

## Boundary and Jurisdiction Dispute:

**In simple**, this entire matter of the actions of the domestic state of Georgia comes down to a boundary dispute. We are no different than any other government to government boundary and jurisdiction dispute, one of our boundaries are also in dispute in the same way as you will see it is most common throughout history globally. It may also be said that the domestic state of Georgia recognized and declared the State of SCNRFP as a real entity by placing a lawsuit against the same.

It is important to note that our government has have numbers of domestic and foreign territories and diplomatic jurisdictions globally via treaties and international agreements, here we list some:

### International Treaties

Spain

France

England

U.S.A.

### Foreign territorial jurisdiction

Republic of Vanuatu

### Foreign Diplomatic Jurisdictions invites and approved ETMO Offices from 2015 to current

Republic of Vanuatu

Central African Republic

Mongolia

Republic of El Salvador

Antigua and Barbuda

Guinea Conakry

State of Palestine

Royal Barotseland Kingdom

City of DISTRICT HEIGHTS, MARYLAND USA

Republic Equatorial Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

Burkina Faso

Republic of Gabonaise

Republic of South Sudan

Sri Lanka

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Kyrgyz Republic

Many other invites pending

We have Emissaries in over 150 countries

International Convention

Treaty of Native Nations Intergovernmental Alliance, NNIA, May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014  
A Global Treaty for Peace, Sovereignty, Religious Freedoms, Self-Determination, Trade and Commerce, Nation Building, Protection, Global Recognition between Native Nations and Member Nations of U.N. Representing nations and hundreds of millions globally.

Red and Yellow Fire Treaties.

Treaty with South Carolina, 1721 Ceded land between the Santee, Saluda, and Edisto Rivers to the Province of South Carolina.

Treaty of Nikwasi, 1730 Trade agreement with the Province of North Carolina thru Alexander Cumming.

Articles of Trade and Friendship, 1730 Established rules for trade between the Cherokee and the English colonies. Signed between seven Cherokee chiefs (including Attakullakulla) and George I of England.

Treaty with South Carolina, 1755 Ceded land between the Wateree and Santee Rivers to the Province of South Carolina.

Treaty of Long-Island-on-the-Holston, 1761 Ended the Anglo-Cherokee War with the Colony of Virginia.

Treaty of Charlestown, 1762 Ended the Anglo-Cherokee War with the Province of South Carolina.

Treaty of Johnson Hall, 1768 Guaranteed peace between the Iroquois and the Cherokee.

Treaty of Hard Labour, 1768 Ceded land in southwestern Virginia to the British Indian Superintendent, John Stuart.

Treaty of Lochaber, 1770 Ceded land in the later states of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky to the Colony of Virginia.

Treaty of Augusta, 1773 Ceded Cherokee claim to 2000000 acres to the Colony of Georgia.

Treaty with Virginia, 1772 Ceded land in Virginia and eastern Kentucky to the Colony of Virginia.

Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, 1775 Ceded claims to the hunting grounds between the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers to the Transylvania Land Company.

Treaty of DeWitts' Corner, 1777 Ceded the lands of the Cherokee Lower Towns to the States of South Carolina and Georgia.

Treaty of Fort Henry, 1777 Confirmed the cession of the lands to the Watauga Association with the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Treaty of Long Swamp Creek, 1783 Confirmed the northern boundary of the State of Georgia with the Cherokee, between the latter and that state, with the Cherokee ceding large amounts of land

between the Savannah and Chattahoochee River to the State of Georgia in the Treaty of Long Swamp Creek.

Treaty of Pensacola May 30, 1784

For alliance and commerce between New Spain and the Cherokee and Muskogee.

Treaty of Hopewell, 1785 Changed the boundaries between the U.S. and Cherokee lands.

Treaty of Dumplin Creek, 1785 Ceded remaining land within the claimed boundaries of Sevier County to the State of Franklin.

Treaty of Coyatee, 1785 Made with the State of Franklin at gunpoint, this treaty ceded the remaining land north of the Little Tennessee River.

Treaty of Holston, 1791 Established boundaries between the United States and the Cherokee Tribe. Guaranteed by the United States that the lands of the Cherokee have not been ceded to the United States.

