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THE ORGANIC LAWS

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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USC THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE - 1776

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE - 1776 (!1)

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, 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, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object

evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distance from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of

their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to

complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent State; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire

Josiah Bartlett,
Matthew Thornton.
Wm. Whipple,

Massachusetts Bay

Saml. Adams,
Robt. Treat Paine,
John Adams,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island

Step. Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut

Roger Sherman,
Wm. Williams,
Sam'el Huntington,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York

Wm. Floyd,
Frans. Lewis,
Phil. Livingston,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey

Richd. Stockton,
John Hart,
Jno. Witherspoon,
Abra. Clark.
Fras. Hopkinson,

Pennsylvania

Robt. Morris,
Jas. Smith,
Benjamin Rush,
Geo. Taylor,
Benja. Franklin,
James Wilson,
John Morton,
Geo. Ross.
Geo. Clymer,

Delaware

Caesar Rodney,
Tho. M'Kean.
Geo. Read,

Maryland

Samuel Chase,
Charles Carroll of
Wm. Paca,

Carrollton.
Thos. Stone,
Virginia
George Wythe,
Thos. Nelson, jr.,
Richard Henry Lee,
Francis Lightfoot
Th. Jefferson,
Lee,
Benja. Harrison,
Carter Braxton.
North Carolina
Wm. Hooper,
John Penn.
Joseph Hewes,
South Carolina
Thos. Heyward,
Thomas Lynch, Junr.,
Junr.,
Arthur Middleton.
Edward Rutledge,
Georgia
Button Gwinnett,
Geo. Walton.
Lyman Hall,

Note - Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the fac-simile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Matthew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."

-FOOTNOTE-

(!1)The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, In Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May,

stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: ``That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

Note - The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr.

Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls at the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the fac-simile of the original in his custody. He says: ``In the fac-simile, as in the original, the whole instrument runs on without a break, but dashes are mostly inserted. I have, in this copy, followed the arrangement of paragraphs adopted in the publication of the Declaration in the newspaper of John Dunlap, and as printed by him for the Congress, which printed copy is inserted in the original Journal of the old Congress. The same paragraphs are also made by the author, in the original draught preserved in the Department of State."

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ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION - 1777

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TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED
DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES SEND GREETING

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventyseven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

"ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE
STATES

OF NEWHAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTSBAY, RHODEISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA
AND

GEORGIA.

Article I. The stile of this confederacy shall be ``The United States of America."

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 III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor or Executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always

keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land-forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Article IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article_of sending and receiving ambassadors_entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the

respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever _of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated _of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace _appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the

parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, ``well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdiction as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States._fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States._regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated_establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office_appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers_appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States_making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated ``a Committee of the States", and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction_to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses_to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States,

transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, to build and equip a navy to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled: but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we re[s]pectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at

Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.(!2)

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire

Josiah Bartlett,

John Wentworth , Junr.,

August 8th, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay

John Hancock,

Francis Dana,

Samuel Adams,

James Lovell,

Elbridge Gerry,

Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence

Plantations

William Ellery,

John Collins.

Henry Marchant,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut

Roger Sherman,

Titus Hosmer,

Samuel

Andrew Adams.

Huntington,

Oliver Wolcott,

On the part and behalf of the State of New York

Jas. Duane,

Wm. Duer,

Fra. Lewis,

Gouv. Morris.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Novr. 26,
1778

Jno. Witherspoon.

Nathl. Scudder.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania

Robt. Morris,

William Clingan,

Daniel Roberdeau,

Joseph Reed , 22d

Jona. Bayard

July, 1778.

Smith,

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware

Tho. M'Kean , Feby.

Nicholas Van Dyke.

12, 1779.

John Dickinson, May 5th, 1779.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland

John Hanson,

Daniel Carroll,

March 1, 1781.

Mar. 1, 1781.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia

Richard Henry Lee,

Jno. Harvie,

John Banister,

Francis Lightfoot

Thomas Adams,

Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of No. Carolina

John Penn,

Corns. Harnett,

July 21st, 1778.

Jno. Williams.

On the part & behalf of the State of South Carolina

Henry Laurens,

Richd. Hutson,

William Henry

Thos. Heyward , Junr.

Drayton,

Jno. Mathews,

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia

Jno. Walton , 24th

Edwd. Telfair,

July, 1778.

Edwd. Langworthy.

-FOOTNOTE-

Congress Resolved, on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee, the subject was, from time to time, debated, until the 15th of November, 1777, when a copy of the confederation being made out, and sundry amendments made in the diction, without altering the sense, the same was finally agreed to. Congress, at the same time, directed that the

articles should be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; which being done, the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November, the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the president and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the confederation. On the 29th of November ensuing, a committee of three was appointed, to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, &c. On the 26th of June, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, it having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States, by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. M'Kean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on the 15th of December, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but, on the 30th of January, 1781, finding that the enemies of the country took advantage of the circumstance to disseminate opinions of an ultimate dissolution of the Union, the legislature of the State passed an act to empower their delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll, on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers.

Note - The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls of the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the original in his custody. He says: ``The initial letters of many of the words in the original of this instrument are capitals, but as no system appears to have been observed, the same words sometimes beginning with a capital and sometimes with a small letter, I have thought it best not to undertake to follow the original in this particular. Moreover, there are three forms of the letter s: the capital S, the small s and the long s, the last being used indiscriminately to words that should begin with a capital and those

that should begin with a small s."

(!2)From the circumstances of delegates from the same State having signed the Articles of Confederation at different times, as appears by the dates, it is probable they affixed their names as they happened to be present in Congress, after they had been authorized by their constituents.

-End-

-CITE-

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT
01/03/2007

-EXPCITE-

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

-HEAD-

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

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ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT
(THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787)
AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED
STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO

Section 1. Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descent to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as

hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Sec. 3. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

Sec. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

Sec. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Sec. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

Sec. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

Sec. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: Provided, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: Provided, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

Sec. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from

office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

Sec. 11. The general assembly or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

Sec. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

Sec. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their

laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

Sec. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

ARTICLE II

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be paid for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud previously formed.

ARTICLE III

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them,

and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ARTICLE V

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, however, And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so

far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: Provided, The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

-End-

-CITE-

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1787

01/03/2007

-EXPCITE-

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1787

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1787

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1787(!1)

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.

