

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF COVENANT

A Re-newal of Covenant with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

Presented at Pray North Carolina on October 14, 2023 by author Donica Hudson

WHEREAS

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina was the first government body in America to declare independence from the Crown of England on May 20, 1775, in a civil covenant evolving from five resolutions into the famed "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," authored over a year before America's Philadelphia-born Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

WHEREAS

North Carolina citizens in Mecklenburg County, being incensed with the Crown's quest for tyranny over the colonies through various oppressive acts, the Sugar Act (1774), the Stamp Act (1765), Townshend Act (1767), Boston Massacre (1770), Boston Tea Party and Occupation of Boston (1773), Coercive Acts (1774), called a county-wide meeting of elected representatives of the nine Militia Companies in North Carolina to determine course of action to preserve American freedom.

WHEREAS

during this May 19, 1775 meeting headed up by Colonel Thomas Polk at the Charlotte courthouse, an express rider arrived with the heart wrenching news of the battles of Lexington and Concord, in Massachusetts where British soldiers had killed and wounded Massachusetts patriot farmers who were their fellow British citizens.

WHEREAS

this heatedly birthed five resolutions declaring essentially that Great Britain had "wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of American patriots at Lexington" and that we "dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the Mother country" and declare ourselves "a free and independent people." The laws were to remain the same but "The Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therein."

WHEREAS

Mecklenburg Militia Captain James Jack galloped the "Mecklenburg Declaration" and the pursuant twenty "Mecklenburg Resolves" that could be applied to all thirteen American colonies, to Philadelphia, laying both documents before the Second Continental Congress, which were approved by the North Carolina representatives in Philadelphia, but set aside at that time by the Congress which was seeking reconciliation with the King of England.

WHEREAS

God heard the cries and prayers from the North Carolina citizens in 1775. He heard the civil petition from the signers of the declaration, strong men of the Christian faith who understood that the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" is a civil covenant that calls upon the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and is recognized in heaven just like Israel's covenants and that freedom is derived from the God who created us in His image.

WHEREAS

Mecklenburg pastor and Scottish born "Covenanter," Reverend Alexander Craighead, known as the spiritual father of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, admonished North Carolinians to resist threats to their independence and maintained that the rights of the common man were as sacred as that of kings, a direct biblical afront to the divine right of kings practiced by King George III and the Church of England.

WHEREAS

today, our God-given rights of self-government and religious liberty are under siege as forces of elitist evil, demonically akin to the "divine right of kings" who fancied themselves as gods, seek to destroy our U.S. Constitution and to plunge America into a tyrannical one world government.

WHEREAS

President Abraham Lincoln stated in 1863 when calling America to prayer and fasting for an end to civil war and abolition of slavery, "...it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime



truths announced in the Holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord:"2

WHEREAS

We repent of breaching our civil covenants, echoing the words of Abe Lincoln's prayer, "...we have forgotten God, we have vainly imagined, in deceitfulness of our hearts that [America's blessings] were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success...we have become too proud to pray to the God that made us."3 Today, for example, we have allowed prayer to be taken out of schools, God to be removed from the history books, unborn children to be murdered in the womb by the millions, medical tyranny to shut down houses of worship, satanism to be on display in the public square and protected by our government, Marxism, socialism and communism to infiltrate our government, universities and even our churches. We have tolerated and even embraced sexual perversion, abandoning God's laws that protect us. We have rejected the very God who created us in His own image. We have failed at being evangelist to our own country. We repent and recognize God's sovereignty over mankind as the pilgrims did in the 1600's, as the colonists did in the 1700's and as Abraham Lincoln did in the 1800's.

WHEREAS

God further warns in Leviticus 26:39-42 that we will waste away in the lands of our enemies because of our sins and our ancestors' sins; but if we will confess our sins and the sins of our ancestors—their unfaithfulness and hostility towards God, which made God hostile towards them ...then God says, "I will remember my covenant with Jacob and my covenant with Isaac and my covenant with Abraham, and I will remember the land." Likewise, as we humbly repent today, God will remember our forefathers' 1607 First Landing Covenant of Dedication and the 1775 Mecklenburg Declaration, hear our prayers, forgive our sins and heal our land.4

THEREFORE building upon the cornerstone of America's first civil covenant established April 29, 1607 at Cape Henry, Virginia when America's founding colonists landed carrying with them the seeds of the Christian common law, self-governance, and spiritual liberty cited in the Charter of 1606, erected a wooden cross, took communion, knelt and dedicated America to God, we recovenant with our 1607 founding colonists by agreeing with their words:

> [In UNISON] "We do hereby dedicate this Land, and ourselves, to reach the People within these shores with the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to raise up Godly generations after us, and with these generations take the Kingdom of God to all the earth. May this Covenant of Dedication remain to all generations, as long as this earth remains, and may this Land... be Evangelist to the World. May all who see this Cross, remember what we have done here, and may those who come here to inhabit join us in this Covenant..."5

> Further, we agree with the 1775 North Carolina "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" signers Resolve #3, "That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people... and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor."

> We revere the cross representing the blood covenant of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. We recognize our North Carolina flag with the "Meck Dec" date of May 20, 1775 and the April 12, 1776 date of the Halifax Resolves which paved the way for the presentation to Congress of the United States Declaration of Independence. Hence, we declare that North Carolina will continue to be FIRST IN FREEDOM spiritually and civically. When we look upon our North Carolina flag, we will remember the tremendous sacrifices the colonists made to establish our freedom. We declare that America will continue to be ONE NATION UNDER GOD (Luke 13:34), a beacon of hope to the world, from generation to generation and from sea to shining sea, so help us God.

James H. Williams, The Mecklenburg Declaration - History, June 10, 2008, https://www.meckdec.org/declaration

² U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, Proclamation Appointing a National Fast Day, Washington, DC, March 30, 1863,

http://thegoodnewstoday.org/proclamation-appointing-a-national-fast-day/

⁴² Chronicles 7:14

⁵ Jamestown Settlers, National Covenant of Dedication, April 26, 1607, https://usa.church/usa-covenant-christian-nation-forever/