

Thomas Jefferson
AUTHOR OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Beers with our Founding Fathers

A Patriot's view of the history and direction of our Country.

IN CONGRESS, the States of America,

Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

[illegible]

by Dean A. Beers - American Patriot

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February 23, 2013

The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription

Note: *The following text is a transcription of the Constitution in its **original** form. Items that are hyperlinked have since been amended or superseded.*

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

Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a

Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on

their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;--And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, [unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.](#)

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the](#)

Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—[between a State and Citizens of another State](#);—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

[No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.](#)

Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4.

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

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G°. Washington

Presidt and deputy from Virginia

Delaware

Geo: Read

[Gunning Bedford jun](#)
[John Dickinson](#)
[Richard Bassett](#)
[Jaco: Broom](#)

[Maryland](#)

[James McHenry](#)
[Dan of St Thos. Jenifer](#)
[Danl. Carroll](#)

[Virginia](#)

[John Blair](#)
[James Madison Jr.](#)

[North Carolina](#)

[Wm. Blount](#)
[Richd. Dobbs Spaight](#)
[Hu Williamson](#)

[South Carolina](#)

[J. Rutledge](#)
[Charles Cotesworth Pinckney](#)
[Charles Pinckney](#)
[Pierce Butler](#)

[Georgia](#)

[William Few](#)
[Abr Baldwin](#)

[New Hampshire](#)

[John Langdon](#)
[Nicholas Gilman](#)

[Massachusetts](#)

[Nathaniel Gorham](#)
[Rufus King](#)

[Connecticut](#)

[Wm. Saml. Johnson](#)
[Roger Sherman](#)

[New York](#)

[Alexander Hamilton](#)

[New Jersey](#)

[Wil: Livingston](#)
[David Brearley](#)
[Wm. Paterson](#)
[Jona: Dayton](#)

[Pennsylvania](#)

[B Franklin](#)
[Thomas Mifflin](#)
[Robt. Morris](#)
[Geo. Clymer](#)
[Thos. FitzSimons](#)
[Jared Ingersoll](#)
[James Wilson](#)
[Gouv Morris](#)

For biographies of the non-signing delegates to the Constitutional Convention,
see the [Founding Fathers](#) page.

Page URL: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html

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Beers with Our Founding Fathers

A Patriot's view of the history and direction of our Country

Dean A. Beers, American Patriot

United States Citizen

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[BeersWithOurFoundingFathers.com](http://www.BeersWithOurFoundingFathers.com) and purchase your own copy.

Thank you for respecting the hard work of this author.

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*I pledge allegiance, to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic, for which it stands
one Nation, under god, indivisible,
with Liberty and Justice for All.*

"Tyranny:

When the People fear their own government

Oppression:

When the government instills fear in the People

Patriot:

***Someone who, regardless of beliefs or opinion, places the welfare of the
collective above their own.***

Foreword



My name is Karen Beers, and I am married to the author of this book, Dean Beers. I bet you are thinking that I would agree with whatever topic Dean would write about. I beg to differ, and anyone who knows me, knows that Dean and I have different views on many topics, to include politics. I have known Dean since 1991, and he has always been very knowledgeable about the political realm, but most importantly he has always used common sense and logic when he spoke about politics. Dean has never used emotional self-serving pleas, or political correctness to get his point across.

Although I am not a fan of politics, I understand the importance of learning what politics can and cannot do for and against one's country. I am an Independent, and I can see the positive and negative regarding the two major political parties and the effects they have had, and continue to have in the United States of America (USA).

I am very proud of Dean's conviction and insight on the topics of, history, politics, and our great country. Dean is one of the most patriotic people that I have ever met, and he loves this country, and so do I. Dean wrote this book in hopes that he can help explain in layman terms the good, bad, and ugly of the past, present and future regarding the USA.

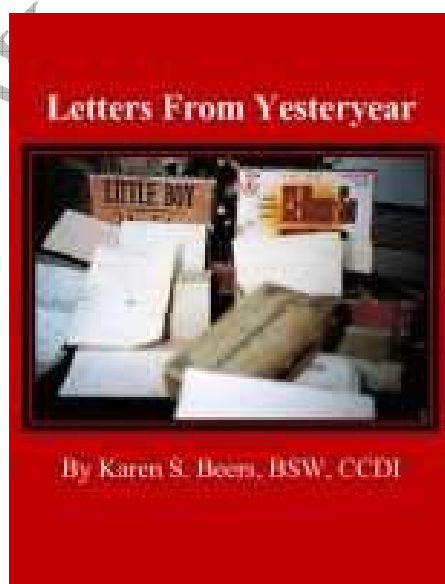
Dean has published articles, as well as two professional investigative books; and I feel this book is right up there with his professional works due to the passion he has for the topics he covers in *Beers With Our Founding Fathers*. Whether you love or hate history, you will learn from the no nonsense, straight forward knowledge and insight of Dean. You will learn about Ripple Effect Economy and Circles, and the Parasitic Cult and the effects of both. If you take nothing away from this book except pause to think, then Dean will have accomplished at least one of his goals.

