

Two Types of Citizenship in America — Most Don't Know This Exists

-After the Civil War, Congress created a second class of citizenship through the 14th Amendment (1868).

-Before that, Americans were simply state citizens — born into their sovereign state of the Union (like Arkansas or Texas).

They were not under federal jurisdiction unless they voluntarily submitted to it.

-The 14th Amendment created a new, corporate-style citizen

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States... are citizens of the United States...”

This was not the original form of citizenship.

It was federal, contractual, and administrative.

Congress Used Legal Definitions to Pull a Fast One

In 8 U.S.C. § 1101, Congress redefined key terms:

- § 1101(21) – *“The term ‘national’ means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.”*

This refers to the original, lawful citizenship — allegiance to your sovereign state (not the federal government).

- § 1101(22) – *“National of the United States” means someone who owes allegiance to the United States.*

This is the federal citizen class — a statutory creation, not a natural political status.

- § 1101(23) – “Naturalization” means the conferring of nationality... by any means whatsoever.

This gives you the power to declare and reclaim your lawful standing outside federal jurisdiction.

Federal Jurisdiction Only Applies to Federal Zones

Congress defines “State” in many statutes (like 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(36)) as:

“The term ‘State’ includes... the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.”

This has **nothing** to do with the 50 *sovereign* states of the Union.

Most people assume they’re “from a state,” but in legal language, they’ve been contracted into federal zones.

By Checking a Box, You Claimed to Be a Federal Worker

When you:

- Check “U.S. citizen” on a form
 - File a 1040 tax return
 - Apply for federal benefits
 - Get a Social Security Number

...you unknowingly declare yourself a “citizen of the United States” — a federal person, not a living man or woman of the original Union.

This status places you:

- Under administrative jurisdiction
- Subject to federal income tax
- Liable to federal courts and codes
- With only “civil rights” (revocable), not God-given rights (unalienable)

The Slaughterhouse Cases Prove It All

In the Slaughterhouse Cases (1873), the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed:

There are two separate citizenships:

- One of the United States (federal)
- One of the State (sovereign)

Most people today only have the federal version — because no one told them otherwise.

The Government Style Manual Even Tells You the Truth

The U.S. Government Publishing Office Style Manual, § 5.23, says:

- “**State**” (capitalized) = a sovereign political entity (like “State of Arkansas”)
- “**state**” (lowercase) = general or federal use

So when you see “state” in lowercase in legal codes, it's not referring to your sovereign land — it's referring to federal administrative zones.

Your Remedy — Declaring Your Lawful Status

8 U.S.C. § 1101(23) allows you to declare nationality **“by any means whatsoever.”**

That means you can:

- Write and record an Affidavit of Political Status
 - Publish a Declaration of Nationality
- Notify courts and agencies that you are not a 14th Amendment U.S. citizen
- Reassert your standing as a living man or woman of your State — not a federal employee, subject, or fiction

Summary Table- Which One Are You?

Standing	Jurisdiction	Created By	Rights Type
Freeman of the Union	Your state republic	God / birth	Unalienable
14th Amendment Citizen	Federal government	Congress (1868)	Civil (revocable)
Federal subject/person	D.C. / federal zones	Corporate codes	Administrative

If you don't correct the record, you will always be treated as a federal subject, not a living man or woman of the original Union.

You are presumed to be owned, unless you say otherwise.