Treaty of Walnut Hills, 10 April 1792

Between the Spanish governor in New Orleans and the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, and Seminole in which the former promised the latter military protection.

Treaty of Pensacola, 1792 Between the Chickamauga (or Lower Cherokee) under John Watts and Arturo O'Neill, governor of Spanish West Florida, for arms and supplies with which to wage war against the United States.

Treaty of Philadelphia, 1794 Reaffirmed the provisions of the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell and the 1791

Treaty of Holston, particularly those regarding land cession.

Treaty of Tellico Blockhouse, 1794 Peace treaty with of the United States with the Lower Cherokee ending the Chickamauga wars.

Treaty of Tellico, 1798 The boundaries promised in the previous treaty had not been marked and white settlers had come in. Because of this, the Cherokee were told they would need to cede new lands as an "acknowledgment" of the protection of the United States. The U.S. would guarantee the new Cherokee Nation could keep the remainder of its land "forever".

Treaty of Tellico, 1804 Ceded land.

Treaty of Tellico, October 25, 1805 Ceded land, including that for the Federal Road through the Cherokee Nation.

Treaty of Tellico, October 27, 1805 Ceded land for the state assembly of Tennessee, whose capital was then in East Tennessee, to meet upon.

Treaty of Washington, 1806 Ceded land.

Treaty of Fort Jackson, 1814 Ended the Creek War, demanded land from both the Muscogee (Creek) and the Cherokee.

Treaties of Washington, March 22, 1816(1)(2) Ceded last remaining lands within the territory limits claimed by South Carolina to the state.

Treaty of Chickasaw Council House, September 14, 1816 Ceding land.

Treaty of the Cherokee Agency, 1817 Acknowledged the division between the Upper Towns, which opposed emigration, and the Lower Towns, which favored emigration, and provided benefits for those who chose to emigrate west and 640-acre reservations for those who did not, with the possibility of citizenship of the state they are in.

Treaty of Washington, 1819 Reaffirmed the Treaty of the Cherokee Agency of 1817, with a few added provisions specifying land reserves for certain Cherokee.

Treaty of San Antonio de Bexar, with the Spanish Empire, 1822 Granted land in the province of Tejas in Spanish Mexico upon which the Cherokee band of The Bowl could live. Though signed by the Spanish governor of Tejas, the treaty was never ratified, neither by the Viceroyalty of New Spain nor by the succeeding Mexican Empire or Republic of Mexico.

Treaty of Washington, 1828 Cherokee Nation West ceded its lands in Arkansas Territory for lands in what becomes Indian Territory.

Treaty of New Echota, 1835 Surrendered to the United States the lands of the Cherokee Nation East in return for \$5,000,000 dollars to be disbursed on a per capita basis, an additional \$500,000 dollars is for educational funds, title in perpetuity to an equal amount of land in Indian Territory to that given up, and full compensation for all property left in the East. The treaty is rejected by the Cherokee National Council but approved by the U.S. Senate via fraudulent Cherokee leader signature.

Treaty of Bowles Village with the Republic of Texas, 1836 Granted nearly 1000000 acres of east Texas land to the Texas Cherokees and twelve associated tribes. (Violation of this treaty led to the Cherokee war of 1839 in which most Cherokees were driven north into the Choctaw Nation or who fled south into Mexico. Following this bloody episode, remaining Texas Cherokees under Chicken Trotter joined Mexican forces in a guerilla war that culminated with the invasion of San Antonio by Mexican General Adrian Woll. Cherokee and allied Indians saw action at the Battle of Salado Creek and against the Dawson regiment. Following this conflict, it was apparent that Mexico was not going to be able to provide the remaining Texas Cherokees with any stability or lands in Texas. This led to a push for peace by newly re-installed Texas President Sam Houston to push for a peace treaty in 1843).

Treaty of Bird's Fort with the Republic of Texas, 1843 Ended hostilities among several Texas tribes, including the Cherokees. The Treaty which was ratified by the Congress of the Republic of Texas, recognized the tribal status of the Texas Indians as distinct, including the Cherokees that would later become known as the Texas Cherokees and Associate Bands-Mount Tabor Indian Community. President of Texas Sam Houston, adopted son of former Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation West John Jolly, signed for the republic. This treaty, honored by the State of Texas following annexation, has never been abrogated by the Congress of the United States and in theory is still valid.