ARTICLE. I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. (1)The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

(2)No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

(3)Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.(!2) The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

(4)When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

(5)The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION.3. (1)The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof,(!3) for

six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

(2)Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.(!4)

(3)No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

(4)The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

(5)The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

(6)The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

(7)Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. (1)The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

(2)The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December,(!5) unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. (1)Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

(2)Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its

Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

(3) Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

(4) Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. (1) The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. (2) They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

(2) No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. (1) All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

(2) Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

(3) Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. (1) The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

(2) To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

(3) To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

(4) To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

(5) To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

(6) To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

(7) To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

(8) To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

(9) To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

(10) To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

(11) To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

(12) To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

(13) To provide and maintain a Navy;

(14) To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

(15) To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

(16) To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

(17) To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over

all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;_And

(18)To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION. 9. (1)The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

(2)The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

(3)No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

(4)No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.(!7)

(5)No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

(6)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.

(7)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.

(8)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 the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. (1)No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

(2)No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's 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 Controul of the Congress.

(3)No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of

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.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. (1)The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

(2)Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

(3)The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.(!8)

(4)The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

(5)No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty

five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

(6) In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, (19) the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

(7) The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

(8) Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: _ ``I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION. 2. (1) The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

(2) He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

(3) The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of

Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE. III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. (1)The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; - to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; - to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;_to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;_to Controversies between two or more States;_between a State and Citizens of another State;(!10) - between Citizens of different States,_between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

(2)In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

(3)The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. (1)Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

(2)The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason,

but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. (1)The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

(2)A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

(3)No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.(!11)

SECTION. 3. (1)New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

(2)The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case,

shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

(1) All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

(2) This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Go. WASHINGTON - Presid'.
and deputy from Virginia

[Signed also by the deputies of twelve States.]

New Hampshire

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

Connecticut

WM. Sam^L. Johnson

Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston

David Brearley.

WM. Paterson.

Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B Franklin

Thomas Mifflin

Rob^T Morris

Geo. Clymer

Tho^S. Fitz^Simons

Jared Ingersoll

James Wilson.

Gouv Morris

Delaware

Geo: Read

Gunning Bedford jun

John Dickinson

Richard Bassett

Jaco: Broom

Maryland

James McHenry

Dan of St Thos. Jenifer

Dan^L Carroll.

Virginia

John Blair -

James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

WM Blount

Rich^D. Dobbs Spaight.

Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Charles Pinckney

Pierce Butler.
Georgia
William Few
Abr Baldwin

Attest William Jackson Secretary

-FOOTNOTE-

(11) This text of the Constitution follows the engrossed copy signed by Gen. Washington and the deputies from 12 States. The small superior figures preceding the paragraphs designate clauses, and were not in the original and have no reference to footnotes.

In May 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter.

In January 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the Second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not

already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to ``be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, ``received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

(12)The part of this clause relating to the mode of apportionment of representatives among the several States has been affected by section 2 of amendment XIV, and as to taxes on incomes without apportionment by amendment XVI.

(13)This clause has been affected by clause 1 of amendment XVII.

(14)This clause has been affected by clause 2 of amendment XVIII.

(15)This clause has been affected by amendment XX.

(16)This clause has been affected by amendment XXVII.

(17)This clause has been affected by amendment XVI.

(!8)This clause has been superseded by amendment XII.

(!9)This clause has been affected by amendment XXV.

(!10)This clause has been affected by amendment XI.

(!11)This clause has been affected by amendment XIII.

-MISC2-

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY
THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH
ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION(!12)

ARTICLE [I.](!13)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II.]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE [III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or

limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [VII.]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE [VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE [IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE [X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI.]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress, on the 4th of March 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The dates of ratification were: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New

Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9, 1794 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795.

Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by South Carolina on December 4, 1797. New Jersey and Pennsylvania did not take action on the amendment.

[ARTICLE XII.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;_The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;_The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.(14) The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress, on the 9th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article; and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 13 of the 17 States. The dates of ratification were: North Carolina, December 21, 1803; Maryland, December 24, 1803; Kentucky, December 27, 1803; Ohio, December 30, 1803; Pennsylvania, January 5, 1804; Vermont, January 30, 1804; Virginia, February 3, 1804; New York, February 10, 1804; New Jersey, February 22, 1804; Rhode Island, March 12, 1804; South Carolina, May 15, 1804; Georgia, May 19, 1804; New Hampshire, June 15, 1804.

Ratification was completed on June 15, 1804.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Tennessee, July 27, 1804.

The amendment was rejected by Delaware, January 18, 1804; Massachusetts, February 3, 1804; Connecticut, at its session begun May 10, 1804.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 31st day of January, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again

ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1865).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Mississippi, December 4, 1865.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,(!15) and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims

shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 13th of June, 1866. It was declared, in a certificate of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of 28 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, June 25, 1866; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1980, expressed support for the amendment); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on October 16, 1868, but reratified the amendment on April 25, 1973); Vermont, October 30, 1866; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (and rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868, but reratified the amendment on March 12, 2003); New York, January 10, 1867; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); California, May 6, 1959; Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867).

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 26th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of ratification were: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it, which action it rescinded on March 30, 1870); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870; Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected it on April 30, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Tennessee, April 2, 1870 (after having rejected it on November 16, 1869).

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1870, unless the withdrawal of ratification by New York was effective; in which event ratification was completed on February 17, 1870, when Nebraska ratified.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Texas, February 18, 1870; New Jersey, February 15, 1871 (after having rejected it on February 7, 1870); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on March 18, 1869); Oregon, February 24, 1959; California, April 3, 1962 (after having rejected it on January 28, 1870); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on March 12, 1869).

The amendment was approved by the Governor of Maryland, May 7, 1973; Maryland having previously rejected it on February 26, 1870.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th of July, 1909, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of February, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Alabama, August 10, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 19, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 7, 1910;

Oklahoma, March 10, 1910; Maryland, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 16, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; Montana, January 30, 1911; Indiana, January 30, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Nevada, January 31, 1911; South Dakota, February 3, 1911; Nebraska, February 9, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 15, 1911; North Dakota, February 17, 1911; Kansas, February 18, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 24, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 7, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911 (after having rejected it earlier); Wisconsin, May 26, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; Arizona, April 6, 1912; Minnesota, June 11, 1912; Louisiana, June 28, 1912; West Virginia, January 31, 1913; New Mexico, February 3, 1913.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts, March 4, 1913; New Hampshire, March 7, 1913 (after having rejected it on March 2, 1911).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

[ARTICLE XVII.]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 13th of May, 1912, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 31st of May, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West

Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Maine, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913.

Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Louisiana, June 11, 1914.

