward, there was a grueling twenty-two-month period between the meeting of the First Continental Congress on September 5, 1774 and the audacious, risky, and potentially foolhardy decision for independence in July of 1776. As late as 1774, American independence was hardly the inevitable outcome of their efforts—indeed, most Americans found it neither desirable nor likely. It would surely involve war and England would not go down easily.

When delegates from the thirteen colonies gathered in September, they were, in the words of John Adams, “a gathering of strangers.” Yet over the next two years, military, political, and

diplomatic events catalyzed a change of unprecedented magnitude: the colonists' rejection of their British identities in favor of American ones.

Major heroes emerged during this period such as the relentless and passionate John Adams, Adams' much-misunderstood opponent John Dickinson (helped write the Articles of Confederation), the fiery political activist Samuel Adams, and the relative political young neophyte Thomas Jefferson.

These men were not all aligned 100% on insights for independence; yet they took up the difficult path that brought them from subjects of England to citizens of a new nation. It is a remarkable story how the delegates to the Continental Congress, through courage and compromise, came to dedicate themselves to the forging of American independence.

When John Hancock placed his signature upon the Declaration of Independence, he was joined by Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and 52 other citizens of the colonies who were willing to sacrifice everything for their cause:

“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.”

The Constitution came later and the Federalist papers even later as the country was being convinced that the founders had done their best in forming the government of the United States of America.

Our Constitution is built to endure unless good men choose to act as godless men. It will endure only if our leaders understand why it is defensible, and we can convince them or find others to defend it. There is no better argument in favor of the Constitution than *The Federalist Papers*.

We the People, when we learn or begin to fully understand what our rights have always been; will become convinced that each of

us has the right to demand that our legislators adhere to our demands. If they choose not to do so, regardless of to which party they belong, it is time to call them home and bring on a patriotic representative who espouses freedom, to serve US.

Americans too often forget the work of our Founders in establishing our freedoms. As examined before in this essay, we all know how our forefathers in WWI and in WWII fought to preserve freedoms – life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These are the freedoms established through the Revolution Of 1776, which have been preserved by many wars at a great cost of human life. Freedom is not fee.

The Founders did not want this country to endure the malfeasance from which it now suffers. The same type of bad policies that motivated them to come to America and establish the USA as a new country should now motivate all Americans to understand our founding, and our inherent right to liberty, freedom, and justice—before it is too late.

The Founders were surely not from America. They came from other countries to have a better life and to form a country that would be better for all the American people for years to come.

Like you, I absolutely love America and the more I read about our history, the more impressed I am about these wonderful patriots who, with quill pens and huge brains forged documents to guide US forever.

Though Presidents for ages to come will possess pens and phones, and they may think that their opinions, rather than laws matter the most, when they create their own laws and choose not to enforce the laws of the nation, their actions are unconstitutional. We the people cannot stand for such behavior. It is forbidden by all of the oaths that public officials must take in order to serve.

This is exactly why Americans must read the Federalist Papers and understand the Constitution to know how wrong-headed this new thinking is. This is exactly what the Founders cautioned US about. One man's pen and a phone cannot be how our country's government work is accomplished or we have no Constitution and we need no congress and no court system. .

I think it is logical to conclude that the Founders and the framers did a great job or else few freedom-lovers would be here today. Can you imagine how long it took for them to write down their great thoughts in the implements of their day? How good are you at printing legibly with a quill pen and a bottle of ink?

I admit that until I read the Federalist Papers, I did not know what was on their minds and what their options were as they created the short document for US freedom known as the Constitution. What we see today from the highest offices is either a lack of understanding of the Constitution or a blatant decision to ignore its binding precepts. This cannot stand. A nation cannot ignore its highest laws and continue as a nation. We risk a future of great peril to Americans.

It is imperative that all Americans reintroduce ourselves to the meaning of freedom and liberty and how it is preserved in our great Constitution. We must always assure that neither a single president, nor conspiring members of our Congress ever grow powerful enough to steal our freedom from US. Americans must pay attention or bad things can and will happen.

