

The New Federalist Papers, “Unalienable Rights”

- Publius, Essay 86, December 7, 2009

THE
NEW FEDERALIST:
A COLLECTION OF
ESSAYS,
ESSAYS,
WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE
U.S. CONSTITUTION,
BILL OF RIGHTS, &
ARTICLES OF FREEDOM
AS AGREED UPON BY THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
CONVENED IN ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS
NOVEMBER 11-22, 2009.
IN TWO VOLUMES:
Volume III: UNALIENABLE RIGHTS
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Volume IV: ARTICLES OF FREEDOM

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A General Introduction: “Unalienable Rights.”

“To a patriot, defending life and liberty is the pursuit of happiness.” – Publius

What are “unalienable rights?” Rights granted by our Creator are absolute, and inherent. Unalienable rights can only be denied to a people in bondage. Governments can only grant privileges, not rights. Our failure to give due diligence to keeping a watchful eye on our rights has allowed the government to encroach more and more on our lives, our liberties, our property, and our God-given right to pursuits of happiness.

The Founding Fathers knew selling the Constitution to the People was going to be a daunting task, because many simply did not trust **any** central government. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison authored a total of 85 essays from October 27, 1787 – June 14, 1788 explaining the Constitution, and dispelling myths and rumors spread by its opponents. The essays were published separately for the most part using the pseudonym “Publius,” and then later compiled into two volumes, thereafter referred to as [“The Federalist Papers.”](#)

- **The First Continental Congress** met from September 5 to October 26, 1774, producing the Association of 1774, which called on colonists to boycott British goods, and form committees to enforce the boycott. [Journals of the Continental Congress](#)
- **The Second Continental Congress** ran from May 10, 1775, to March 2, 1789, producing the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and U.S. Constitution. [Journals of the Continental Congress](#)
- **The Third Continental Congress** first convened November 11-22, 2009, producing the Articles of Freedom, which includes instructions to our public servants, and recommendations for peaceful civic action by the citizenry. [Third Continental Congress](#)

On November 21, 2009, the 220th anniversary of North Carolina ratifying the Constitution, the Third Continental Congress, 2009 Session, produced the *Articles of Freedom*, with instructions to our public servants in federal and state government, and impassioned pleas to the People of the United States to restore Constitutional governance through peaceful civic actions. The Articles of Freedom will be widely released to the public.

The “*Articles of Freedom*” are the result of over 14,000 Delegate-hours expended by the Third Continental Congress to address the Intolerable Acts of Congress, including the Patriot Act, the privately-owned Federal Reserve, un-Constitutional wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and a litany of other violations of the Constitution by the current and former Administrations over several decades, which have placed our unalienable rights, liberties, and freedom in grave peril.

The [“New Federalist Papers”](#) will consist of a minimum of 30 essays, authored by Delegates to the Third Continental Congress. Volume III, Essays 86-95 will address our God-given “unalienable rights,” and the development and ratification of the Bill of Rights. Volume IV, Essays 96-115 will explain the “*Articles of Freedom.*”

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1
2 **Thomas Jefferson wrote about the “safest depository,” stating,**
3

4 *“Who will govern the governors?” There is only one force in the nation*
5 *that can be depended upon to keep the government pure and the*
6 *governors honest, and that is the people themselves. They alone, if*
7 *well informed, are capable of preventing the corruption of power, and*
8 *of restoring the nation to its rightful course if it should go astray. They*
9 *alone are the safest depository of the ultimate powers of government”.*

10
11 *“Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body*
12 *and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day.”*

13 [Thomas Jefferson on Politics and Government](#)
14

15 **Hamilton, not sensing the need to include a bill of rights wrote,**
16

17 *“We may safely rely on the disposition of the State legislatures to erect*
18 *barriers against the encroachments of the national authority.”*

19 [Alexander Hamilton, Federalist 85](#)
20

21 Regrettably, the state legislatures have failed to protect the rights of the state, and the
22 People. This must change. Introduce your state legislators to the 10th Amendment.
23 Demand they protect your state’s sovereignty, and your liberty.
24