The amendment was rejected by Utah (and not subsequently ratified) on February 26, 1913.

ARTICLE [XVIII].(!16)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, on the 18th of December, 1917, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 29th of January, 1919, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, January 25, 1918; South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts, April 2, 1918; Arizona, May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 3, 1918; Florida, December 3, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington, January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919;

New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919.

Ratification was completed on January 16, 1919. See *Dillon v. Gloss*, 256 U.S. 368, 376 (1921).

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Minnesota on January 17, 1919; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; and New Jersey, March 9, 1922.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut and Rhode Island.

ARTICLE [XIX].

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-sixth Congress, on the 4th of June, 1919, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 26th of August, 1920, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, June 10, 1919 (and that State readopted its resolution of ratification June 17, 1919); Michigan, June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919; Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919; Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919; Utah, October 2, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919; Colorado, December 15, 1919; Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920; Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920.

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut on September 14, 1920 (and that State reaffirmed on September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921; Delaware, March 6, 1923 (after having rejected it on June 2, 1920); Maryland, March 29, 1941 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1920, ratification certified on February 25, 1958);

Virginia, February 21, 1952 (after having rejected it on February 12, 1920); Alabama, September 8, 1953 (after having rejected it on September 22, 1919); Florida, May 13, 1969; South Carolina, July 1, 1969 (after having rejected it on January 28, 1920, ratification certified on August 22, 1973); Georgia, February 20, 1970 (after having rejected it on July 24, 1919); Louisiana, June 11, 1970 (after having rejected it on July 1, 1920); North Carolina, May 6, 1971; Mississippi, March 22, 1984 (after having rejected it on March 29, 1920).

ARTICLE [XX.]

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Sec. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Sec. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twentieth amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 2d day of March, 1932, and was declared, in a proclamation by the

Secretary of State, dated on the 6th day of February, 1933, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts on January 24, 1933; Wisconsin, January 24, 1933; Colorado, January 24, 1933; Nevada, January 26, 1933; Connecticut, January 27, 1933; New Hampshire, January 31, 1933; Vermont, February 2, 1933; Maryland, March 24, 1933; Florida, April 26, 1933.

ARTICLE [XXI.]

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twenty-first amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 20th day of February, 1933, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 5th day of December, 1933, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933;

Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933.

Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Maine, on December 6, 1933, and by Montana, on August 6, 1934.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by South Carolina, on December 4, 1933.

ARTICLE [XXII.]

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Sec. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eightieth Congress on Mar. 21, 1947 by House Joint Res. No. 27, and was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Mar. 1, 1951, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Maine, March 31, 1947; Michigan, March 31, 1947; Iowa, April 1, 1947; Kansas, April 1, 1947; New Hampshire, April 1, 1947; Delaware, April 2, 1947; Illinois, April 3, 1947; Oregon, April 3, 1947; Colorado, April 12, 1947; California, April 15, 1947; New Jersey, April 15, 1947; Vermont, April 15, 1947; Ohio, April 16, 1947; Wisconsin, April 16, 1947; Pennsylvania, April 29, 1947; Connecticut, May 21, 1947; Missouri, May 22, 1947; Nebraska, May 23, 1947; Virginia, January 28, 1948; Mississippi, February 12, 1948; New York, March 9,

1948; South Dakota, January 21, 1949; North Dakota, February 25, 1949; Louisiana, May 17, 1950; Montana, January 25, 1951; Indiana, January 29, 1951; Idaho, January 30, 1951; New Mexico, February 12, 1951; Wyoming, February 12, 1951; Arkansas, February 15, 1951; Georgia, February 17, 1951; Tennessee, February 20, 1951; Texas, February 22, 1951; Nevada, February 26, 1951; Utah, February 26, 1951; Minnesota, February 27, 1951.

Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on February 28, 1951; South Carolina, March 13, 1951; Maryland, March 14, 1951; Florida, April 16, 1951; Alabama, May 4, 1951.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Oklahoma in June 1947, and Massachusetts on June 9, 1949.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on Mar. 1, 1951, F.R. Doc. 51-2940, 16 F.R. 2019.

ARTICLE [XXIII.]

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-sixth Congress on June 17, 1960 and was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Apr. 3, 1961, to have been ratified by 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Hawaii, June 23, 1960 (and that State made a technical correction to its resolution on June 30, 1960); Massachusetts, August 22, 1960; New Jersey, December 19, 1960; New York, January 17, 1961; California, January 19, 1961; Oregon, January 27, 1961; Maryland, January 30, 1961; Idaho, January 31, 1961; Maine, January 31, 1961; Minnesota, January 31, 1961; New Mexico, February 1, 1961; Nevada, February 2, 1961; Montana, February 6, 1961; South Dakota, February 6, 1961; Colorado, February 8, 1961; Washington, February 9, 1961; West Virginia, February 9, 1961; Alaska, February 10, 1961; Wyoming, February

13, 1961; Delaware, February 20, 1961; Utah, February 21, 1961; Wisconsin, February 21, 1961; Pennsylvania, February 28, 1961; Indiana, March 3, 1961; North Dakota, March 3, 1961; Tennessee, March 6, 1961; Michigan, March 8, 1961; Connecticut, March 9, 1961; Arizona, March 10, 1961; Illinois, March 14, 1961; Nebraska, March 15, 1961; Vermont, March 15, 1961; Iowa, March 16, 1961; Missouri, March 20, 1961; Oklahoma, March 21, 1961; Rhode Island, March 22, 1961; Kansas, March 29, 1961; Ohio, March 29, 1961.

Ratification was completed on March 29, 1961.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by New Hampshire on March 30, 1961 (when that State annulled and then repeated its ratification of March 29, 1961; Alabama, April 16, 2002).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Arkansas on January 24, 1961.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on Apr. 3, 1961, F.R. Doc. 61-3017, 26 F.R. 2808.

ARTICLE [XXIV.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-seventh Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 27, 1962, and by the House of Representatives on Aug. 27, 1962. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Feb. 4, 1964, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 38 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States:

Illinois, November 14, 1962; New Jersey, December 3, 1962; Oregon, January 25, 1963; Montana, January 28, 1963; West Virginia, February 1, 1963; New York, February 4, 1963; Maryland, February 6, 1963; California, February 7, 1963; Alaska, February 11, 1963; Rhode Island, February 14, 1963; Indiana, February 19, 1963; Utah, February 20, 1963; Michigan, February 20, 1963; Colorado, February 21, 1963; Ohio, February 27, 1963; Minnesota, February 27, 1963; New Mexico, March 5, 1963; Hawaii, March 6, 1963; North Dakota, March 7, 1963; Idaho, March 8, 1963; Washington, March 14, 1963; Vermont, March 15, 1963; Nevada, March 19, 1963; Connecticut, March 20, 1963; Tennessee, March 21, 1963;

Pennsylvania, March 25, 1963; Wisconsin, March 26, 1963; Kansas, March 28, 1963; Massachusetts, March 28, 1963; Nebraska, April 4, 1963; Florida, April 18, 1963; Iowa, April 24, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, January 16, 1964; South Dakota, January 23, 1964; Virginia, February 25, 1977.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1964.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on May 3, 1989.

