

# United States History Versus American History

By Anna Von Reitz



Dear Adam and Many Others, Too:

My heart goes out to you and everyone else struggling their way forward and looking for the truth.

The quickest and easiest way to get acquainted with the functions and traditions of the State Assemblies is to look for an old (more than 100 years old) High School or College level "American History" or "American Government" book that covers structure of State government.

When I was a girl, we had separate history classes, one for US History and one for American History. People knew that these were two separate subjects, and there were two separate books.

In the years since then, the American History books have been quietly removed from the shelves and from the curriculum of the public schools, which results in our pervasive ignorance about our actual American Government.

The old people have forgotten and the young people never knew.

Even as I was going through public school, circa 1965, the books were being changed. My graduating class in 1974 was the last graduating class to have both American History and United States History classes.

Jimmy Carter's illegal meddling in local schools via the Federal Department of Education and coercive use of Federal Grants to reward compliant School Districts (that word again -- any time you see "district" as in District of Columbia, pay attention) resulted in American History books either disappearing or being rewritten in a deceptive way.

For example, in US History books the "three branches of government" were described exclusively in terms of the Federal Government and we were told that the branches of the Federal Government were the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, and the Judicial Branch.

Fair enough? Everyone heard that?

But in the American History books the "three branches of government" were described as Federal, State, and Local Government.

If you never read American History, you wouldn't have a clue that there is a different meaning attached to "three branches of government".

Another example-- in the United States History books, we read that military districts were set up as the organizational units of the earliest Federal Government administered by the Second Continental Congress.

In the American History books, we read that British Land Law provided the template for the administration of the Colonies and later guided the adoption of the County and State Government System in which the soil jurisdiction was controlled by the Local County Government, and the international land jurisdiction was controlled by the State Government.

Both bits of information are highly informative, whether viewed from the standpoint of United States History or from the standpoint of American History, but as you can begin to appreciate, the loss of half our history has crippled our understanding of how things are supposed to work.

In United States History, the "assemblies" referenced are all (military) District Assemblies.

In American History, the Assemblies are State Assemblies.

In United States History, the Confederate States (States of States) are spoken of in the same breath as the actual States of the Union, and "the Confederate States of America" means the government headed by Jefferson Davis during the Civil War.

In American History, the Confederate States (States of States) are called States of America whether from the North or the South, and there is a clear difference between States and Confederate States-of-States. The phrase "the Confederate States of America" means the various States-of-States organizations operating as a group, not the government headed up by Jefferson Davis in the Civil War.

You can begin to see how our failure to study American History in public schools has truncated our view.

It makes total sense that the Confederation formed in 1781 under The Articles of Confederation was called the States of America, and so, each member of the States of America Confederation was called "The State of New York", "The State of Florida" and so on. When the Southern members split off and called themselves "The Confederate States of America" --- it isn't just a name picked out of a hat.

There is an entire context to the name "The Confederate States of America" that you miss, if you don't read American History and are limited to the United States History version.

It's the same way throughout, talking about the same or similar things, like looking at the same object using two different lenses.

In United States History, the words "State National" refer to the people of each State of the Union and it's clear we, Americans, acquire our nationality from our States. We are Wisconsinites and Californians and New Yorkers...

In American History, the similar words "state national" means any American from any of the States of the Union who doesn't work for the government or hold a government office, that is, "state national" means a member of the General Public.

You see? Very similar vocabularies, similar words, but different context.

In United States History, the word "Assembly" refers to the (military) District Assembly and the Districts send representatives to their State-of-State Legislature, like the State of California Legislature.

In American History, the word "Assembly" refers to the State Assembly composed of the General Assembly of the people living within the borders of the State. In the American system, each State Assembly is the Legislature for the physically defined State of the Union.

The best way to learn all this stuff is the way we learned it -- two separate text books, one United States History and one American History.

Of course, there are Primary Source documents underlying all of this and it's easy to get confused once you dive into the archives, but if you stick to the old textbooks they have it pretty well separated out and by reading both, you will be able to observe the differences.

In United States History, one State-of-State is pretty much a cookie cutter of any other State-of-State (because they are all franchises of the same Parent Corporation, like Dairy Queen franchises) and the laws of one such State-of-State are adopted in all the others.

In American History, each State is enclosed by its borders and its laws are uniquely its own and do not extend to any other State of the Union.

In United States History, the Courts are extremely limited to Federal topics and regulatory authorities and, of course, Military Tribunals; the words "Common Law" refer to Military Common Law, which nowadays means the Universal Code of Military Justice. All their courts operate within Judicial Districts.

In American History, the Courts are Courts of General Jurisdiction, and though each Court only holds jurisdiction within specific physical areas -- County Courts in each County, State Courts in each State, Federal Courts within the borders of this country--- their powers are wide-ranging, and unique. The words "Common Law" refer to American Common Law.

I've just given you an idea -- a taste -- of the differences between United States History and American History, and what you are missing as a result of not studying American History in public school.

You can thank the Great Traitor, Jimmy Carter.

So when you come to me and say, where are you getting all this? Prove it... how do you know?

I was lucky enough to be born in Wisconsin almost seventy years ago and I was also lucky to have a Grandmother who was 75 when I was born, a very bright woman who lived another ten years and who made it her business to teach me about my country and American History.

I had the advantage of reading both United States and American History, in tandem, in school.

I "know" these things the same way I can add and subtract, and so should you --- all of you.

And the best way I can think of for you to check out the information for yourselves, is to go find an old American History textbook and start reading.

After all the obfuscation and impersonation and lies you've been told, I don't blame you for wanting to check out the information I've given you -- but at the same time, we can't all just stand around while everyone else educates themselves and gets up to speed.

If we did that, we'd have to stop the presses and all progress every time another confused fellow-American walked through the door, and that would cost the very precious time we have to accomplish the work of the actual State Assemblies.

So I will make an appeal to you -- I am a long way past needing a good textbook of American History and Government, so when you find one that you like and that makes everything clear for you, come back and recommend it and let me try to work out a copyright agreement with the publisher to reprint it or let us reprint it.

There are millions of Americans who don't know their own history, and other than word of mouth and Primary Source citations from people like me, what we really need is a good textbook we can hand out.

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