"state" when used by itself refers to the "Republics" of The united states of America.

All of the states are "Republics" e.g. "Arizona republic" "Arizona state" or just "Arizona" abbreviated "Ariz."

Each state is a sovereign nation unto itself; free and independent.

STATE defined: government. This word is used in various senses. In its most enlarged sense, it signifies a self-sufficient body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights, and to do right and justice to foreigners. In this sense, the state means the whole people united into one body politic; (q.v.) and the state, and the people of the state, are equivalent expressions. 1 Pet. Cond. Rep. 37 to 39; 3 Dall. 93; 2 Dall. 425; 2 Wilson's Lect. 120; Dane's Appx. Sec. 50, p. 63 1 Story, Const. Sec. 361. In a more limited sense, the word 'state' expresses merely the positive or actual organization of the legislative, or judicial powers; thus the actual government of the state is designated by the name of the state; hence the expression, the state has passed such a law, or prohibited such an act. State also means the section of territory occupied by a state, as the state of Pennsylvania. 2. By the word state is also meant, more particularly, one of the commonwealths, which form the United States of America. The constitution of the United States makes the following provisions in relation to the states. 3. Art. 1, s. 9, Sec. 5. 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. 4.-Sec. 6. 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. 5.-Sec. 7. 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 congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from, any king, prince, or foreign state. 6.-Art. 1, s. 10, Sec. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post-facto, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. 7.-Sec. 2. No state shall, without the consent of 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 control of congress. No state, shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on 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. 8. The district of Columbia and the territorial districts of the United States, are not states within the meaning of the constitution and of the judiciary act, so as to enable a citizen thereof to sue a
citizen of one of the states in the federal courts. 2 Cranch, 445; 1 Wheat. 91. 9. The several states composing the United States are sovereign and independent, in all things not surrendered to the national government by the constitution, and are considered, on general principles, by each other as foreign states, yet their mutual relations are rather those of domestic independence, than of foreign alienation. 7 Cranch, 481; 3 Wheat. 324; 1 Green l. Ev. Sec. 489, 504. Vide, generally, Mr. Madison's report in the legislature of Virginia, January, 1800; 1 Story's Com. on Const. Sec. 208; 1 Kent, Com. 189, note b; Grotius, B. 1, c. 1, s. 14; Id. B. 3, c. 3, s. 2; Burlamaqui, vol. 2, pt. 1, c. 4, s. 9; Vattel, B. 1, c. 1; 1 Toull. n. 202, note 1 Nation; Cicer. de Repub. 1. 1, s. 25. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

COMMONWEALTH defined: government. A commonwealth is properly a free state, or republic, having a popular or representative government. The term has been, applied to the government of Great Britain. It is not applicable to absolute governments. The states composing the United States are, properly, so many commonwealths. 2. It is a settled principle, that no sovereign power is amenable to answer suits, either in its own courts or in those of a foreign country, unless by its own consent. 4 Yeates, 494. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

REPUBLIC defined: A commonwealth; that form of government in which the administration of affairs is open to all the citizens. In another sense, it signifies the state, independently of its form of government. 1 Toull. n. 28, and n. 202, note. In this sense, it is used by Ben Johnson. Those that, by their deeds make it known, whose dignity they do sustain; And life, state, glory, all they gain, Count the Republic's, not their own, Vide Body Politic; Nation; State. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT defined: A government in the republican form; a government of the people; it is usually put in opposition to a monarchical or aristocratic government. 2. The fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution, directs that "the United States shall guaranty to every state in the Union a republican form of government." The form of government is to be guaranteed, which supposes a form already established, and this is the republican form of government the United States have undertaken to protect. See Story, Const. Sec. 1807. A Law Dictionary Adapted To The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union by John Bouvier Revised Sixth Edition, 1856

The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure, absent contract." see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70
Conventio vincit legem defined: The agreement of the parties overcomes or prevails against the law. Story, Ag. Sec. See Dig. 16, 3, 1, 6.