The amendment was rejected by Mississippi (and not subsequently ratified) on December 20, 1962.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 5, 1964, F.R. Doc. 64-1229, 29 F.R. 1715.

ARTICLE [XXV.]

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Sec. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Sec. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department¹ or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that

purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-ninth Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, which was approved by the Senate on Feb. 19, 1965, and by the House of Representatives, in amended form, on Apr. 13, 1965. The House of Representatives agreed to a Conference Report on June 30, 1965, and the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on July 6, 1965. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Feb. 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States:

Nebraska, July 12, 1965; Wisconsin, July 13, 1965; Oklahoma, July 16, 1965; Massachusetts, August 9, 1965; Pennsylvania, August 18, 1965; Kentucky, September 15, 1965; Arizona, September 22, 1965; Michigan, October 5, 1965; Indiana, October 20, 1965; California, October 21, 1965; Arkansas, November 4, 1965; New Jersey, November 29, 1965; Delaware, December 7, 1965; Utah, January 17, 1966; West Virginia, January 20, 1966; Maine, January 24, 1966; Rhode Island, January 28, 1966; Colorado, February 3, 1966; New Mexico, February 3, 1966; Kansas, February 8, 1966; Vermont, February 10, 1966; Alaska, February 18, 1966; Idaho, March 2, 1966; Hawaii, March 3, 1966; Virginia, March 8, 1966; Mississippi, March 10, 1966; New York, March 14, 1966; Maryland, March 23, 1966; Missouri, March 30, 1966; New Hampshire, June 13, 1966; Louisiana, July 5, 1966; Tennessee, January 12, 1967; Wyoming, January 25, 1967; Washington, January 26, 1967; Iowa, January 26, 1967; Oregon, February 2, 1967; Minnesota, February 10, 1967; Nevada, February 10, 1967.

Ratification was completed on February 10, 1967.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut, February 14, 1967; Montana, February 15, 1967; South Dakota, March 6, 1967; Ohio, March 7, 1967; Alabama, March 14, 1967; North Carolina, March 22, 1967; Illinois, March 22, 1967; Texas, April 25, 1967; Florida, May 25, 1967.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 25, 1967, F.R. Doc. 67-2208, 32 F.R. 3287.

ARTICLE [XXVI.]

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 10, 1971, and by the House of Representatives on Mar. 23, 1971. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States: Connecticut, March 23, 1971; Delaware, March 23, 1971; Minnesota, March 23, 1971; Tennessee, March 23, 1971; Washington, March 23, 1971; Hawaii, March 24, 1971; Massachusetts, March 24, 1971; Montana, March 29, 1971; Arkansas, March 30, 1971; Idaho, March 30, 1971; Iowa, March 30, 1971; Nebraska, April 2, 1971; New Jersey, April 3, 1971; Kansas, April 7, 1971; Michigan, April 7, 1971; Alaska, April 8, 1971; Maryland, April 8, 1971; Indiana, April 8, 1971; Maine, April 9, 1971; Vermont, April 16, 1971; Louisiana, April 17, 1971; California, April 19, 1971; Colorado, April 27, 1971; Pennsylvania, April 27, 1971; Texas, April 27, 1971; South Carolina, April 28, 1971; West Virginia, April 28, 1971; New Hampshire, May 13, 1971; Arizona, May 14, 1971; Rhode Island, May 27, 1971; New York, June 2, 1971; Oregon, June 4, 1971; Missouri, June 14, 1971; Wisconsin, June 22, 1971; Illinois, June 29, 1971; Alabama, June 30, 1971; Ohio, June 30, 1971; North Carolina, July 1, 1971; Oklahoma, July 1, 1971.

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Virginia, July 8, 1971; Wyoming, July 8, 1971; Georgia, October 4, 1971.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the amendment had become valid was made on July 7, 1971, F.R. Doc. 71-9691, 36 F.R. 12725.

ARTICLE [XXVII.]

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment, being the second of twelve articles proposed by the First Congress on Sept. 25, 1789, was declared by the Archivist of the United States on May 18, 1992, to have been ratified by the legislatures

of 40 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States: Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791; Ohio, May 6, 1873; Wyoming, March 6, 1978; Maine, April 27, 1983; Colorado, April 22, 1984; South Dakota, February 21, 1985; New Hampshire, March 7, 1985; Arizona, April 3, 1985; Tennessee, May 23, 1985; Oklahoma, July 10, 1985; New Mexico, February 14, 1986; Indiana, February 24, 1986; Utah, February 25, 1986; Arkansas, March 6, 1987; Montana, March 17, 1987; Connecticut, May 13, 1987; Wisconsin, July 15, 1987; Georgia, February 2, 1988; West Virginia, March 10, 1988; Louisiana, July 7, 1988; Iowa, February 9, 1989; Idaho, March 23, 1989; Nevada, April 26, 1989; Alaska, May 6, 1989; Oregon, May 19, 1989; Minnesota, May 22, 1989; Texas, May 25, 1989; Kansas, April 5, 1990; Florida, May 31, 1990; North Dakota, March 25, 1991; Alabama, May 5, 1992; Missouri, May 5, 1992; Michigan, May 7, 1992; New Jersey, May 7, 1992.

Ratification was completed on May 7, 1992.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Illinois on May 12, 1992; California, June 26, 1992; Rhode Island, June 10, 1993; Hawaii, April 29, 1994; Washington, April 6, 1995; Kentucky, March 21, 1996.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Archivist of the United States that the amendment had become valid was made on May 18, 1992, F.R. Doc. 92-11951, 57 F.R. 21187.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION NOT RATIFIED BY THE STATES

In addition to the 27 amendments that have been ratified by the required three-fourths of the States, six other amendments have been submitted to the States but have not been ratified by them.