25 The Founders stopped writing essays once the Constitution was ratified by the ninth
26 state, New Hampshire. Publius never wrote any essays to address the nearly 100
27 unique amendments the states were proposing be added to the New Constitution. Had
28 they continued writing the Federalist Papers, perhaps the Bill of Rights would have
29 included even more protections against the tyranny of ambitious and arrogant men.
30

31 **In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote,**
32

33 *“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created*
34 *equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable*
35 *Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of*
36 *Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted*
37 *among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the*
38 *governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes*
39 *destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to*
40 *abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on*
41 *such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them*
42 *shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”*
43

44 [-Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, Library of Congress](#)
45

46 On September 17, 1787, delegates to the Constitutional Convention signed the “New
47 Constitution” which was sent to the 13 states two weeks later on Sept. 28, 1787. It would
48 be four long years before the Constitution was ratified by all 13 original states.
49
50

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In the Preamble to the Constitution, James Madison wrote,

“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.”

[-U.S. Constitution, Sept. 17, 1787, Library of Congress](#)

The time is once again upon us to stand up against the tyranny, against traitors in our own government, and in defense of our unalienable God-given rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In 42 B.C., Roman Statesman Marcus Tullius Cicero warned,

“A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves amongst those within the gate freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself. For the traitor appears not a traitor; he speaks in accents familiar to his victims, and he wears their face and their arguments, he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the hearts of all men. He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear. The traitor is the plague.”

[Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman Statesman, philosopher and orator, 42 B.C](#)

Mr. William Lenoir, at North Carolina’s ratification debates said,

“A constitution ought to be understood by every one. The most humble and trifling characters in the country have a right to know what foundation they stand upon.”

[Vol. IV, Page 209, August 2, 1788, Elliot's Debates](#)

George Washington, in his Sept. 19, 1796 Farewell Address to the American People, warned,

“Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.”

[\(President George Washington’s Farewell Address, Sept. 19, 1796\)](#)

People in power rarely choose to give up that power, even for the greater good. History proves that over time, liberty yields to tyranny. Unalienable rights are reduced to mere privileges when the citizenry turn their backs on public affairs.

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1
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3 **In 1820, Former President Thomas Jefferson wrote,**

4 *“I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but*
5 *the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough*
6 *to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is*
7 *not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education.*
8 *This is the true corrective of abuses of constitutional power.”*

9 [*-Thomas Jefferson to William C. Jarvis, 1820.*](#)

10
11 Some believe it is the job of the government to keep us safe. While that argument does
12 have some merit, the primary job of the Federal Government is to protect our
13 unalienable rights, and to keep us free. The Declaration of Independence was not
14 merely a proclamation of freedom from the British Empire, but from all tyranny, foreign
15 and domestic.

16
17 The U.S. Constitution is the “employee handbook” for our public servants. All elected
18 officials take an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. In the real world, an
19 employee who fails to obey the employee handbook gets fired. We should expect and
20 accept no less than a strict obedience by our public servants to keep their oath.

21
22 The Honorable Oliver Wolcott said it best on Jan. 7, 1788, during the ratification
23 debates in Connecticut, when he stated,

24
25 *“The Constitution enjoins an oath upon all the officers of the United*
26 *States. This is a direct appeal to that God which is the avenger of*
27 *perjury. Such an appeal to Him is a full acknowledgment of His being*
28 *and Providence.”* [*\(Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Jan. 7, 1788, Elliot’s Debates, Vol. II, Page 202\)*](#)

29
30 While the New Constitution was not perfect, it did establish the framework for self-
31 governance. The establishment of the Constitutional Republic of the United States of
32 America was the first of its kind in world history.

33
34 The first five states to ratify the Constitution, namely Delaware, Pennsylvania, New
35 Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut, did so without requesting or suggesting a single
36 amendment. Maryland, the 7th state to ratify the Constitution also offered no
37 amendments.

38
39 Prior to ratifying the Constitution, several States expressed great concern that our
40 unalienable rights were not protected by the New Constitution. Some states wanted it
41 amended prior to ratification. Other states included a laundry list of changes in their
42 ratification documents that they wanted made to the New Constitution that would protect
43 life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness.