Treaties with the Republic of Texas, 1844 Additional treaties were made in which Chicken Trotter and Wagon Bowles were involved, but these were never ratified.

Treaty of Washington, 1846 Ended the covert war between the various factions that had been ongoing since 1839 and attempted to unite the Old Settlers, the Treaty Party, and the Latecomers (or National Party).

Treaty of Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1865 Recognized the claims of the John Ross party as the legitimate Cherokee Nation vis-a-vis those of the Stand Watie party as well as recognized a temporary cease-fire between the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Comanche, Creek, Osage, Quapaw, Seminole, Seneca, Shawnee, Wichita, and Wyandot, with the United States.

Treaty of the Cherokee Nation, 1866 Annulled "pretended treaty" with Confederate Cherokees; granted amnesty to Cherokees; established a US district court in Indian Territory; prevented the US from trading in the Cherokee Nation unless approved by the Cherokee council or taxing residents of the Cherokee Nation; established that all Cherokee Freedmen and free African-Americans living in the Cherokee Nation "shall have all the rights of native Cherokees"; established right of way for rivers, railroads, and other transportation their Cherokee lands; allowed for the US to settle other Indian people in the Cherokee Nation; prevented members of the US military from selling alcohol to Cherokees for non-medicinal purposes; ceded Cherokee lands in Kansas; and established boundaries and settlements for various individuals. Treaty of Washington, 1868 Supplemented the treaty of 1866 and also ceded the Cherokee Outlet in Indian Territory.

Treaty of Native Nations Intergovernmental Alliance, NNIA, May 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014

A Global Treaty for Peace, Sovereignty, Religious Freedoms, Self-Determination, Trade and Commerce, Nation Building, Protection, Global Recognition between Native Nations and Member Nations of U.N.

We have all legal rights to own and operate any legal entity within our domestic and foreign territories like any other nation per our Treaties, International Agreements, and as a recognized State. Federal government of the U.S. did not attempt to interrupt only the domestic state of Georgia attempted to interrupt our legal banking within one of our territories a territory that remains a disputed territory between domestic state of Georgia government and our government, except with they need us for their own benefit, as with the Senate Majority Whip Leader Gooch of the domestic state of Georgia while at the time was a county commissioner used the lower Cherokee to assist with water for their school and thanked our people and government for assisting and allowing the water line to go through the boundaries of our land. You can read the newspaper article and see his photo on our government website ETMO page document titled Cherokee granted Lumpkin permission to go through Cherokee Sovereign Boundaries for school water, land remains Cherokee today. <https://scnrfgov.com/etmo> It is important that the U.S. Federal Government even after being notified by the domestic state of Georgia never pursued to evade our rights within our boundaries over the banking issue created by the domestic state of Georgia for the boundaries are clearly marked and in fact there are permanent

boundary signs posted today by the U.S. federal government and the domestic state of Georgia marking the sovereign boundaries. This has more to do with more of the greed of the domestic state of Georgia, as when they historically attacked us over our gold and other valuable resources, this is no different, however, we still remain and defeated them in the U.S. Supreme Court, and will do so again if need be. It should be noted that we are not the only government the domestic state of Georgia has attacked this way, rather they have also attacked their neighboring domestic states in the attempt to take their valuable water and land, however, they also lost these cases as well as the courts did not rule in their favor.

The domestic state of Georgia case has no merit and is not supported by the United States Supreme Court decisions. However, domestic state of Georgia is well-known for their attempts to occupy boundaries illegally, this statement is supported and highly documented. Please read the following:

One of our territories has been illegally occupied by via a false treaty due to the actions of some rebel citizens that not within our own nation rather the Overhill/Upper Cherokee Nation that become known as the New Echota, later known as the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma who defrauded their own nation.

This is the territory whereby the county officials attempt to block our rights creating a government to government land dispute, which is most normal to the local and state government of the domestic state of Georgia.