Beginning with the proposed Eighteenth Amendment, Congress has customarily included a provision requiring ratification within seven years from the time of the submission to the States. The Supreme Court in *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433 (1939), declared that the question of the reasonableness of the time within which a sufficient number of States must act is a political question to be determined by the Congress.

In 1789, twelve proposed articles of amendment were submitted to the States. Of these, Articles III-XII were ratified and became the first ten amendments to the Constitution, popularly known as the Bill of Rights. In 1992, proposed Article II was ratified and became the 27th

amendment to the Constitution. Proposed Article I which was not ratified is as follows:

``ARTICLE THE FIRST

``After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons."

Thereafter, in the 2d session of the Eleventh Congress, the Congress proposed the following article of amendment to the Constitution relating to acceptance by citizens of the United States of titles of nobility from any foreign government.

The proposed amendment, which was not ratified by three-fourths of the States, is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding, as a part of the constitution of the United States:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

The following amendment to the Constitution relating to slavery was proposed by the 2d session of the Thirty-sixth Congress on March 2, 1861, when it passed the Senate, having previously passed the House on February 28, 1861. It is interesting to note in this connection that this is the only proposed (and not ratified) amendment to the Constitution to have been signed by the President. The President's signature is considered unnecessary because of the constitutional provision that on the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress the proposal shall be submitted to the States for ratification.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz:

``ARTICLE THIRTEEN

``No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

A child labor amendment was proposed by the 1st session of the Sixty-eighth Congress on June 2, 1926, when it passed the Senate, having previously passed the House on April 26, 1926. The proposed amendment, which has been ratified by 28 States, to date, is as follows:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution:

``ARTICLE-

``Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

``Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

An amendment relative to equal rights for men and women was proposed by the 2d session of the Ninety-second Congress on March 22, 1972, when it passed the Senate, having previously passed the House on October 12, 1971. The seven-year deadline for ratification of the proposed amendment was extended to June 30, 1982, by the 2d session of the Ninety-fifth Congress. The proposed amendment, which was not ratified by three-fourths of the States by June 30, 1982, is as follows:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the

United States Relative to Equal Rights for Men and Women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

``ARTICLE-

``Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

``Sec. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

``Sec. 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

An amendment relative to voting rights for the District of Columbia was proposed by the 2d session of the Ninety-fifth Congress on August 22, 1978, when it passed the Senate, having previously passed the House on March 2, 1978. The proposed amendment, which was not ratified by three-fourths of the States within the specified seven-year period, is as follows:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution To Provide for Representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

``ARTICLE-

``Section 1. For purposes of representation in the Congress, election of the President and Vice President, and article V of this Constitution, the District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall be treated as though it were a State.

``Sec. 2. The exercise of the rights and powers conferred under this article shall be by the people of the District constituting the seat of government, and as shall be provided by the Congress.

``Sec. 3. The twenty-third article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

``Sec. 4. This article shall be inoperative, unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

-FOOTNOTE-

(!12)The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States (and two others, one of which failed of ratification and the other which later became the 27th amendment) were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress on September 25, 1789. The first ten amendments were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the Governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 24, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; and Virginia, December 15, 1791.

Ratification was completed on December 15, 1791.

The amendments were subsequently ratified by the legislatures of Massachusetts, March 2, 1939; Georgia, March 18, 1939; and Connecticut, April 19, 1939.

(!13)Only the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of amendment had numbers assigned to them at the time of ratification.

(!14)This sentence has been superseded by section 3 of amendment XX.

(!15)See amendment XIX and section 1 of amendment XXVI.

(!16)Repealed by section 1 of amendment XXI.

(!17)So in original. Probably should be ``departments".

-End-

-CITE-

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A

Abridged. The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be.

[Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of
ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Accusation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Accused shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Actions at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by

jury.

[Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Acts. Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Adjourn from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

Adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Adoption of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the confederation and before the

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 1

Advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Affirmation. Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 8

No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or.

[Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Age. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 2

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 3

Right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.

[Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 1 CL. _

Agreement or compact with another State without the consent of Congress.

No State shall enter into any

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Aid and comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Alliance or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Amendments to the Constitution. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, three-fourths of the States

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Application of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Appointment. Of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 16

Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President
alone. Congress may by law vest the
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

In the courts of law or in the heads of departments. Congress may by law
vest the
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors. District of Columbia to
have power of.
[Amendments]
ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

Apportionment of representation and direct taxation among the several
States. Provisions relating to the
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from
whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States.
[Amendments]
ART. 16 SEC. _ CL. _

Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the.
[Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. _ CL. _

Appropriate legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws
necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers,
and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the
United States, or in any department or officer thereof
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting
slavery by. [Amendments]
ART. 13 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth
article by. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 5 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth
article by. [Amendments]
ART. 15 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce
the provisions of the eighteenth article. [Amendments]

ART. 18 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the nineteenth article.

[Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-third article by.

[Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-fourth article by.

[Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-sixth article by.

[Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 2 CL. _

Appropriation of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 12

Appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Approve and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he does not

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Armies, but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 12

Armies. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 14

Arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear.

[Amendments]

ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Arsenals. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Articles exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 5

Arts by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Assistance of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Assumption of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provisions against the.

[Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No bill of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 3

Attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Attainder of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

B

Bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

Ballot for President and Vice President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Ballot. If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Bankruptcies. Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 4

Basis of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

Bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments]

ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 3

Bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Bills of credit. No State shall emit

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

Bills which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Borrow money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 2

Bounties and pensions, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

C

Capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 4

Captures on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

Casting vote. The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

Census or enumeration. Of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 4

Chief Justice shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

Citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural-born

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Citizen of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 3

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

any State for failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State to any citizen eighteen years or older, on account of age.

[Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 1 CL. _

Citizenship. Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Citizens or subjects of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments]

ART. 11 SEC. _ CL. _

Civil officers of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors be removed. All

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

Claims of the United States or any particular State in the territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Classification of Senators. Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be

into three classes

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

Coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 6

Color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 1 CL. _

Comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Commerce with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

Commerce or revenue. No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Commissions to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Common defense, promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the.
[Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Common defense and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Common law, where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Compact with another State. No State shall, without consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Compact with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Compensation of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Compensation of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected.