44
45 While the structure of the government was secured, the rights of the individual were not.
46 Massachusetts was the first state to include a list of amendments, nine in total, as part of
47 its ratification documents, partly on the promise that amendments to protect the
48 unalienable rights of the people would be forthcoming.

49
50 New Hampshire embraced Massachusetts’ nine proposed amendments, adding three
51 more of its’ own. In all, seven states added amendments to their ratification documents,

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1 or refused to ratify the Constitution until a bill of rights was included. They simply did not
2 trust big government, and rightly so.

3 **Jefferson wrote Madison about his desires for amendments to the**
4 **Constitution, by an N.C. Delegate in August, 1788.**

5
6 *Mr. Willie Jones: “As great names have been mentioned, I beg leave to mention*
7 *the authority of Mr. Jefferson, whose great abilities and respectability are well*
8 *known. When the Convention sat in Richmond, in Virginia, Mr. Madison received*
9 *a letter from him. In that letter he said he wished nine states would adopt it, not*
10 *because it deserved ratification, but to preserve the Union. But he wished that*
11 *the other four states would reject it, that there might be a certainty of obtaining*
12 *amendments.”* [Elliot's Debates, Volume IV, Page 226, N.C.](#)

13
14 Both North Carolina and Rhode Island took Thomas Jefferson’s advice, and refused to
15 ratify the Constitution until amendments protecting our unalienable rights had been
16 accepted by Congress.

17
18 The remaining seven states submitted over 200 amendments to protect our “unalienable
19 rights,” some prior to ratification of the Constitution, some after. 12 proposed
20 amendments were sent to the states on Sept. 25, 1789.

21
22 James Madison, while serving in the House of Representatives in the 1st U.S. Congress
23 sponsored a series of amendments to protect individual rights. Twelve Amendments
24 were approved by Congress and sent to states on Sept. 25, 1789. Ten were ratified,
25 becoming the Bill of Rights on Dec. 15, 1791.

26
27 The first ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, commonly known as the Bill of
28 Rights, became part of the Constitution on Dec. 15, 1791 when Virginia became the 11th
29 state to ratify them.

30
31 **During Connecticut’s state convention, the Honorable Oliver Wolcott,**
32 **debating in favor of ratification, stated,**

33
34 *“Mankind may be corrupt, and give up the cause of freedom; but I*
35 *believe that love of liberty which prevails among the people of this*
36 *country will prevent such a dire calamity.*

37
38 *So well guarded is this Constitution throughout, that it seems*
39 *impossible that the rights either of the states or of the people should*
40 *ever be destroyed.”* [\(Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Jan. 7, 1788, Elliot's Debates, Vol. II, Page 202\)](#)

41
42 Although the Bill of Rights became binding when Virginia ratified them on Dec. 15, 1791,
43 it would be another 148 years before Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts would
44 ratify the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution.

45 [\(Thomas Jefferson Papers Series 1, Pages 624-627, Library of Congress\)](#)

46
47
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Below is a Federalist Papers Timeline, including the ratification of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. Most links are clickable so the truth can set you free. Godspeed!

Federalist Papers Timeline (Essays 1-85) Including Constitution and Bill of Rights Ratification

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1. [General Introduction](#),

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal, **October 27, 1787**

2. [Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence](#),

Jay, For the Independent Journal, **(between Oct. 27- Nov. 17, 1787)**

3. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence](#)

Jay, For the Independent Journal, **(between Oct. 27- Nov. 17, 1787)**

4. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence](#)

Jay, For the Independent Journal, **(between Oct. 27- Nov. 17, 1787)**

5. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence](#)

Jay, For the Independent Journal, **(between Oct. 27- Nov. 17, 1787)**

6. [Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal, **(between Oct. 27- Nov. 17, 1787)**

7. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning Dangers from Dissensions Between the States](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal, **November 17, 1787**

8. [The Consequences of Hostilities Between the States](#)

Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **November 20, 1787**

9. [The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

10. [The Same Subject Continued: The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection](#)

Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **November 23, 1787**

11. [The Utility of the Union in Respect to Commercial Relations and a Navy](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

12. [The Utility of the Union in Respect to Revenue](#)