The book "Golden Fleece in Nevada" written by Judge Clel Georgetta states "In 1780, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution requesting the thirteen original states to surrender to the central government (the Confederation) all the lands they claimed in the territory west of their original boundaries [west of the Appalachian Mountains] to the Mississippi, so such lands could be sold to private interests for money to pay off the debt incurred by the Revolutionary War, and then the area would be divided into new states to be admitted into the Confederation on the same basis as the original states." Judge Georgetta continues "The thirteen independent sovereign states were first joined together in a Federal Union known as 'The Confederation' and in 1781 ratified 'The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union.' Those Articles contain the following words: Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Article IX. ...Provides also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States. There can be no doubt that the purpose of guaranteeing each state its complete sovereignty was to waylay all fear of joining the organization. It was those words of guaranty in the Articles that the various states joined the 'Confederation' in order to form a Central Government to perform certain functions for all the states as a group. It was to be a central government with very limited power." written by Dick Carver, Nye County Commissioner, member of the Nevada State Land Use Planning Advisory Council

The people created the states (the republics) and are Sovereign over the states. Certain powers are granted to the state, not by the state.

A document made by the people to create a state purposely limits the powers granted to the state; said document does not measure the rights of those governed, but is to assure that those rights are not trampled upon.

Sovereigns of Arizona are sometimes referred to as "Arizona nationals." In Colorado, "Colorado nationals," etc. Likewise, The People made the document that created the government of the United States of America (USA) and are therefore sovereign over the USA government.

Also, people from each individual state of the states united participated in the creation of the document that created the government of the united states of America with limited power. The people from each state accepted and gave their approval with the conditions that each individual state gave up only certain portions of their power on an equal basis but retained all other rights and powers in the states and in the people. Thereby, the states and the people in each state retained their Sovereignty over the government of the united states of America.

The created cannot be higher than the creator.

"Make yourselves sheep and the wolves will eat you" -- Benjamin
"You will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not so costly, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance for survival. There may be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no chance of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves." -- Winston Churchill

"Education is the best security for maintaining liberties, and, a nation of well-informed men who have been taught to know and prize the rights which God has given them cannot be enslaved. It is in the region of ignorance that tyranny reigns." -- Benjamin Franklin, Autobiography

"It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows what the law is today can guess what it will be tomorrow." -- James Madison, Federalist no. 62, February 27, 1788

"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands, which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget ye were our countrymen."-- Samuel Adams

"The problem isn't what we don't know, the problem is what we believe to be so and isn't so."-- Will Rogers

"...it does not require a majority to prevail, but rather an irate, tireless minority keen to set brush fires in people's minds." -- Samuel Adams

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin

"As such, the United States now no longer exists as "united states"; rather, it is now simply a single entity known as "America" whose state-boundaries are now secondary, and which exists as a shell of its former self. It is no longer a land of peace and prosperity, except what little can be maintained in an atmosphere of violence and hostile competition as its inhabitants fight for freedom against one another, each struggling via the law of the jungle to "tax or be taxed, regulate or be regulated." This is only possible in an oppressive, captive environment, which the original system was created to preclude; the only solution, it seems, is to restore this former system, ending federal supremacy and once again restoring supreme sovereignty to the states as a check on such federal excess." -- Defining 'America' July 5, 2004 by Brian McCandliss who is a business and economics graduate of Liberty University in Lynchburg, Virginia, a law student, and a businessman in Detroit, Michigan.

"Once a government is committed to the principle of silencing the voice of opposition, it has only one way to go, and that is down the path of
increasingly repressive measures, until it becomes a source of terror to all its citizens and creates a country where everyone lives in fear." --Harry S Truman

Only two people signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, John Hancock and Charles Thomson. Most of the rest signed on August 2, but the last signature wasn't added until 5 years later.

"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..."

Sound familiar? It should. It is from the second paragraph of the American Declaration of Independence.

