

# Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

## Showing results for index.html

### Checker Input

Show ☒ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Options...

Check by  Choose File No file chosen

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

**Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.**

### Source

```

1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="en">↵
3.     <head>↵
4.         <title>Article 1 | Constitution | United States</title>↵
5.         <meta charset="UTF-8">↵
6.         <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">↵
7.     </head>↵
8.     ↵
9.     <body>↵
10.         <article>↵
11.             <h1>Legal Information Institute</h1>↵
12.             <br>↵
13.             <br>↵
14.             <h2>Article I</h2>↵
15.             <p>Article I describes the design of the Legislative
branch of US Government -- the Congress. Important ideas include the separation
powers between branches of government (checks and balances), the election of
Senators and Representatives, the process by which laws are made, and the powers
that Congress has. <a href="#">See more</a>↵
16.             <br>↵
17.             <br>↵
18.             <h3>Section 1.</h3>↵
19.             <p>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.</p>↵
20.             ↵
21.             <h3>Section 2.</h3>↵
22.             ↵

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23. <p>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.</p><br>
24. <br>
25. <p>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.</p><br>
26. <br>
27. <p>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. 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.</p><br>
28. <br>
29. <p>When vacancies happen in the Representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.</p><br>
30. <br>
31. <p>The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.</p><br>
32. <br>
33. <h3>Section 3.</h3><br>
34. <br>
35. <p>The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.</p><br>
36. <br>
37. <p>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 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.</p><br>
38. <br>
39. <p>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.</p><br>
40. <br>
41. <p>The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.</p><br>
42. <br>
43. <p>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 of the United States.</p><br>
44. <br>
45. <p>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.</p><br>

46. ↵  
47.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
48. ↵  
49.                   <h3>Section 4.</h3>↵  
50. ↵  
51.                   <p>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 choosing Senators.</p>↵  
52. ↵  
53.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
54. ↵  
55.                   <h3>Section 5.</h3>↵  
56. ↵  
57.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
58. ↵  
59.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
60. ↵  
61.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
62. ↵  
63.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
64. ↵  
65.                   <h3>Section 6.</h3>↵  
66. ↵  
67.                   <p>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. 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.</p>↵  
68. ↵  
69.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
70. ↵  
71.                   <h3>Section 7.</h3>↵  
72. ↵  
73.                   <p>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.</p>↵  
74. ↵  
75.                   <p>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.</p></div>

76.  $\leftrightarrow$

77. <p>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.</p></p>

78.  $\leftarrow$

79. `<h3>Section 8.</h3>`↵

80.  $\hookleftarrow$

81. <p>The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;</p></p>

82.  $\hookleftarrow$

83. <p>To borrow money on the credit of the United States;  
</p><↵>

84.  $\leftarrow$

85. <p>To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among  
the several states, and with the Indian tribes;</p></p>

86.  $\hookleftarrow$

87. <p>To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;</p></p>

88.  $\hookleftarrow$

89. <p>To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;</p></p>

90.  $\leftarrow$

91. <p>To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;</p></p>

92.  $\hookleftarrow$

93. <p>To establish post offices and post roads;</p><=

94.  $\hookleftarrow$

95.                               <p>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;↵

96.  $\leftarrow$

97.                                <p>To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;</p>\</p>

98.  $\hookleftarrow$

99. <p>To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;</p></p>

100.  $\leftarrow$

101. <p>To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal,  
and make rules concerning captures on land and water;</p></p>

102.  $\hookleftarrow$

103. <p>To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;</p>↵

104.  $\leftrightarrow$

105. <p>To provide and maintain a navy;</p>↵

106.  $\hookleftarrow$

107. <p>To make rules for the government and regulation of  
the land and naval forces;</p></p>

108.  $\hookleftarrow$

109. <p>To provide for calling forth the militia to execute  
the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;</p><br>  
110. <br>  
111. <p>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;</p><br>  
112. <br>  
113. <p>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, dockyards, and  
other needful buildings;--And</p><br>  
114. <br>  
115. <p>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.</p><br>  
116. <br>  
117. <h3>Section 9.</h3><br>  
118. <br>  
119. <p>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.</p><br>  
120. <br>  
121. <p>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.</p><br>  
122. <br>  
123. <p>No bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be  
passed.</p><br>  
124. <br>  
125. <p>No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid,  
unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be  
taken.</p><br>  
126. <br>  
127. <p>No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported  
from any state.</p><br>  
128. <br>  
129. <p>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.</p><br>  
130. <br>  
131. <p>No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in  
consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account  
of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to  
time.</p><br>  
132. <br>  
133. <p>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.</p><br>  
134. <br>  
135. <h3>Section 10.</h3><br>  
136. <br>  
137. <p>No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or  
confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of  
credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in 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.</p><br>

138. ↵

139.                   <p>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 control of the Congress.</p>↵

140. ↵

141.                   <p>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.</p>↵

142.                   &lt;/article&gt;↵

143.                   &lt;/body&gt;↵

144. &lt;/html&gt;

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 27 milliseconds.

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