

Source List and Production Notes

History, Sovereignty & Agape — AGAPE FOUNDATION INC

Deliverable: AGAPE_Foundation_History_Sovereignty_and_Agape_1080p.mp4

Runtime: 3:59 · **Format:** MP4 (H.264 / AAC), 1920×1080, 16:9, 30 fps · **Language:** English

Narration: synthetic documentary voice-over · **Captions:** burned in, plus a separate .srt
sidecar

1. Primary sources

1.1 U.S.–Morocco treaties

Document	Citation	Used for
Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Morocco, sealed at Morocco, June 1786 (25 Shaban A.H. 1200); additional article, 15 July 1786; ship-signals agreement, 6 July 1786. Certified English translations signed by Thomas Jefferson at Paris, 1 January 1787 and John Adams at London, 25 January 1787. Ratified and proclaimed by the United States, 18 July 1787.	Avalon Project, Yale Law School — <i>The Barbary Treaties 1786–1816: Treaty with Morocco, June 28 and July 15, 1786</i>	Date of conclusion, ratification, and every quoted article (VI, VIII, XIV, XVI)
Treaty of Peace with Morocco, signed at Meknes, 16 September 1836 (3 Jumada II A.H. 1252); concluded by James R. Leib, U.S. Resident Consul at Tangier, 1 October 1836; submitted to the Senate 26 December 1836; ratified by the United States 28 January 1837; proclaimed 30 January 1837.	Avalon Project, Yale Law School — <i>Morocco: Treaty of Peace; September 16, 1836</i>	Renewal of 1836, continuation clause, and quoted text
Hunter Miller (ed.), <i>Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America</i> , vols. 2 and 4 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931)	The print compilation from which the Avalon Project transcriptions are taken	Bibliographic basis for both treaties

1.2 The Louisiana Purchase

Document	Citation	Used for
Louisiana Purchase Treaty (Treaty of Cession and the two financial conventions), signed at Paris, 30 April 1803	National Archives — Louisiana Purchase Treaty (1803), Milestone Documents	The 1803 date, the \$15,000,000 payment, and the 828,000 square miles of territory; also the National Archives' own statement that the purchase "ignored the potential impact on Native Americans" and that Native people "were forcibly moved on to reservations, losing vast acreage of their tribal lands"

1.3 Indigenous nations

Source	Citation	Used for
National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution	americanindian.si.edu	Framing of Native nations as living cultures with ongoing sovereignty, rather than historical relics. The film's statement of the National Archives' own acknowledgement is attributed on screen.

1.4 Jewish history and the word "Jew"

Source	Citation	Used for
"Jew (The Word)," <i>The Jewish Encyclopedia</i>	jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/8621-jew-the-word	The etymology shown on screen: Latin <i>Judæus</i> ← Greek <i>Ioudaios</i> ← Aramaic, a gentilic adjective from the proper name Judah ; Old French <i>Giu</i> / <i>Juieu</i> ; Middle English forms; the modern English "Jew"

2. Quotations reproduced verbatim on screen

All quotations are reproduced exactly from the certified English translations published by the Avalon Project. No quotation has been paraphrased in quotation marks.

1. *“This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this Book and sealed with our Royal Seal at our Court of Morocco on the twenty fifth day of the blessed Month of Shaban, in the Year One thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.”* — Treaty of 1786
2. *“If any Moor shall bring Citizens of the United States or their Effects to His Majesty, the Citizens shall immediately be set at Liberty and the Effects restored...”* — Article VI, 1786
3. *“If any Vessel of the United States shall meet with a Disaster at Sea and put into one of our Ports to repair, she shall be at Liberty to land and reload her cargo, without paying any Duty whatever.”* — Article VIII, 1786
4. *“The Commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the Commerce with Spain or as that with the most favored Nation for the time being and their Citizens shall be respected and esteemed...”* — Article XIV, 1786
5. *“In case of a War between the Parties, the Prisoners are not to be made Slaves, but to be exchanged one for another...”* — Article XVI, 1786
6. *“This is the copy of the Treaty of peace which we have made with the Americans; and written in this book; affixing thereto our blessed Seal, that, with the help of God, it may remain firm for ever.”* — Treaty of 1836
7. *“This Treaty shall continue in force, with the help of God, for fifty years; after the expiration of which term, the Treaty shall continue to be binding on both parties, until the one shall give twelve months notice to the other of an intention to abandon it...”* — Treaty of 1836

The narration separately paraphrases the treaty’s provisions on peace, commerce, ships, and citizens. It states plainly that the 1786 treaty **did not** transfer ownership of America and **did not** establish Indigenous Americans as Moroccan subjects; the treaty text contains no such provision.

3. Image and data credits

Asset in the film	Credit
Historical map of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (with the Florida Purchase, 1819)	Library of Congress, public domain
Morocco map and Louisiana Purchase map	Rendered for this film from Natural Earth 1:50m public-domain boundary data. The 1803 purchase boundary is drawn illustratively, as stated on screen.
Atmospheric documentary stills (parchment desk, Mediterranean harbour, North African coast, nautical instruments, Mississippi delta, prairie, mountain headwaters, Judean hills, olive branch and oil lamp, scroll, cupped hands with wheat, bread and water, sunrise, bronze crown on earth, open book by candlelight)	Original AI-generated imagery created for this film. No historical person, living individual, or third-party photograph is depicted.
Treaty facsimile pages, motion-graphics cards, captions and titles	Original design created for this film from the primary-source text above
Narration voice-over and background score	Generated for this film

4. Documented history vs. spiritual interpretation

The film separates these two modes explicitly, and the separation is stated on screen at the point where it occurs.

- **Sections I–III** (the Morocco treaties; Indigenous nations and the Louisiana Purchase; Judah, Jerusalem, and the word “Jew”) present **documented history**, cited to the primary sources and scholarship listed above.
- **Section IV and the reflection on Saul and David** is labelled on screen as **theological reflection**. It is presented as interpretation, not evidence: a metaphor for returning to God-centred living. The film states on screen that it is **not a land claim** and **not proof of**

ancestry. Saul and David are described as coming from different family lines, and the reflection turns on humility, moral failure, repentance, justice, and accountability.

- Jewish, Moroccan, and Indigenous identities are kept **distinct**. The film does not assert shared ancestry between them.

5. Agape and organisational claims

- Agape is defined in the film as selfless, righteous love expressed as service, stewardship, and respect for God's sovereignty.
- **Debt-free practice is presented as an aspiration only.** The film states on screen: *"We are not claiming to be debt-free today. This is the standard we are working toward."* No current financial status is asserted.
- The film contains **no fabricated interviews, quotations, endorsements, or organisational credentials**. No third party is represented as endorsing AGAPE FOUNDATION INC.

6. Files delivered

File	Description
AGAPE_Foundation_History_Sovereignty_and_Agape_1080p.mp4	Finished video with narration, burned-in captions, on-screen source citations, and gentle background music
Agape_captions_en.srt	Standalone English subtitle/caption file for re-use or Facebook upload
AGAPE_source_list.md	This source list and production notes