"A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is concentrated in the hands of a few men. We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the world--no longer a government of free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of small groups of dominant men." -- President Woodrow Wilson

"Every act of resistance makes tyranny weaker. Many, many acts of resistance, even small ones, can topple it. I don’t wish suffering on myself or anyone else, but I am proud of people who have stood up for truth and justice when it was dangerous to do so. And I’ll be proud to BE one of those people, no matter what happens to me." -- Tessa David Rose (Wife of Larken Rose)

"Most people prefer to believe that their leaders are just and fair, even in the face of evidence to the contrary, because once a Citizen acknowledges that the government under which he lives is lying and corrupt, the Citizen has to choose what he or she will do about it. To take action in the face of corrupt government entails risks of harm to life and loved ones. To choose to do nothing is to surrender one’s self-image of standing for principles. Most people do not have the courage to face that choice. Hence, most propaganda is not designed to fool the critical thinker but only to give moral cowards an excuse not to think at all." -- Michael Rivero

"A really efficient totalitarian state would be one in which the all-powerful executive of political bosses and their army of managers control a population of slaves who do not have to be coerced, because they love their servitude. To make them love it is the task assigned, in present-day totalitarian states, to ministries of propaganda, newspaper editors and school teachers." -- Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." -- Edmund Burke

"No man survives when freedom fails; the best men rot in filthy jails; and those who cry "Appease! Appease!" are hanged by those they tried to please" -- Hiram Mann

"Mourn not the dead that in the cool earth lie, but rather mourn the
apathetic, throng the coward and the meek who see the world's great anguish and its wrong, and dare not speak." -- Ralph Chaplin

"Cowardice asks the question: is it safe? Expediency asks the question: is it political? Vanity asks the question: is it popular? But conscience asks the question: is it right? And there comes a time when one must take a position that is neither safe, nor political, nor popular - but one must take it simply because it is right." -- Martin Luther King, Jr.

"They don't realize no man escapes when freedom fails because the best men rot in filthy jails and those who cried, 'Appease, Appease' are hung by those they tried to please." -- From Betty Freuuf web site

"What good fortune for those in power that people do not think." -- Adolf Hitler

"Fascism will come to this country and it will come disguised as Americanism." Governor Huey Long.

"If tyranny and oppression come to this land, it will be in the guise of fighting a foreign enemy." -- James Madison

"First they came for the Communists, and I didn't speak up, because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up, because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up, because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me, and by that time there was no one left to speak up for me." -- Rev. Martin Niemoller (1945)

"The people are the masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who would pervert it!" -- Abraham Lincoln

"He who passively accepts evil is as much involved in it as he who helps to perpetrate it. He who accepts evil without protesting against it is really cooperating with it." -- Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Dissent is the highest form of patriotism." -- Thomas Jefferson. [Silence is consent]

"Our government conceived in freedom and purchased with blood can be preserved only by constant vigilance." -- William Jennings Bryan

"Man is not made for the State but the State for man and it derives its just powers only from the consent of the governed." -- Thomas Jefferson

"Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day." -- Thomas Jefferson

"The men the American people admire most extravagantly are the greatest liars; the men they detest most violently are those who try to tell them the truth." -- H.L. Mencken

Here's a little story from Plato's most famous book, The Republic. Socrates is talking to a young follower of his named Glaucion, and is
telling him this fable to illustrate what it's like to be a philosopher -- a lover of wisdom: "Most people, including ourselves, live in a world of relative ignorance. We are even comfortable with that ignorance, because it is all we know. When we first start facing truth, the process may be frightening, and many people run back to their old lives. But if you continue to seek truth, you will eventually be able to handle it better. In fact, you want more! It's true that many people around you now may think you are weird or even a danger to society, but you don't care. Once you've tasted the truth, you won't ever want to go back to being ignorant!"

"First they ignore you.  
Then they laugh at you.  
Then they fight you.  
Then you win."
-- Gandhi

"All truth passes through three stages: First, it is ridiculed, second it is violently opposed, and third, it is accepted as self-evident."  
-- Arthur Schopenhauer, Philosopher 1788-1860

"I am neither a "Resident," nor a "Non-resident," neither "in this state," nor "within this state" and certainly not a UNITED STATES citizen.