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 7

Compensation of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without

just. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid against the United States under it, as under the

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 1

Confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Congress of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 2

May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its

members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person holding any office under the United States, shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 2

To regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

To establish uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 4

To coin money, regulate its value and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

To punish counterfeiting of securities and current coin of the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 6

To establish post-offices and post-roads

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 7

To promote the progress of science and the useful arts

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and to punish offenses against the law of nations

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 12

To provide and maintain a Navy

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 13

To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 14

To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 16

To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign state, without the consent of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice President and the day on which they shall give their votes

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be prescribed by

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 13 SEC. 2 CL. _

Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But such disqualification may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 5 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 2 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the nineteenth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Sessions, time of assembling. [Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 2 CL. _

To direct appointment of electors for President and Vice President by District of Columbia. [Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-third amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 2 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-fourth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 2 CL. _

Confirmation by majority vote of Vice President nominated by the President where vacancy in office occurs. [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 2 CL. _

Shall decide the issue of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 4 CL. _

Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-sixth amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 2 CL. _

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Amendments]

ART. 27 SEC. _ CL. _

Consent. No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Consent of Congress. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Consent of the legislature of the State in which the same may be. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings by the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Consent of the legislatures of the States and of Congress. No States shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Consent of the other. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

Consent of the owner. No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments]

ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

Consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Constitution, in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Constitution. The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 8

Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States). Nothing in the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Constitution. The manner in which amendments may be proposed and ratified

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Constitution as under the Confederation shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 1

Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme

law of the land. The

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

Constitution. All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Constitution, and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain class of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Constitution. Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. 2

Contracts. No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Controversies to which the United States shall be a party: between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between

citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Convene Congress or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. 2

Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Conviction in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Copyrights to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Corruption of blood. Attainder of treason shall not work

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 6

Courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

Courts of law. Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of departments, or in the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Courts. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Credit. No State shall emit bills of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 2

Credit shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Crime, unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

Crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

[Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Criminate himself. No person as a witness shall be compelled to.

[Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

D

Danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Day on which they shall vote for President and Vice President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

Day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Death, resignation, or inability of the President. In case of, powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice President

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Debt of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States, under it, as under the Confederation

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 1

Debts or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any.

[Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

Defense, promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the common.

[Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Defense and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall

have power to pay the debts and provide for the common
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the
assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments]
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Delaware entitled to one Representative in the first Congress.
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war
unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are
reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments]
ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the
Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to. [Amendments]
ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Departments upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may
require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the
executive
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Departments. Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior
officers in the heads of
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or
enumeration. No capitation or other
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 4

Direct taxes and Representatives, how apportioned among the several
States
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Disability of the President and Vice President. Provisions in case of
the
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]
ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Disability. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

Disorderly behavior. Each House may punish its members for

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or.

[Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Disqualification. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person shall be a member of either House, presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

District of Columbia. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Electors for President and Vice President, appointment in such manner as the Congress may direct. [Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

Dockyards. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, &c. To insure. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Due process of law. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Duties and powers of the office of President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice President

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

In case of the disability of the President and Vice President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and

collect taxes

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Shall be uniform throughout the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Duties shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 5

Duties in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Duty of tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

E

Eighteenth Amendment. Repeal. [Amendments]

ART. 21 SEC. 1 CL. _

Election of President and Vice President. Congress may determine the day for the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

Elections. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Elections for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the

States shall prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding
ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the
places of choosing Senators
ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be the
judge of the
ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Senators elected by the people. [Amendments]
ART. 17 SEC. 1 CL. _

Electors for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Electors for Senators. Qualifications of. [Amendments]
ART. 17 SEC. 1 CL. _

Electors for President and Vice President. Each State shall appoint, in
such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors
equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the
State may be entitled in the Congress
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust
or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on
which they shall give their votes
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

Which day shall be the same throughout the United States
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot
for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an
inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]
ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The District of Columbia to appoint, in such manner as the Congress may
direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and
Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State.
[Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

Electors shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Emancipation of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Emit bills of credit. No State shall

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Emolument of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

Enemies. Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to, or giving aid and comfort to their

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 1

Enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Income tax authorized without regard to. [Amendments]

ART. 16 SEC. _ CL. _

Enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Equal protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Equal suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent, of its

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Establishment of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

Excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Exclusive legislation, in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the legislature or the

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Executive departments. On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

Expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Exportations from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 5

Exports or imports, except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Laid by any State, shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Ex post facto law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 3

Ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Extraordinary occasions. The President may convene both Houses, or either House of Congress, on

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

F

Faith and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Felony, and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

Fines. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

Foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

Foreign nations, among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

Foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Formation of new States. Provisions relating to the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Freedom of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments]

ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Fugitives from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Fugitives from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 3

G

General welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the. [Preamble.]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

General welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Georgia shall be entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Good behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold

their offices during

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

H

Habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 2

Heads of departments. Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the executive departments

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

High crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of

treason, bribery, or other

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

House of Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Shall be composed of members chosen every second year

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Qualifications of electors for members of the

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 1

No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of
twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to
fill vacancies in the

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

Shall choose their Speaker and other officers

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

Shall have the sole power of impeachment

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its
own members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the
attendance of absent members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

May determine its own rules of proceedings

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the
concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Shall keep a journal of its proceedings

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or in any other place

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

The votes for President and Vice President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

I

Imminent danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Immunities. Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going and returning from the same

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]

ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil

officers shall be removed upon

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

Impeachments. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

Importation of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 1

But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 1

Imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Imports or exports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Imports or exports shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Imposts and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Inability of the President. The powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death, resignation, or

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, or removal, or [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Inability of the President or Vice President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Income taxes. Congress shall have power to lay and collect without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]

ART. 16 SEC. _ CL. _

Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

Indictment or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

Infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Inferior courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

Inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Inferior officers, Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 3

Insurrection or rebellion against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

Intoxicating liquors. Prohibition of manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of. [Amendments]

ART. 18 SEC. 1 CL. _

Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. [Amendments]

ART. 21 SEC. 1 CL. _

Transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession, for delivery or use therein, in violation of their laws, prohibited. [Amendments]

ART. 21 SEC. 2 CL. _

Invasion. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 1

Invasion and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

Inventors and authors in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments]

ART. 13 SEC. 1 CL. _

J

Jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Journal of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a
ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

Judges in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws and
treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the
land

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices
during good behavior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in
office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to
removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor,
trust, or profit under the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to
indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

Judicial power of the United States. Congress shall have power to
constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme
Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time
ordain and establish

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices
during good behavior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in
office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the
Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To controversies to which the United States shall be a party
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To controversies between two or more States
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To controversies between a State and citizens of another State
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

[Amendments]
ART. 11 SEC. _ CL. _

To controversies between citizens of different States
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

In all other cases before mentioned, it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any Foreign State. [Amendments]