Another territory the domestic state of Georgia has occupied illegally is the ratified treaty of 1817 and 1819 by and between the Cherokee Nation and USA. Clearly, the US Supreme Court has already ruled on the domestic state of Georgia not having any legal rights within our territories, however, the domestic state of Georgia has chosen to ignore the decision, whereby we now have the option to seek further legal actions against the domestic state of Georgia by which we have all intentions to follow up with legal actions. However, we had already moved the banking to one of our foreign territories under international agreement years prior their attempting to invade our territory with their law that the U.S. Supreme Court has already ruled on that the domestic state of Georgia has no legal right to attempt to assert their laws over us. We found greater positive and strong reasons for our economic development to be located within one of our foreign territories thereby it was relocated. In simple, they have no case, as a domestic state of the United States they cannot override United States Constitutional Law for it requires 3/4 of the states to agree together to attempt to change a federal status, Our treaty with the US is also protected by the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the US Constitution, our jurisdiction protected also by the

existing Supreme Court Decisions, International Law, and otherwise. It has been over a year and the domestic state of Georgia has not pursued their wrongful actions.

These kinds of wrongful actions are not new to the domestic state of Georgia, in fact they began these kinds of actions when they were a colony. The following is a list of just some of their wrongful attempts against other governments whereby they legally failed:

Multiple times the U.S. domestic state of Georgia has occupied the Cherokee Nation territory and was found to be illegal by the United States of America.

In more recent years the domestic state of Georgia has attempted to illegally occupy land and assert water rights across domestic state lines and water into the domestic state of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee mostly for water rights but also a long history of land disputes, however, the domestic state of Georgia was not successful in their attempts. They began historically by occupying land under the jurisdiction of Spain that they illegally occupied.

Georgia Revives Old Fight to Move Tennessee Border. Georgia lawmakers reignited a simmering feud with Tennessee by recently approving a resolution that would establish a commission to convince the Volunteer State to give up a one-mile strip of land so it can access the Tennessee River.

Georgia says the discrepancy has stood for 200 years. According to the resolution passed in February by the Georgia House of Representatives, the state originally agreed to have its border drawn at the 35th parallel, which would have placed the line where Georgia could access the Tennessee River.

For three decades, Georgia and Florida have been battling over how to share a precious resource: water. Georgia has it, and Florida, which is downstream, says it's not getting its fair share. The dispute is once again headed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

South Carolina and Georgia disagreed over the exact location of the boundary in the lower Savannah River, as well as ownership of several islands in that region. At stake in this border dispute was not only tax dollars but also potentially millions of dollars in federal aid. Georgia v. South Carolina is one of a long series of U.S. Supreme Court cases determining the borders of the state of Georgia. In this case, the Court decided the exact border within the Savannah River and whether islands should be a part of Georgia or South Carolina. It also decided the seaward border.

Justice Blackmun delivered a plurality opinion and held that the new island on the South Carolina side of the border belonged to that state rather than Georgia. Georgia had lost the right to that land through prescription and acquiescence.

Supreme Court sides with Florida in decades-long dispute with Georgia over water rights. Associate Justice Stephen G. Breyer was joined by Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Associate Justices Anthony M. Kennedy, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Sonia Sotomayor in siding with the Sunshine State. Justices Elena Kagan, Neil M. Gorsuch, Samuel A. Alito Jr., and Clarence Thomas dissented.

The Tennessee-Georgia water dispute is an ongoing territorial dispute between the U.S. States of Tennessee and Georgia about whether or not the border between the two states should have been located further north, allowing a small portion of the Tennessee River to be located in Georgia. The dispute has existed since the 19th century but was further fueled by the increase in demand for water due to the rapid growth of the Atlanta metropolitan area which began in the latter 20th century.

Georgia Governor has vetoed a bill seeking to ultimately claim land and a portion of the Tennessee River in the state of Tennessee.

Georgia lawmakers earlier this year again passed a bill seeking to claim land in Tennessee they believe belongs to their state.

House Resolution 51 cited a flawed survey of Georgia's northern border with Tennessee and North Carolina in its call to reclaim land which includes the Tennessee River's southern-most bank and a portion of Chattanooga.

At its core, the resolution states a survey performed in 1818 was a bit over a mile south of where it should have been and the state line really includes a portion of the Tennessee River.