The reality is that when compared against the thoughts of the Founders, as placed in the Constitution and explained in the Federalist Papers, an individual president is nothing and cannot change our structure of government, even if he chooses to make attempts. Eventually, such a president will fail.

The Founders provided the basis so that what we do is up to US, and not the government. Presidents are not Kings. America has the best government in the world. We have no reason to change

it. But, we must stay alert and continually vote scoundrels out of office so they do not change America in a fundamental way.

Because the Founders anticipated that there might be presidents that would ignore our fundamental laws, as FDR, and Wilson, along with other progressives who emerged over the more recent years, they took preemptive measures to stop this. For leaders who place government ahead of God and the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, the Founders placed clauses into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights to protect US. Americans must know they exist and must assure that our leaders adhere to the law.

We must know about these in order to be protected. The Founders worried mostly about a tyranny brought forth by a government gone bad—more than anything else. Therefore, they created the best Constitution ever. They wrote down the rules of behavior, and they gave the power to the people, not the government.

Presidents most certainly know the rules, even if they choose not to abide by them. Despite having taken an oath of office in which they swear that they will defend all of the laws in the spirit of the Constitution, when a divided Congress chooses not to reign in presidential power, tyranny can become the norm.

All Americans worry about how to make government adhere to the precepts emblazoned in our Constitution. Americans are not prepared to relinquish freedom and liberty just so that an elected president or a Speaker or the head of the US Senate, can behave as a King.

Let me say it again in different words. The idea of the Constitution is to protect regular Americans from government tyranny more than any single other element. That's why the Founders gave Americans the right to bear Arms—just in case

the government gets off kilter and stops deferring to the will of the people.

The right to bear arms has nothing to do with hunting. The idea is that if our government ever becomes tyrannical, and this curse cannot be solved by elections. Office holders simply will not give them up. And, so, the people have the inherent right, in the Constitution, to disband the current regime by the force of arms. The next right is to quickly form a new government of the people. In our 200 + years, thankfully, we have not needed to do so. Yet, it is our constitutional right.

While the Founders were trying to convince the public, one state at a time, to accept the precepts of the Constitution, as discussed previously, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay put their rationale to paper. In this way, the public would understand how important freedom is and how the Constitution was built to help assure freedom and liberty for as long as the people pay attention.

Subsequent generations must also subscribe to the notion of the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land in order for freedom and liberty to last. And, we too must pay attention.

The notion of democracy and a free republic does not come easy. The press (media) is supposed to keep the country on its best behavior but in recent times our press has become corrupt and they lie to protect the favored factions in America.

The socialist progressives lie and the corrupt mainstream press swears to it. And, thus, we must all think for ourselves and not depend on the lies of the media for our information.

The press in the US is respectfully called the mainstream media. Unfortunately, decades ago, yet still in my lifetime, they gave up on honesty. Now, they are part of the problem, not the solution. The mainstream media is in bed with the economic and political powers, which they are supposed to watch for the people. Today, we know these powerful people as "the establishment."

The media is charged in the Constitution to keep a vigilant eye on the political process. The Founders had no idea that the press could be bought by rich operatives with liberal progressive Marxist leanings. It is time to wake up America!

Unfortunately, gullible Americans recently have become cheerleaders for the progressive cause. Thus, they no longer insist that the US Press is honest. Instead, they enjoy the corrupt coverage of their favorite corrupt politicians because they have been convinced that it helps them in material ways.

It wasn't supposed to be like this and it must change.

Understanding the Constitution through the Federalist Papers is a great way to understand the fundamentals of liberty and freedom, and the need for an honest press.

If it were not for the bloggers who mostly tell the truth today, along with Talk Radio, and parts of some news outlets, Americans might conclude that we would be better served by inviting Mr. Putin to come on down and just take US over.

At least he has the underpinnings of a strong and courageous man, though none of his personal underpinnings are those about which our country was founded. If we must be controlled by a King, Putin would more than likely make a better King than a president who behaves as an emperor.

Because of our Constitution, Americans should not ever need the likes of Vladimir Putin or Joseph Stalin to become our dictator or King. That is anathema to the freedoms for which many have fought and died.