Hamilton, From the New York Packet, **Tuesday, November 27, 1787**

13. [Advantage of the Union in Respect to Economy in Government](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

14. [Objections to the Proposed Constitution from Extent of Territory Answered](#)

Madison, From the New York Packet, **Friday, November 30, 1787**

15. [The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)

Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

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- 1 16. [The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)
2 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, **Tuesday, December 4, 1787**

3
4 **1787 – Delaware becomes 1st State to ratify Constitution**

5 [Dec. 7 – Delaware’s ratification document offers no amendments.](#)

- 6
7 17. [The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)
8 Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

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10 18. [The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)
11 Hamilton and Madison, For the Independent Journal

- 12
13 19. [The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)
14 Hamilton and Madison, For the Independent Journal

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16 20. [The Same Subject Continued: The Insufficiency of the Present Confederation to Preserve the Union](#)
17 Hamilton and Madison, From the New York Packet, **December 11, 1787**

18
19 **1787 – Pennsylvania becomes 2nd State to ratify Constitution**

20 [Dec. 12 – Pennsylvania’s ratification document offers no amendments.](#)

- 21 21. [Other Defects of the Present Confederation](#) Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

- 22 22. [The Same Subject Continued: Other Defects of the Present Confederation](#)
23 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, **Friday, December 14, 1787**

- 24
25 23. [The Necessity of a Government as Energetic as the One Proposed to the Preservation of the Union](#)
26 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, **Tuesday, December 17, 1787**

27
28 **1787 – New Jersey becomes 3rd State to ratify Constitution**

29 [Dec. 18 – New Jersey’s ratification document offers no amendments](#)

- 30
31 24. [The Powers Necessary to the Common Defense Further Considered](#)
32 Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

- 33
34 25. [The Same Subject Continued: The Powers Necessary to the Common Defense Further Considered](#)
35 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, **Friday, December 21, 1787**

- 36
37 26. [The Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the Common Defense Considered](#)
38 Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

- 39
40 27. [The Same Subject Continued: The Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the](#)
41 [Common Defense Considered](#)
42 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **December 25, 1787**

- 43
44 28. [The Same Subject Continued: The Idea of Restraining the Legislative Authority in Regard to the](#)
45 [Common Defense Considered](#), Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

46
47 **1788**

- 48 29. [Concerning the Militia](#), Hamilton, From the Daily Advertiser, Thursday, **January 10, 1788**

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1 [30. Concerning the General Power of Taxation,](#)

2 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **December 28, 1787**

3
4 [31. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

5 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **January 1, 1788**

6
7 **1788 – Georgia becomes 4th State to ratify the Constitution**

8 [Jan. 2 – Georgia’s ratification document offers no amendments.](#)

9
10 [32. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

11 Hamilton, From the Daily Advertiser, Thursday, **January 3, 1788**

12
13 [33. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

14 Hamilton, From the Daily Advertiser, Thursday, **January 3, 1788**

15
16 [34. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

17 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **January 4, 1788**

18
19 [35. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

20 Hamilton, For the Independent Journal

21
22 [36. The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the General Power of Taxation](#)

23 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **January 8, 1788**

24
25 **1788 – Connecticut becomes 5th State to ratify the Constitution**

26 [Jan. 9 – Connecticut’s ratification document offers no amendments.](#)

27
28 [37. Concerning the Difficulties of the Convention in Devising a Proper Form of Government](#)

29 Madison, From the Daily Advertiser, Friday, **January 11, 1788**

30
31 [38. The Same Subject Continued, and the Incoherence of the Objections to the New Plan Exposed](#)

32 Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **January 15, 1788**

33
34 [39. The Conformity of the Plan to Republican Principles](#)

35 Madison, For the Independent Journal

36
37 [40. The Powers of the Convention to Form a Mixed Government Examined and Sustained](#)

38 Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **January 18, 1788**

39
40 [41. General View of the Powers Conferred by the Constitution](#)

41 Madison, For the Independent Journal

42
43 [42. The Powers Conferred by the Constitution Further Considered](#)

44 Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **January 22, 1788**

45
46 [43. The Same Subject Continued: The Powers Conferred by the Constitution Further Considered](#)

47 Madison, For the Independent Journal

48
49 [44. Restrictions on the Authority of the Several States](#)