This is based on the 35th parallel, a line of latitude Congress originally slated should be the northern border of Georgia after the state ceded the Mississippi Territory to the United States.

Years later, surveyors made the mile-long mistake and the state lines have stayed the same ever since. While some might ask why it's such a big deal, it's because of water.

If Georgia were to extend its current border the domestic state would have access to the Tennessee River and the potential for 500 million gallons of water delivered each day to northern Georgia and Atlanta.

Georgia has passed several resolutions throughout the years attempting to move the border, but nothing has ever come of it. The current resolution called for the formation of a Georgia-Tennessee-North Carolina Boundary Line Commission which would "proclaim the true boundary."

Georgia Governor has now vetoed the bill, citing a lack of interest by Tennessee and North Carolina in joining such a commission. In his veto statement Georgia Governor stated "Purportedly, the Commission would confer with counterpart commissions in North Carolina and in Tennessee on boundary line disputes. At this time, however, North Carolina and Tennessee have not created boundary line dispute commissions."

Georgia has attempted to correct what they have believed to be an error on multiple occasions, reportedly since the early 19th century. According to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, the Georgia General Assembly reportedly first tried to correct this perceived error in 1887. According to a 2008 publication in the Tennessee Bar Journal, a publication of the Tennessee Bar Association, Georgia attempted to "resolve the dispute" in the 1890s, 1905, 1915, 1922, 1941, 1947 and 1971 by moving the border north to the actual 35th parallel north, allowing them access to the Tennessee River in Nickajack Lake.

The dispute has resulted in several comical political acts on multiple occasions. In 2008, Littlefield sent a truckload of bottled water and a coonskin cap to the Georgia General Assembly, saying it was "better to offer a cool, wet kiss of friendship rather than face a hot, angry legislator gone mad with thirst." Georgia legislators responded that they were happy to accept the mayor's down payment. In 2013, a Georgia lobbyist hit a golf ball from the Georgia-Tennessee border into Nickajack Lake, referring to the area as "Occupied Georgia."

The Walton War was an 1804 boundary dispute between the U.S. states of North Carolina and Georgia over the twelve-mile-wide strip of land called the Orphan Strip. The Orphan Strip was given to Georgia in 1802. Georgia and North Carolina thus had a shared border. Problems arose when Georgia established Walton County in the small piece of land, because the state boundaries had never been clarified, and it was unclear as to whether the Orphan Strip was part of North Carolina or Georgia.

Our boundaries are under treaties and international agreements whereby they have not changed except by another agreed treaty or international agreement unlike their domestic governments for county boundaries change and whole counties appear—and disappear—over time, posing challenges to demographers and other researchers trying to create a historical record of county-level data. While examining a historical county population file from the U.S. Census Bureau, I found an entry for Walton County (population 1,026) in 1810. This is the only year the county appears in North Carolina data, and the Census Bureau remarks “The [North Carolina] population for 1810 includes Walton County, enumerated as part of Georgia although actually within North Carolina.” No other information about Walton was included in the file.

The Walton War remained a dispute primarily between the settlers and the Walton County government until John Havner, a North Carolinian constable, was killed and North Carolina's Buncombe County called in the militia. By calling in the militia, North Carolina effectively asserted authority over the territory, causing the Walton County government to fail. In 1807, after two years of dispute, a joint commission confirmed that the Orphan Strip belonged to North Carolina, at which point North Carolina extended full amnesty to previous supporters of Walton County. The Walton War officially ended in 1811 when Georgia's own survey reiterated the 1807 commission's findings, and North Carolina took full responsibility for governing the Orphan Strip.

For two more years the governors of North Carolina and Georgia could not reach an agreement on the boundary line, so in 1807 they agreed to a joint commission to resolve the quarrel. The two leaders of the survey, Joseph Caldwell, president of the University of North Carolina, and Joseph Meigs, president of the University of Georgia, concluded that the entire Orphan Strip rested inside North Carolina's territory. Although Georgia ignored the commission's findings and continued to govern until 1811, North Carolina gave amnesty to everyone who had supported Walton County during the war. Georgia finally admitted defeat in 1818 with the creation of a new Walton County elsewhere within its territory, and that county still exists.