ART. 11 SEC. _ CL. _

Judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Judicial and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Judiciary. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Jurisdiction of another State. No new State shall, without the consent of Congress, be formed or erected within the

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the

Supreme Court shall have original

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Jury. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Justice, insure domestic tranquility, &c. To establish. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

L

Labor, in one State escaping into another State shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Land and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 14

Law and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Law of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

The judges in every State shall be bound thereby

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

Law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

Laws. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to execute the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

Laws and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, or the

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

Legal tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Legislation in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise exclusive

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting slavery, by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 13 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 5 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce the eighteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 18 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the nineteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-third amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-fourth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-sixth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 2 CL. _

Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Legislature, or the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the

ART. 5 SEC. CL. _

Letters of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

No State shall grant

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, &c. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Life, liberty, and property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Loss or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

M

Magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

When the choice of a Vice President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

No State shall grant any letters of
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Maryland entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Massachusetts entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Measures. Congress shall fix the standard of weights and
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

Meeting of Congress. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every
year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless
they shall by law appoint a different day
ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 2

Meeting of Electors. The electors shall meet in their respective States
and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at
least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.
[Amendments]
ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

District of Columbia, electors for President and Vice President
appointed by District. [Amendments]
ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

Members of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or
affirmation to support the Constitution
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel
invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 16

Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be
employed by the United States
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 16

Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to

train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 16

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments]
ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and
ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

Money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 2

Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 12

N

Nations. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

Natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Naturalization. Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 4

Naturalized in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Naval forces. Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 14

Navy. Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 13

New Hampshire entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

New Jersey entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

New York entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Nobility shall be granted by the United States. No title of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

No State shall grant any title of

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Nominations for office by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of

the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

The President shall nominate a successor to the Vice President whenever a vacancy in office occurs [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 2 CL. _

North Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Number of electors for President and Vice President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress.

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

O

Oath of office of the President of the United States. Form of the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 8

Oath or affirmation. No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause supported by. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Objections. If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the

United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments]
ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Offenses against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

Against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Office under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil
ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected
ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

Office of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice President. The powers and duties of the
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]
ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

During the term of four years. The President and Vice President shall hold
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President. No person holding an
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

Civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken

an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, shall choose a President pro tempore, and also their other

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

One-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

Opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Order, resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 3

Original jurisdiction, in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Overt act, or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall

be on the testimony of two witnesses to the
ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

P

Pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant
reprieves and
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Patent rights to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for
treason, felony, and breach of the
ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of
war in time of
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the
owner in time of. [Amendments]
ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

Pennsylvania entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress
ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Pensions and bounties shall not be questioned. The validity of the
public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against
the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

People, peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances,
shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]
ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia
being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the.
[Amendments]
ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against
unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of
the. [Amendments]
ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

People. The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Perfect Union, &c. To establish a more. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Persons, as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 1

But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 1

Petition for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 10

Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

Places of choosing Senators. Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Poll tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Ports of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Post offices and post roads. Congress shall establish

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 7

Powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 18

Powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Preference, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State in the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

Presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

President of the United States. The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore when the Vice President shall exercise the office of

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

Additional provision for succession through act of Congress.
[Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 4 CL. _

Succession in case of death. [Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 3 CL. _

Succession in case of failure to be chosen or qualified. [Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 3 CL. _

Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 1 CL. _

The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 3

If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 3

The executive power shall be vested in a

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

He shall hold his office during the term of four years

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice President shall perform the duties of

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 7

Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 8

Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

He may make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

He shall commission all the officers of the United States

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

No person shall be elected to office more than twice. [Amendments]

ART. 22 SEC. _ CL. _

No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident of the United States shall be eligible to the office of

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Congress to decide the issue of the President's ability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 4 CL. _

Declaration of his inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 3 CL. _

Nomination of successor to the Vice President whenever a vacancy in the office of the Vice President occurs [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 2 CL. _

Succession of Vice President to office in case of death, resignation, removal, or inability of President to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

President and Vice President. Manner of choosing. Each State by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 4

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The District of Columbia shall appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State. [Amendments]

ART. 23 SEC. 1 CL. _

President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice President shall be

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

President pro tempore. In the absence of the Vice President the Senate

shall choose a

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

When the Vice President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 3 CL. _

Vice President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 4 CL. _

Press. Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 1 CL. _

Primary elections. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Privilege. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and

immunities of the citizens of the several States

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 1

No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]

ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Prizes captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

Probable cause. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue for such but upon.

[Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Progress of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Property of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Property, without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Prosecutions. The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 1 CL. _

Public debt of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Public safety may require it. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 2

Public trial by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Public use. Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

Punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

Q

Qualification for office. No religious test shall ever be required as a

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Qualifications of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Qualifications of electors of Senators shall be the same as electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 1 CL. _

Qualifications of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of

the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 3

Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 5

Of the Vice President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President.

[Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments]

ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

Quorum to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Quorum to elect a Vice President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

[Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

R

Race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 1 CL. _

Ratification of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Ratio or representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Ratio of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

Rebellion against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Rebellion or invasion. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 2

Receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Recess of the Senate. The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Regulations of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Removal of the President from office - The same shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6 [Amendments] ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, inability, or [Amendments] ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Representation. No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Representation and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Representation in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

Representation among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Qualifications of electors of members of the House of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 1

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 2

And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

But Congress may make by law at any time or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

And Senators shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of
ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice
President
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and
Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives
shall have intervened. [Amendments]
ART. 27 SEC. _ CL. _

Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the
Constitution of the United States. The Senators and
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Representatives among the several States. Provisions relative to the
apportionment of. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 2 CL. _

Representatives and Senators. Prescribing certain disqualifications for
office as. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such
disqualification. [Amendments]
ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may
grant
ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

No State shall grant any letters of marque and
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Republican form of government. The United States shall guarantee to
every State in this Union a
ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application
of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be
convened), against domestic violence
ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Reserved rights of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Resignation of the President. The duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, removal, inability, or [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 3

Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

Revenue. Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Rhode Island entitled to one Representative in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Right of petition. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Right to keep and bear arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments]

ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Rights in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments]

ART. 9 SEC. _ CL. _

Rights not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Rules of its proceedings. Each House may determine the

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Rules of the common law. All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

No fact tried by a jury shall be re-examined except according to the. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

S

Science and the useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

Searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Seat of Government. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 17

Securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 6

Security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the.
[Amendments]

ART. 2 SEC. _ CL. _

Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall consist of a

ART. 1 SEC. 1 CL. _

Senate of the United States. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 1

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 1 CL. _

Qualifications of electors of Senators. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 1 CL. _

If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

When vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 2 CL. _

The Vice President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall

preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

It shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 1

It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 4

It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 1

The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. 1

No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Senators. They shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 3

The times, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing

ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

If vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 2 CL. _

They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Amendments]

ART. 27 SEC. _ CL. _

Service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments]

ART. 13 SEC. 1 CL. _

Servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 1 CL. _

Sex. Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither.