Enjoy.

Karen S. Beers, BSW, CCDI

Karen@karenbeers.us

Karen's eBook "*Letters From Yesteryear*", a collection of 21 letters and one post card written from 1879 to 1900, is available at www.LettersFromYesteryear.com



Prologue

This work probably started many years ago with a passion for history, and peaked as we began to see the decline of what was conceived by our Founding Fathers and all that fought, perished and even lost their lives and personal fortunes to birth this greatest nation, freedoms and concept of government.

Writing a book is long and arduous – and not as financially rewarding as many might think; not including all those more famous fiction and non-fiction writers. I know, I've written two professionally, and dozens of articles. This is not a project for financial gain. It is a project of the heart and mind. It is about the direction our Founding Fathers and Framers [for consistency, they may be interchangeable in this work] began for future generations, and the direction it has gradually taken since the early twentieth century. It is about an emotional civil war of multiple class divisions.

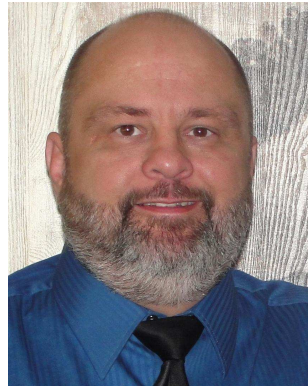
Our country was not founded in a day, week or year – it was decades in the formal sense, and a century and half historically. There was actually no desire to seek being an independent country, just the concept of freedoms, and respect from the crown. Citizens of the Colonies were proud to be subjects to a king. We cannot understand that thought. What we can relate to is the pride of being sovereign and passionate. Agree or disagree, we all feel pride and passion. Sadly, our Country has devolved from the intents of our Founding Fathers. This work is a chapter-by-chapter personal glimpse into the founding documents, Founding Fathers, key events and other leaders, mostly presidents.

You will not find any references in this work, or specific names of persons, places or things beyond the era of our independence. Why is that? Because the purpose of this

work is to encourage you to become independent thinkers, researchers and knowledgeable and informed Patriots. In the chapter 'Tunnel Intelligence' this is expanded and details why it is important to be independently informed. You cannot change or rewrite history – it is what it is. Gradually, from our educational system to our mass media, history has been forgotten, rewritten and not learned from.

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About the Author



Dean A. Beers is a United States Citizen, born in Fort Collins, Colorado. As a child he lived in Maine and Maryland until his dad retired from the Navy and the family returned to Fort Collins. He is a 7th generation native of the area. Sadly, he sees his home state spiraling in the same direction as our Country, and other states – it has been Californicated, and our Country is, too.

You have probably immediately noticed that the author is straight-forward, no nonsense and not politically correct. His words may inspire or inflame the reader -- the intent is to invoke thought. A business owner, free market capitalist pig, and firm believer in the foundation and intent of all three branches of government, state governments and local governments.

Registered as an independent, he is a Constitutionalist, fiscally conservative capitalist and agnostic (not secularist, but Judeo-Christian supporting). Dean is somewhat, perhaps very, atypical of what many would think or expect. Having many friends in all circles of life, cultures, beliefs, professions, political beliefs and religious beliefs, an open mind is important in relationships and friendships.

Dean is proudly married to his best friend and soulmate, Karen. He proudly accepted a ready-made family with Jeberly and Winter, and now three grandchildren –

Jacee (Jeberly) and identical twin grandsons, Gage and Cash (Winter); they are all within six months of the same age (and joy!).

The views expressed within are that of the author, and in the absence of any formal education in history, law or political science. No legal advice or opinion is implied.

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Dedication

My first dedication is to our Founding Fathers. It is our fortune to be born, or naturalized after legal immigration, to this greatest Nation. Further dedication to all that have served, and presently serve, in the military and public safety to maintain the Freedoms granted to us by birthright. Some gave all so that we may have so much, which cannot be taken for granted. Some simply do not recognize, believe or honor our birthrights assured by the sacrifices of so many.

To my Wife for Life, who has listened to me rant and bang my head wondering how such idiocy has taken over our Country. We are Team Beers, Together We're Better – which is one of the lessons I hope to impart to every reader of this work. As with my past written works, she supported and pushed, read and proofed, researched and opined, every stage of this work. Like our life together, with her this work is possible and without her it would not be.

To my immediate family, daughters Jeberly and Winter and their families. Especially our grandchildren – Jacee, Gage and Cash. For my family there are no limits to my devotion to them. Also to my parents, who raised me to be independent, self-sufficient, and appreciative of our birthrights. To my friends and colleagues, your support is much appreciated; agree or disagree with what I have penned here.

Of course this work is dedicated to you – the reader. You may be reading this to see how a non-politician, non-talking head, lay person views our history and direction; I hope you become passionate.

“A pen is certainly an excellent instrument to fix a man's attention and to inflame his ambition.” – John Adams

The Tree of Liberty

Thomas Jefferson

Letter to William Smith of November 13th 1787

Thomas Jefferson is often quoted as saying, *“The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots...”* However, it is important to read the full quote, which is very appropriate to the content and purpose of this work.