In 1971, in what some press reports called a symbolic, humorous dispute, the two states briefly revisited the issue. A Georgia legislative panel declared that the state did in fact have authority over part of the old Orphan Strip. North Carolina legislators responded by authorizing the governor to mobilize the National Guard to defend the area, but no troops were mobilized. The matter was soon allowed to drop again, with no change to any boundaries.

For the next 20 years, Georgia and the claimants squabbled over the land. The issue was finally settled by 1814, after Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Georgia acted unconstitutionally when it rescinded the law. Congress awarded the claimants \$4 million for the Yazoo land.

Yazoo land fraud, in U.S. history, scheme by which Georgia legislators were bribed in 1795 to sell most of the land now making up the state of Mississippi (then a part of Georgia's western claims) to four land companies for the sum of \$500,000, far below its potential market value. News of the Yazoo Act and the dealing behind it aroused anger throughout the state and resulted in a large turnover of legislators in the 1796 election. The new legislature promptly rescinded the act and returned the money. By this time, however, much of the land had been resold to third parties, who refused the state's money and maintained their claim to the territory. The dispute between Georgia and the land companies continued into the 1800s. The state of Georgia ceded its claim to the region to the U.S. government in 1802. Finally, the issue was reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court, and in 1810 Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in *Fletcher v. Peck* that the rescinding law was an unconstitutional infringement on a legal contract. By 1814 the government had taken possession of the territory, and Congress awarded the claimants more than \$4,000,000. The fraud was named for the Yazoo River, which runs through most of the region.

The New Echota treaty signed by the false treaty party who did not officially represent the Cherokee Nation was their attempt to obtain five (5) million dollars from the United States of America and the U.S. attempt to obtain some of the land from the Cherokee Nation. The Treaty of New Echota was a treaty signed on December 29, 1835, in New Echota, Georgia, by officials of the United States government and representatives of a minority Cherokee political faction, the Treaty Party who were not empowered to negotiate nor sign the treaty. International law and supported by most every law college has determined this treaty to be invalid rather to be fraud and is subject to protest and legal actions to the favor of the Cherokee Nation.

It should be noted that the territory of 1817 and 1819 which is located beside the New Echota treaty land was not part of the 1835 treaty and remains today as Lower Cherokee Nation territory.

The treaty established terms under which the entire Cherokee Nation ceded its territory in the southeast and agreed to move west to the Indian Territory. Although the treaty was not approved by the Cherokee National Council nor signed by Principal Chief John Ross, it was amended and ratified

in March 1836 and became the legal basis for the forcible removal known as the Trail of Tears.

By the late 1720s, the territory of the Cherokee Indian nation lays almost entirely in northwestern Georgia, with small parts in Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina. It extended across most of the northern border and all of the border with Tennessee. An estimated 16,000 Cherokee people lived in this territory. Others had emigrated west to present-day Texas and Arkansas. In 1826, the Georgia legislature asked President John Quincy Adams to negotiate a removal treaty.

Adams, a supporter of Indian sovereignty, initially refused, but when Georgia threatened to nullify the current treaty, he approached the Cherokee to negotiate. A year passed without any progress toward removal. Andrew Jackson, a Democrat and supporter of Indian removal were elected president in 1828.

Principal Chief John Ross was also of mixed race and had tried to make use of his heritage to benefit the Cherokee in relations with whites. Since the Georgia laws made it illegal for the Cherokee to conduct national business, the National Council (the legislative body of the Cherokee Nation) cancelled the 1832 elections. It declared that current officials would retain their offices until elections could be held, and established an emergency government based in Tennessee.

