Declaration and Certificate of Citizenship

Printed Nar	me (no unusual punct	uation and no abbreviation	ons)						
First Name		Middl	e Name	Last	t Name				
Street Addr	ress (no abbrev	viations)					Apartme	nt, Suite, Unit number	
City	(no abbreviations)	State	(no abbreviations) Nea	ır [Zip]	(optional)	County	(no abbreviation	ns)
Birth Place				Date	e of Birth	(DOB)		Gender	
which i reaffirm the Uni	ous power end reserved and p and continue ited States of A d and Eighty s	Ve the People of lowed by our Croreserved the so "The unanimout America, dated (seven [sic]," rational properties of the people	eator and guara vereignty of the s Declaration of Article VII) "the	unteed by, but note people, We people the thirteen when Seventeenth	not lime the I united Day o	nited by, the People in the States of An of September	ten Articles of a Republic for a Rerica," July 4, in the Year of	the Bill of Righthe United State 1776, and the our Lord one	nts, circa 1791 tes of America Constitution of thousand sever
Americ "Citizer meanin within to	I affirm, wi a and of the fi n of the United g of Citizen to the territorial a	tness, and testi ree State in whi I States," and An be a living man and jurisdictional we united and are	ch I live, pursu ticle IV, Section or woman, nat I borders of the	nant to the <i>de j</i> on 2, referencing tural born or law e Republic for t	iure R g "Cit wfully the Ui	epublic's Co izens of each naturalized, nited States of	nstitution, Artic State." I hold living on the of America. The	cle I, Section 2 the sole, exclusing anic geographese Citizens from	2, referencing a sive, and lawful hical land mass om the free and
to the lincorporights period the e	ountry, or any law form of the orated powers or orated by the	ness, and testify law form antithe ne Republic. I a of any kind, whice Republic's Co re subject to the thereto; and	tical to the Repart not bound, who would waive institution. All	ublic's law form intentionally o lawful United S such terms and	n. The or unir States condi	erefore, I enti- natentionally, Citizenship s tions are infe	rely renounce at to any political status, responsib erior and only e	ny law form that district, agen- pilities, duties, a nforceable, bin	at is antithetical cy, affiliate, or and unalienable ding, and valid
Americ	God; sacred tru	eness, and testifust of self-gover. 17, 1787, fully	nance; the Decl	aration of Indep	pende	nce, July 4, 1	776; the Consti	tution for the U	Jnited States of
•				Oath or Affi	<u>irmat</u>	<u>ion</u>			
I am a liv governan My sole d	ving man or wome ce and to the essen and exclusive poli	on [oath] [affirmati in of good moral ch itial and moral resp tical jurisdiction, la t and defend the san	aracter, endowed vonsibility of protect we venue, and protect	ing the rights, life, ection rest on the c	liberty commor	and property of	others as strongly a	s I defend my own;	
	ely and entirely re	nounce all allegiand	e and fidelity to an	y foreign prince, p	otentat	e, state, or sover	reign of whom or w	hich I have been a	subject or citizen;
		nounce any law form tion or purpose of e		0 0			ited States of Ameri	ca.	
		y act of my own h		day of		in	the year of our I	ord 20	
			Sig	nature:					
Autho	rized Certifi	cation of Decl		·			ord's Signature	Thu	mbprint / Seal
	sed this			in the year o					
Printed Nar						Signature	_		
Officer of th	ne Court (First, Middle	Last)		Officer of the Cour	t Title		Officer of the 0	Court (First, Middle Las	et)

Definitions:

affirmation A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury by a man or woman who conscientiously declines taking an oath, which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath; a statement concerning a subject matter which might otherwise be only an expression of opinion but which is affirmed as an existing material fact.

anarchist One who believes in no government, but rather incites revolt or promotes disorder in a state.

antithetical Directly opposed or contrary to; mutually incompatible; repugnant.

common law God's law; a system of law founded upon the Holy Bible; natural justice, equity and common sense, which demand men and women to self- govern. In common law, contracts must be entered into knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally.

Constitution The foundational document created for the United States of America by the Founding Fathers, *circa* 1787, 1791, including the Bill of Rights; a body of written law that defines and limits the powers of the national/general government.

de jure Existing by right or according to law; original, lawful.

God The Almighty Creator of all things in the universe; author of the Holy Bible.

good moral The characteristics of trustworthiness, truthfulness, honesty, integrity, and loyalty.

character 1802 Naturalization Act: "...and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, (the court) that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same..."

indigenous power Strength, ability and capacity originating and/or occurring from the natural rights given by God the Almighty Creator.

jurisdiction The practical authority granted to a formally constituted body politic, which is in itself formed by a voluntary association of people. The consent of the people to exclude themselves unto one law form whereby the people's rights and liberties are upheld and protected.

law form of the The common law of God; the Declaration of Independence, 1776; the Constitution for the United States of America,Republic 1787; and the Bill of Rights, 1791.

law venue The law form under which one is being placed. The Republic law form vs. the *de facto* law form creates two separate law venues.

lawful Agreeable to, conformable to, and allowed by the law form of the Republic; constituted by law, rightful; that which is found in positive law, as opposed to codes and statutes.

natural born One who is born within the territorial/geographical boundaries of the United States of America of parents who were also both born within the territorial/geographical boundaries of the United States of America.

oath A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed, declared or to be faithfully performed; establishing one's bond to an act to be done by word spoken and inscribed. A false oath is called perjury.

Republic This term refers to the "Republic for the United States of America," which consists of a law form that is based on the rule of law as a constitutional representative form of governance with no other earthly government above it. When a state comes into union with other states, it ceases to be an individual Republic unto itself and is now a free State in the Republic for the United States of America. A Republic differs from a majority/mob rule democracy in that it lawfully secures and protects the individual's God-given unalienable rights. These rights should not be violated by an unrestrained majority/"mobocracy." Within the Republic, a majority may rule *only* in those areas where the Constitution authorizes them to rule.

rule of law Rule of law is a prerequisite of a true Republic. To give it authority, it is positive law that is written, agreed upon, and enforced by We the People in union, through their elected representation. This is in direct contrast to an anarchy where there is no law and "ruler's law" where one or a few make rules without the consent of the people, such as an oligarchy or monarchy. In a Republican form of government/governance, there can be no rule if not proceeding from law. The Legislative, , and Judicial Power, as well as We the People, are bound by the written supreme law of the land as stated in Executive Article VI of the Constitution.

self-govern The act of assuming one's personal and private responsibility and unlimited liability for one's actions when interacting with others, causing no harm to them or their property, thus treating others as one would want to be treated; exercising one's sovereign rights given by God.

self-governance The exercising of one's sovereign rights given by God; one's personal and private responsibility and unlimited liability for one's actions when interacting with others. This includes causing no harm to others or their property, thus treating others as one would want to be treated.

sovereign (n.) As used in the *Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance*: a supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without controls. Some earthly princes, kings and emperors are *sovereigns* in their dominions.

sovereign (adj.) Inherently belonging to and originating from God, the supreme authority.

sovereignty Inherent rights flowing from God's natural laws, pre-existent to any other, secured by the law form of the Republic and vested in people which no human authority can remove.

unalienable That which cannot lawfully be separated, given away, taken away.