We also should not have to worry about our leaders choosing to run our country in the same fashion as Vladimir Putin. Vladimir Lenin, or Joseph Stalin ran Communist Russia. It is against the most basic Law of the Land, The US Constitution.

Americans have the power through national elections at this moment in history, to simply throw out all tyrants and bring in people who are more sympathetic to America, the American people and American beliefs. Don't forget that the Constitution also permits US to impeach bad government officials—who we once elected in good faith.

I for one hope—that we do something very soon. This man's hope is for change. Big change! The socialist changes that we have been experiencing must be reversed. We risk becoming serfs to an oppressive government much sooner than later.

I hope this two-part introduction and the Federalist Papers, which begin on the next page, help you and all American citizens to begin to understand our roles in keeping American strong. Without all of US, and that includes both you and I, corruption and lawlessness will win. When this happens, America and its children will lose.

I therefore beg you all to start your fight against tyranny by reading the Federalist Papers beginning today. Never let your guard down. Pay attention as if your life depends on it. It does!

“America- if we cannot define Liberty, we cannot defend it. If we cannot define tyranny, we cannot defeat it. If you wish to be ignorant and free, you wish for what never was and never will be.”

KrisAnne Hall

<http://krisannehall.com/man-africa/>

Now, if you have not done so already, it is time to begin reading The Federalist Papers in the Kelly book beginning with Hamilton's Introduction on page 24.

LET'S GO PUBLISH! Books by Brian W. Kelly

www.letsGOPublish.com; Sold at www.bookhawkers.com

Email info@letsGOPublish.com for specific ordering info. Our titles include the following:

Great Moments in Notre Dame Football Check out the particulars of this great book at bookhawkers.com or www.notredamebooks.com

WineDiets.Com Presents The Wine Diet Learn how to lose weight while having fun. Four specific diets and some great anecdotes fill this book with fun and the opportunity to lose weight in the process..

Wilkes-Barre, PA: Return to Glory Wilkes-Barre City's return to glory begins with dreams and ideas. Along with plans and actions, this equals leadership.

The Lifetime Guest Plan. This is a plan which if deployed today would immediately solve the problem of 60 million illegal aliens in the United States.

Geoffrey Parsons' Epoch... The Land of Fair Play Better than the original. The greatest re-mastering of the greatest book ever written on American Civics. It was built for all Americans as the best govt. design in the history of the world.

The Bill of Rights 4 Dummies This is the best book to learn about your rights. Be the first, to have a "Rights Fest" on your block. You will win for sure!

Sol Bloom's Epoch ...Story of the Constitution This work by Sol Bloom was written to commemorate the Sesquicentennial celebration of the Constitution. It has been remastered by Lets Go Publish! – an excellent read!

The Constitution 4 Dummies This is the best book to learn about the Constitution. Learn all about the fundamental laws of America.

America for Dummies!

All Americans should read to learn about this great country.

Just Say No to Chris Christie for President!

Discusses the reasons why Chris Christie is a poor choice for US President

The Federalist Papers by Hamilton, Jay, Madison w/ intro by Brian Kelly

Complete unabridged, easier to read version of the original Federalist Papers

Kill the Republican Party!

Demonstrates why the Republican Party must be abandoned by conservatives

Bring On the American Party!

Demonstrates how conservatives can be free from the party of wimps by starting its own national party called the American Party.

No Amnesty! No Way!

In addition to describing the issue in detail, this book also offers a real solution.

Saving America

This how-to book is about saving our country using strong mercantilist principles. These same principles that helped the country from its founding.

RRR:

A unique plan for economic recovery and job creation

Kill the EPA

The EPA seems to hate mankind and love nature. They are also making it tough for asthmatics to breathe and for those with malaria to live. It's time they go.

Obama's Seven Deadly Sins.

In the Obama Presidency, there are many concerns about the long-term prospects and sustainability of the country. We examine each of the President's seven deadliest sins in detail, offering warnings and a number of solutions. Be careful. Book may nudge you to move to Canada or Europe.

Taxation Without Representation Second Edition

At the time of the Boston Tea Party, there was no representation. Now, there is no representation again but there are "representatives."