**We have many very important court decisions that support our position that we can provide if you so desire. A very important supporting case came this year in 2020. However, a very important decision which stands today came in 1832, the United States Supreme Court struck down Georgia's laws as unconstitutional in Worcester v. Georgia, ruling that only the federal government had the power to deal with the Native American tribes, and the states had no power to pass legislation regulating their activities.**

**U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall laid out in this opinion that the relationship between the Indian Nations and the United States is that of nations. He reasoned that the United States, in the character of the federal government, inherited the rights of Great Britain as they were held by that nation. Those rights, he stated, include the sole right to deal with the Indian nations in North America, to the exclusion of any other European power. This did not include the rights of possession to their land or political dominion over their laws. He acknowledged that the exercise of conquest and purchase can give political dominion, but those are in the hands of the federal**

**government, and individual states had no authority in American Indian affairs. Georgia's statute was therefore invalid.**

On review of the case, the Supreme Court in *Worcester v. Georgia* ruled that because the Cherokee Nation was a separate political entity that could not be regulated by the state, Georgia's license law was unconstitutional and Worcester's conviction should be overturned.

This case reestablished the sovereignty of the Cherokee Nation as a nation separate from the United States and exempt from the laws of the States of the Union that may surround their territory.

Marshall wrote that multiple treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, again and again, affirmed the Cherokee Nation's right to self-government and recognized it as a distinct community, occupying its own territory, over which the state of Georgia had no right.

He added that Georgia should not maintain the prosecution, as several treaties between the Cherokee Nation and the United States recognized the Cherokee Nation as a sovereign nation, and that the laws under which he was indicted were repugnant to the treaties, were unconstitutional and void.

The treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation was based on the previous treaties between the Native American Nations and Great Britain. Accordingly, the United States received the Cherokee Nation into their favor and protection.

How did the Supreme Court rule in the case of *Worcester v. Georgia*? It ruled against Georgia. The Cherokees and the United States had signed treaties acknowledging that certain territories were theirs.

5-1 decision for Worcester In an opinion delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall, the Court held that the Georgia act, under which Worcester was prosecuted, violated the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

On appeal their case reached the Supreme Court as *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), and the Court held that the Cherokee Nation was "a distinct political community" within which Georgia law had no force. The Georgia law was therefore unconstitutional.

The Non-Intercourse further supports this decision of the US Supreme Court in the favor of the Cherokee Nation.

**In simple**, this entire matter of the actions of the domestic state of Georgia comes down to a boundary dispute. We are no different than any other government to government boundary and jurisdiction dispute, for one of our boundaries are also in dispute in the same way as you will see it is most common throughout history globally.

<http://metrocosm.com/disputed-territories-map.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_territorial\\_disputes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_territorial_disputes)

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/3/140328-disputed-territories-geography-russia-crimea/>

<https://brilliantmaps.com/territorial-disputes/>

<https://www.britannica.com/list/8-hotly-disputed-borders-of-the-world>

<https://www.huffpost.com/entry/mapping-the-worlds-territ b 8637016>

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<http://metrocosm.com/mapping-every-disputed-territory-in-the-world/>

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ga12196.doc.htm>

Local Governments, Central Governments, to individuals have forever fought over boundary disputes nothing new.

Global Boundary Disputes Nothing New and Continues:

States around the world have fought and are still fighting over boundaries, so it is nothing new for two states to have a dispute over boundaries, thus jurisdiction.

The world has seen states fight for many reasons over boundaries. The U.S. has seen the U.S. domestic state of Georgia fight the U.S. domestic state of Tennessee and the U.S. domestic state of North Carolina over domestic state boundaries, and for have seen the West Bank fighting between Israel-Palestine, we have seen many states like China and Vietnam fight over boundaries to drill oil, we seen the same with Venezuela and Brazil, we have seen local governments fighting other local governments over boundaries, domestic states against other domestic states over boundaries, international states against other international states over boundaries, and the many others boundary issues around the world between all forms of government, nothing new.

<http://metrocosm.com/mapping-every-disputed-territory-in-the-world/>

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/boundary-disputes-between-states>

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_territorial\\_disputes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_territorial_disputes)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_border\\_conflicts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_border_conflicts)

<https://io9.gizmodo.com/10-territorial-disputes-that-mean-your-maps-are-already-1679513142>

<https://www.britannica.com/list/8-hotly-disputed-borders-of-the-world>

What are the 4 types of boundary disputes?

Terms in this set (7)

Definitional boundary disputes. ...

Locational boundary disputes. ...

Operational boundary disputes. ...

Allocational boundary disputes. ...

The antecedent or superimposed boundary disputes. ...

Geometric Boundaries. ...

Physical Political Boundaries.