“What country before ever existed a century & a half without a rebellion? & what country can preserve it is liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon & pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants.”

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inference part of the original Constitution. I submit they are not simply amendments.

These should be enumerated as the First Natural Right to the Tenth Natural Right.

In conclusion, the Bill of Rights is a collective of interwoven and intra-dependent sacred unalienable birthrights. To surrender, negotiate, change or repeal one is to do so to all – and unconstitutional, moreover treasonous, without a Constitutional Convention.

A divided Bill of Rights cannot stand.

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Epilogue

“What country before ever existed a century & a half without a rebellion? & what country can preserve it is liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The remedy is to set them right as to facts, pardon & pacify them. What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants.” – Thomas Jefferson, November 13th 1787



Our Country, Declaration, Constitution and Bill of Rights encompass our freedoms and define our Country, as well as our freedoms. These are not subject to change at the whim of a person or politician to make them emotionally happy. These are collectively our rights, privileges and responsibilities. We are passionate about them. If you do not like what they represent, either do not move here or move to where they have the emotional fluff to make you happy. A Patriot is someone who, regardless of beliefs or opinions, places the welfare of the collective above their own. A Patriot is part of the solution, not the problem.

The second paragraph of our Declaration of Independence, slightly rewritten for today, might say, *“We continue to 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 effect 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 several States; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their present Systems of Government. The history of the present federal government is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these several States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.”

At the writing of this work, there is growing concern anger, angst and distrust with the violations of rights. There is not enough outrage. It is easy to not see, or ignore, violations of those that may be 'undeserving' (many see criminal defendants as undeserving), but when the violations start impacting people that did not think it could happen...perhaps the alarm across communication and social networks start to sound –

like Paul Revere's midnight ride. There are still too many people uninformed to what their rights are, and rights exist not as a privilege, but as a protection

To be clear, I am not advocating anything more than patriotic synergy to return our Country to the stature of the greatest Nation it is. I am unequivocally opposed to nationalization of anything which is not within the purpose of governing – socialism. I am unequivocally opposed to any action that encroaches on the freedoms of our individual, state and national sovereignty by any person or entity foreign or domestic. I have some faith remaining in our citizens that have been victimized and indoctrinated by the Parasitic Cult; however, none in our elected leaders – the emotional hags who are the Parasitic Cult; it is our Country; let us begin to act like it. We can no longer afford to ignore our history, heritage and culture. Our Country must pay attention to these key common themes of campaigns, politics and rhetoric: 1) A form of indentured servitude or slavery through illegal immigration pandering; 2) A form of indentured servitude or slavery through perpetual unearned taxpayer funded government handouts; 3) Continuing the divisiveness needed to feed the disparity of socioeconomic classes; and 4) Vote pandering. These foment the self-perpetuating victim and pathological indoctrination of the Parasitic Cult. These breed socialism – a national and international Ponzi scheme of indescribable proportions and consequences.

Remember these two things about the government and spending: 1) The 'public debt' is our debt and no one else's; and 2) There are not government funds, grants, loans, etc. – these are our monies and no one else's.

The history presented in this work ends at with the ratification of our Bill of Rights, but our history, of course, does not. One significant event was another revolution – the

American Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Often also referred to as the War of Northern Aggression, it was a War of States' Rights. It was a war in which growing animosity – political and socioeconomic disparity – would lead to the severing of the bonds that held the states together. The federal government suspended rights of citizens and engaged in a war to enforce federal powers over state sovereignty. But, that is perhaps another book, but an important lesson to look into as we decide the direction of our Country.

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*Thank you for digesting this work. It started as a thought process to vent, and became a personal project to share – “Together We’re Better” – and developed into a daily passion. It is time to restore the balance of We the People, By the People and For the People. Let’s Roll!**

Dean A. Beers

United States Citizen

American Patriot

** The reported action words of Todd Beamer, who with other heroes of United Flight 93 on September 11th 2001, although unarmed and held hostage by armed terrorists, overcame their enemies to crash the passenger jetliner into a farm field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Their unarmed heroic actions prevented the suicidal flight from hitting its target in Washington, DC. That day, three other flights were taken over by armed terrorists overcoming unarmed passengers. Unable to act in time, two flights were crashed into the World Trade Center buildings in New York City and one into the Pentagon in Washington, DC. We must remember these words, heroes and actions. Our Country and our Constitution must be defended and protected from enemies, both foreign and domestic.*

This work is dedicated to the memory and actions of all heroes of this greatest Nation throughout history. Together We're Better – and these will not be in vain.



Star Spangled Banner

Our National Anthem

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

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"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace -- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

– Patrick Henry, March 23rd 1775 – at the Virginia Provincial Convention

Fiscal Culture of Capitalism vs. Parasitic Cult of Socialism

The history of a Government of the People, by the People and For the People to
a Socialist Government of the People, by the Government, for the Government

– Socialism. It is one or the other, we cannot have it both ways.

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