Healthcare Accountability

Who should pay for your healthcare? Whose healthcare should you pay for? Is it a lifetime free ride on others or should those once in need of help have to pay it back when their lives improve?

Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!

Where have all the American Jobs gone and how can we get them back?

IBM I Technical Books**The All Everything Operating System:**

Story about IBM's finest operating system, its facilities; how it came to be.

The All-Everything Machine

Story about IBM's finest computer server.

Chip Wars

The story of ongoing wars between Intel and AMD and upcoming wars between Intel and IBM. Book may cause you to buy / sell somebody's stock.

Can the AS/400 Survive IBM?

Exciting book about the AS/400 in an System i5 World.

The IBM i Pocket SQL Guide.

Complete Pocket Guide to SQL as implemented on System i5. A must have for SQL developers new to System i5. It is very compact yet very comprehensive and it is example driven. Written in a part tutorial and part reference style, Tons of SQL coding samples, from the simple to the sublime.

The IBM i Pocket Query Guide.

If you have been spending money for years educating your Query users, and you find you are still spending, or you've given up, this book is right for you. This one QuikCourse covers all Query options.

The IBM I Pocket RPG & RPG IV Guide.

Comprehensive RPG & RPGIV Textbook -- Over 900 pages. This is the one RPG book to have if you are not having more than one. All areas of the language covered smartly in a convenient sized book Annotated PowerPoint's available for self study (extra fee for self study package)

The IBM I RPG Tutorial and Lab Guide – Recently Revised.

Your guide to a hands-on Lab experience. Contains CD with Lab exercises and PowerPoint's. Great companion to the above textbook or can be used as a standalone for student Labs or tutorial purposes

The IBM i Pocket Developers' Guide.

Comprehensive Pocket Guide to all of the AS/400 and System i5 development tools - DFU, SDA, etc. You'll also get a big bonus with chapters on Architecture, Work Management, and Subfile Coding.

The IBM i Pocket Database Guide.

Complete Pocket Guide to System i5 integrated relational database (DB2/400) – physical and logical files and DB operations - Union, Projection, Join, etc. Written in a part tutorial and part reference style. Tons of DDS coding samples.

Getting Started With The WebSphere Development Studio Client for System

i5 (WDSc) Focus on client server and the Web. Includes CODE/400, VisualAge RPG, CGI, WebFacing, and WebSphere Studio. Case study continues from the Interactive Book.

The System i5 Pocket WebFacing Primer.

This book gets you started immediately with WebFacing. A sample case study is used as the basis for a conversion to WebFacing. Interactive 5250 application is WebFaced in a case study form before your eyes.

Getting Started with WebSphere Express Server for IBM i Step-by-Step Guide for Setting Up Express Servers

A comprehensive guide to setting up and using WebSphere Express. It is filled with examples, and structured in a tutorial fashion for easy learning.

The WebFacing Application Design & Development Guide:

Step by Step Guide to designing green screen IBM i apps for the Web. Both a systems design guide and a developers guide. Book helps you understand how to design and develop Web applications using regular RPG or COBOL programs.

The System i5 Express Web Implementor's Guide. Your one stop guide to ordering, installing, fixing, configuring, and using WebSphere Express, Apache, WebFacing, System i5 Access for Web, and HATS/LE.

Joomla! Technical Books

Best Damn Joomla Tutorial Ever

Learn Joomla! by example.

Best Damn Joomla Intranet Tutorial Ever

This book is the only book that shows you how to use Joomla on a corporate intranet.

Best Damn Joomla Template Tutorial Ever

This book teaches you step-by step how to work with templates in Joomla!

Best Damn Joomla Installation Guide Ever

Teaches you how to install Joomla! On all major platforms besides IBM i.

Best Damn Blueprint for Building Your Own Corporate Intranet.

This excellent timeless book helps you design a corporate intranet for any platform while using Joomla as its basis.

IBM i PHP & MySQL Installation & Operations Guide

How to install and operate Joomla! on the IBM i Platform

IBM i PHP & MySQL Programmers Guide

How to write PHP and MySQL programs for IBM i