[Amendments]

ART. 13 SEC. 1 CL. _

Soldiers shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments]

ART. 3 SEC. _ CL. _

South Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Speaker and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 5

Speaker of the House of Representatives. President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 3 CL. _

Vice President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 4 CL. _

Speech or of the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments]

ART. 1 SEC. _ CL. _

Speedy and public trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Standard of weights and measures. Congress shall fix the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

State of the Union. The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. _

State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

States. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 2 CL. _

Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 3

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not coin money

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not emit bills of credit

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not grant any title of nobility

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 2

Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of 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

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings

ART. 4 SEC. 1 CL. _

Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States

ART. 4 SEC. 2 CL. 1

New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

They shall protect each State against invasion

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

States or the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the. [Amendments]

ART. 10 SEC. _ CL. _

Succession to the offices of the President and Vice President. [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

No denial of right to vote on account of sex. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]

ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments]

ART. 11 SEC. _ CL. _

Suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 15

Suppression of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

And such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

The judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office

ART. 3 SEC. 1 CL. _

Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Supreme law of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

The judges in every State shall be bound thereby

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

T

Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 4

Tax on incomes authorized without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]

ART. 16 SEC. _ CL. _

Tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 5

Tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Taxes (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

They shall be uniform throughout the United States

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Terms of four years. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

Term of office. President, not more than twice. [Amendments]

ART. 22 SEC. _ CL. _

Term for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been

created or its emoluments increased during the
ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 2

Territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose
of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the
ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Test as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be
required. No religious
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 3

Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in
open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the
ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions in
three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify
amendments to the Constitution
ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Tie. The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally
divided
ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and
Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature
thereof
ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations,
except as to the places of choosing Senators.
ART. 1 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Title of nobility. The United States shall not grant any
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

No State shall grant any
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the
consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United
States shall accept of any
ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 8

Tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Tranquility, provide for the common defense, &c. To insure domestic.
[Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or
in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same
overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person
attainted. Attainder of

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President,
Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on
impeachment for and conviction of

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. 1

Treason, felony, and breach of the peace. Senators and Representatives
shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or
returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of

ART. 1 SEC. 6 CL. 1

Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money
shall be drawn from the

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 7

Treaties. The President shall have power, with the advice and consent
of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to
make

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the
Constitution, laws, and

ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 1

They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State

shall be bound thereby
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. 2

Treaty, alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 1

Trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of
impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and
disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless
be liable and subject to indictment
ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 7

Trial by jury. All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be
tried by jury
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have
been committed
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such a
place as Congress may by law have directed
ART. 3 SEC. 2 CL. 3

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public.
[Amendments]
ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds \$20, shall be by.
[Amendments]
ART. 7 SEC. _ CL. _

Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to
constitute
ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 9

Troops or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress.
No State shall keep
ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

Trust or profit under the United States, shall be an elector for
President and Vice President. No Senator, Representative, or person
holding any office of
ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

Two-thirds of the members present. No person shall be convicted on an

impeachment without the concurrence of

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Two-thirds, may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

Two-thirds. A bill returned by the President with his objections, may be repassed by each House by a vote of

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Two-thirds of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Two-thirds of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice President, shall consist of. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Two-thirds, may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress, by a vote of. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

Two years. Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 12

U

Union. To establish a more perfect. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the

ART. 2 SEC. 3 CL. 1

New States may be admitted by Congress into this

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

But no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another

ART. 4 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and. [Amendments]

ART. 8 SEC. _ CL. _

Use without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 8

V

Vacancies happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

Vacancies happening in the representation of a State in the Senate. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill. [Amendments]

ART. 17 SEC. 2 CL. _

Vacancies happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 2

Vacancies that happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 4 CL. _

Vessels bound to or from the ports of one State, shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 6

Veto of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore in the absence of the

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 5

He shall be chosen for the term of four years

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 1

The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 2

In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and

ART. 2 SEC. 1 CL. 6

[Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The

ART. 2 SEC. 4 CL. _

Vice President. The manner of choosing the. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

Additional provision for succession through act of Congress.

[Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 4 CL. _

Nomination by President in case of vacancy in office. [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 2 CL. _

Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments]

ART. 20 SEC. 1 CL. _

The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate.

[Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be then counted. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors.

[Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be

necessary to a choice. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendments]

ART. 12 SEC. _ CL. _

In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall succeed to [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. _ CL. _

Nomination by President of successor in event of vacancy in office of [Amendments]

ART. 25 SEC. 2 CL. _

Violence. The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic

ART. 4 SEC. 4 CL. _

Virginia entitled to ten Representatives in the first Congress.

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 3

Vote. Each Senator shall have one

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 1

The Vice President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 4

Requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 3

Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]

ART. 15 SEC. 1 CL. _

Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments]

ART. 19 SEC. _ CL. _

Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]

ART. 24 SEC. 1 CL. _

Right of citizens who are eighteen years of age or older to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of age. [Amendments]

ART. 26 SEC. 1 CL. _

Vote of two-thirds. Each House may expel a member by a

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 2

A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a

ART. 1 SEC. 3 CL. 6

Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

The President may make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 2

Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion, may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments]

ART. 14 SEC. 3 CL. _

W

War, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 11

For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 14

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually

invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in

ART. 1 SEC. 10 CL. 3

War against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized. No. [Amendments]

ART. 4 SEC. _ CL. _

Weights and measures. Congress shall fix the standard of

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 5

Welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the general. [Preamble]

ART. _ SEC. _ CL. _

Welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general

ART. 1 SEC. 8 CL. 1

Witness against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments]

ART. 5 SEC. _ CL. _

Witnesses against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments]

ART. 6 SEC. _ CL. _

Witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two

ART. 3 SEC. 3 CL. 1

Writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it

ART. 1 SEC. 9 CL. 2

Writs of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executives of the State shall issue

ART. 1 SEC. 2 CL. 4

Written opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the

ART. 2 SEC. 2 CL. 1

Y

Yeas and nays of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals

ART. 1 SEC. 5 CL. 3

The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by

ART. 1 SEC. 7 CL. 2

-End-