50 Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **January 25, 1788**

51
52 [45. The Alleged Danger From the Powers of the Union to the State Governments Considered](#)

53 Madison, For the Independent Journal

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- 1 46. [The Influence of the State and Federal Governments Compared](#)
2 Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **January 29, 1788**
3
- 4 47. [The Particular Structure of the New Government and the Distribution of Power Among Its Different](#)
5 [Parts](#)
6 Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 1, 1788**
7
- 8 48. [These Departments Should Not Be So Far Separated as to Have No Constitutional Control Over Each](#)
9 [Other](#), Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 1, 1788**
10
- 11 49. [Method of Guarding Against the Encroachments of Any One Department of Government by Appealing](#)
12 [to the People Through a Convention](#), Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday,
13 **February 5, 1788**
14
- 15 50. [Periodic Appeals to the People Considered](#)
16 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 5, 1788**
17
- 18 **1788 – Massachusetts becomes 6th State to ratify the Constitution**
19 [Feb. 6 – Massachusetts recommends 9 amendments.](#)
- 20 51. [The Structure of the Government Must Furnish the Proper Checks and Balances Between the Different](#)
21 [Departments](#), Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 8, 1788**
- 22 52. [The House of Representatives](#),
23 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 8, 1788**
24
- 25 53. [The Same Subject Continued: The House of Representatives](#)
26 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 12, 1788**
27
- 28 54. [The Apportionment of Members Among the States](#)
29 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 12, 1788**
30
- 31 55. [The Total Number of the House of Representatives](#)
32 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 15, 1788**
33
- 34 56. [The Same Subject Continued: The Total Number of the House of Representatives](#)
35 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 19, 1788**
36
- 37 57. [The Alleged Tendency of the Plan to Elevate the Few at the Expense of the Many Considered in](#)
38 [Connection with Representation](#),
39 Hamilton or Madison, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 19, 1788**
40
- 41 58. [Objection that the Number of Members Will Not Be Augmented as the Progress of Population](#)
42 [Demands Considered](#), Madison
43
- 44 59. [Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members](#)
45 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **February 22, 1788**
46
- 47 60. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members](#)
48 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 26, 1788**
49
- 50 61. [The Same Subject Continued: Concerning the Power of Congress to Regulate the Election of Members](#)
51 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **February 26, 1788**
52

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- 1 62. [The Senate](#), Hamilton or Madison, For the Independent Journal
2
3 63. [The Senate Continued](#), Hamilton or Madison, For the Independent Journal
- 4 * **FEDERALIST PAPERS, VOLUME I (1-36) Published March 2, 1788**
- 5 64. [The Powers of the Senate](#), Jay, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 7, 1788**
6 65. [The Powers of the Senate Continued](#), Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 7, 1788**
7 66. [Objections to the Power of the Senate To Set as a Court for Impeachments Further Considered](#)
8 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **March 11, 1788**
9
10 67. [The Executive Department](#), Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **March 11, 1788**
11
12 68. [The Mode of Electing the President](#), Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 14, 1788**
13
14 69. [The Real Character of the Executive](#), Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 14, 1788**
15
16 70. [The Executive Department Further Considered](#),
17 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 14, 1788**
18
19 71. [The Duration in Office of the Executive](#),
20 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **March 18, 1788**
21
22 72. [The Same Subject Continued, and Re-Eligibility of the Executive Considered](#)
23 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 21, 1788**
24
25 73. [The Provision for Support of the Executive, and the Veto Power](#)
26 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **March 21, 1788**
27
28 **1788 – Rhode Island REJECTS the Constitution!**
29 [Mar. 24 – Rhode Island held popular vote instead of Convention](#)
30
31 74. [The Command of the Military and Naval Forces, and the Pardoning Power of the Executive](#)
32 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **March 25, 1788**
33
34 75. [The Treaty Making Power of the Executive](#), Hamilton, For the Independent Journal
35
36 76. [The Appointing Power of the Executive](#), Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Tuesday, **April 1, 1788**
37
38 77. [The Appointing Power Continued and Other Powers of the Executive Considered](#)
39 Hamilton, From the New York Packet, Friday, **April 4, 1788**
40
41 **1788 – Maryland becomes 7th State to ratify the Constitution**
42 [Apr. 28 – Maryland offers no amendments.](#)
43
44 **1788 – South Carolina becomes 8th State to ratify the Constitution**
45 [May 23 – SC’s ratification document resolved 3 amendments are needed.](#)
46
47 * **FEDERALIST PAPERS, VOLUME II (37-77) Published May 28, 1788**
48

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- 1 78. [The Judiciary Department](#), Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
2
3 79. [The Judiciary Continued](#), Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
4
5 80. [The Powers of the Judiciary](#), Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
6
7 81. [The Judiciary Continued, and the Distribution of Judicial Authority](#)
8 Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
9
10 82. [The Judiciary Continued](#), Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
11
12 83. [The Judiciary Continued in Relation to Trial by Jury](#),
13 Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
14
15 84. [Certain General and Miscellaneous Objections to the Constitution Considered and Answered](#)
16 Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
17
18 85. [Concluding Remarks](#), Hamilton, From McLean’s Edition, New York, **June 14, 1788**
19

20 **1788 – New Hampshire is 9th State to ratify the Constitution**

21 [June 21 – New Hampshire’s ratification document recommends 12 amendments.](#)

22 **June 25 – Virginia ratifies Constitution recommending 40 amendments.**

23
24
25 July 2 – Congress informed Constitution now in effect. (9 states ratified)

26
27 **July 26 – New York ratifies Constitution recommending 60 amendments.**

28
29 Aug. 2 – **North Carolina postpones ratification**, resolving that a Declaration of 20 Rights, and 26
30 Amendments be included prior to the State ratifying the Constitution.
31 [\(Elliot’s Debates, Volume IV, Pages 242-252\)](#)

32
33 Sept. 13 – Congress votes to start new government on Mar. 4, 1789

34 **1789**

35 Mar. 4 – [First U.S. Congress convenes under the Constitution.](#)

36 April 30 – [Washington’s First Inaugural Address Suggests Bill of Rights](#)

37 June 8 – Congressman James Madison forces Congress to form Bill of Rights Committee.
38 [Additionally, he recommended \(9\) articles as amendments to the Constitution. Read Here!](#)

39
40 Sept. 21 – House passes Bill of Rights reports with 17 Articles.
41 House/Senate Conference Committee called.

42
43 Sept. 25 – Congress adopts 12 amendments, and sends them to the states.

44
45 Nov. 20 – [New Jersey ratifies Bill of Rights \(1st\)](#)

46
47 Nov. 21 – [North Carolina finally ratifies Constitution \(12th\)](#)

48
49 Dec. 19 – [Maryland ratifies Bill of Rights \(2nd\)](#)

The New Federalist Papers, “Unalienable Rights”

- Publius, Essay 86, December 7, 2009

1
2 Dec. 22 – [North Carolina ratifies Bill of Rights \(3rd\)](#)

3
4 **1790**

5
6 Jan. 19 – [South Carolina ratifies Bill of Rights \(4th\)](#)

7
8 Jan. 25 – [New Hampshire ratifies Bill of Rights \(5th\)](#)

9
10 Jan. 28 – [Delaware ratifies Bill of Rights \(6th\)](#)

11
12 Feb. 24 – [New York ratifies Bill of Rights \(7th\)](#)

13
14 Mar. 10 – [Pennsylvania ratifies Bill of Rights \(8th\)](#)

15
16 May 29 – [Rhode Island ratifies Constitution, \(13th\),
17 declaring 18 Rights, and recommending 21 Amendments.](#)

18
19 June 7 – [Rhode Island ratifies Bill of Rights \(9th\)](#)

20 **1791**

21 Mar. 4 – [Vermont ratifies Constitution \(14th\)](#)

22 Nov. 3 – [Vermont ratifies Bill of Rights \(10th\)](#)

23 Dec. 15 – [Virginia ratifies Bill of Rights \(11th\).](#)

24 10 amendments were adopted (3-12), making the Bill of Rights part of the Constitution.

25
26
27 **LOOK FOR THE “NEW FEDERALIST”**

28 **WHEREVER THE TRUTH IS TOLD!**

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