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78 MESSAGE:

79 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

80 -----

81

82 We the people of the United States, in order to form
a more perfect union, establish justice, insure
domestic

83 tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote
the general welfare, and secure the blessings of
liberty to

84 ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish
this Constitution for the United States of America

.

85

86

87 Article I

88 Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted
shall be vested in a Congress of the United States,
which shall consist

89 of a Senate and House of Representatives.

90

91 Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be
composed of members chosen every second year by the
people of the

92 several states, and the electors in each state shall
have the qualifications requisite for electors of
the most numerous

93 branch of the state legislature.

94

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

96 citizen of the United States, and who shall not,

96 when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in
which he shall be
97 chosen.
98
99 Representatives and direct taxes shall be
apportioned among the several states which may be
included within this union,
100 according to their respective numbers, which shall
be determined by adding to the whole number of free
persons,
101 including those bound to service for a term of years
, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of
all other
102 Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within
three years after the first meeting of the Congress
of the United
103 States, and within every subsequent term of ten
years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.
The number of
104 Representatives shall not exceed one for every
thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least
one Representative;
105 and until such enumeration shall be made, the state
of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three,
Massachusetts
106 eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one,
Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four,
Pennsylvania eight,
107 Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North
Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia
three.
108
109 When vacancies happen in the Representation from any
state, the executive authority thereof shall issue
writs of
110 election to fill such vacancies.
111
112 The House of Representatives shall choose their
speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole
power of
113 impeachment.

114

115 Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature

116 thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

117

118 Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may

119 be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second

120 year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year,

121 so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise , during the

122 recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of

123 the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

124

125 No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of

126 the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

127

128 The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally

129 divided.

130

131 The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or

132 when he shall exercise the office of President of

132 the United States.

133

134 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

135 convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

136

137 Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and

138 enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

139 and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

140

141

142 Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in

143 each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as

144 to the places of choosing Senators.

145

146 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December,

147 unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

148

149 Section 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority

150 of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be

151 authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as

- 151 each House may
152 provide.
153
154 Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the
155 concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.
156
157 Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may
158 in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the
159 desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
160
161 Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall , without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three
162 days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.
163
164 Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law,
165 and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the
166 peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses , and in going to and
167 returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.
168
169 No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the
170 authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have

170 been increased
171 during such time: and no person holding any office
under the United States, shall be a member of either
House during his
172 continuance in office.
173
174 Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall
originate in the House of Representatives; but the
Senate may propose or
175 concur with amendments as on other Bills.
176
177 Every bill which shall have passed the House of
Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it
become a law, be
178 presented to the President of the United States; if
he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall
return it, with his
179 objections to that House in which it shall have
originated, who shall enter the objections at large
on their journal,
180 and proceed to reconsider it. If after such
reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree
to pass the bill, it
181 shall be sent, together with the objections, to the
other House, by which it shall likewise be
reconsidered, and if
182 approved by two thirds of that House, it shall
become a law. But in all such cases the votes of
both Houses shall be
183 determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the
persons voting for and against the bill shall be
entered on the
184 journal of each House respectively. If any bill
shall not be returned by the President within ten
days (Sundays
185 excepted) after it shall have been presented to him
, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he
had signed it,
186 unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its
return, in which case it shall not be a law.
187

- 188 Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary
- 189 (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same
- 190 shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate
- 191 and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.
- 192
- 193 Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and
- 194 provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be
- 195 uniform throughout the United States;
- 196
- 197 To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
- 198
- 199 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
- 200
- 201 To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United
- 202 States;
- 203
- 204 To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
- 205
- 206 To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
- 207
- 208 To establish post offices and post roads;
- 209
- 210 To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and

210 inventors the exclusive
211 right to their respective writings and discoveries;
212
213 To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme
Court;
214
215 To define and punish piracies and felonies committed
on the high seas, and offenses against the law of
nations;
216
217 To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal
, and make rules concerning captures on land and
water;
218
219 To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of
money to that use shall be for a longer term than
two years;
220
221 To provide and maintain a navy;
222
223 To make rules for the government and regulation of
the land and naval forces;
224
225 To provide for calling forth the militia to execute
the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and
repel invasions;
226
227 To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining
, the militia, and for governing such part of them
as may be employed
228 in the service of the United States, reserving to
the states respectively, the appointment of the
officers, and the
229 authority of training the militia according to the
discipline prescribed by Congress;
230
231 To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases
whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten
miles square) as may,
232 by cession of particular states, and the acceptance
of Congress, become the seat of the government of

232 the United States,
233 and to exercise like authority over all places
purchased by the consent of the legislature of the
state in which the
234 same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines
, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings
;--And
235
236 To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper
for carrying into execution the foregoing powers,
and all other
237 powers vested by this Constitution in the government
of the United States, or in any department or
officer thereof.
238
239 Section 9. The migration or importation of such
persons as any of the states now existing shall
think proper to admit,
240 shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the
year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a
tax or duty may be
241 imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten
dollars for each person.
242
243 The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not
be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or
invasion the
244 public safety may require it.
245
246 No bill of attainder or ex post facto Law shall be
passed.
247
248 No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid,
unless in proportion to the census or enumeration
herein before
249 directed to be taken.
250
251 No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported
from any state.
252
253 No preference shall be given by any regulation of

- 253 commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another:
- 254 nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.
- 255
- 256 No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and
- 257 account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
- 258
- 259 No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under
- 260 them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind
- 261 whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.
- 262
- 263 Section 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin
- 264 money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of
- 265 attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
- 266
- 267 No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be
- 268 absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any
- 269 state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be
- 270 subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
- .
- 271

- 272 No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace,
- 273 enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually
- 274 invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.
- 275
- 276
- 277 Article II
- 278 Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office
- 279 during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:
- 280
- 281 Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors , equal to the whole
- 282 number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or
- 283 Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.
- 284
- 285 The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not
- 286 be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the
- 287 number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of
- 288 the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the
- 289 Senate and House of Representatives, open all the

289 certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.
The person having
290 the greatest number of votes shall be the President,
, if such number be a majority of the whole number
of electors
291 appointed; and if there be more than one who have
such majority, and have an equal number of votes,
then the House of
292 Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot
one of them for President; and if no person have a
majority, then
293 from the five highest on the list the said House
shall in like manner choose the President. But in
choosing the
294 President, the votes shall be taken by States, the
representation from each state having one vote; A
quorum for this
295 purpose shall consist of a member or members from
two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the
states shall be
296 necessary to a choice. In every case, after the
choice of the President, the person having the
greatest number of votes
297 of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if
there should remain two or more who have equal votes
, the Senate
298 shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President
. .
299
300 The Congress may determine the time of choosing the
electors, and the day on which they shall give their
votes; which
301 day shall be the same throughout the United States.
302
303 No person except a natural born citizen, or a
citizen of the United States, at the time of the
adoption of this
304 Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of
President; neither shall any person be eligible to
that office who
305 shall not have attained to the age of thirty five

- 305 years, and been fourteen Years a resident within the United States.
- 306
- 307 In case of the removal of the President from office , or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers
- 308 and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the
- 309 case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall
- 310 then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be
- 311 elected.
- 312
- 313 The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor
- 314 diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other
- 315 emolument from the United States, or any of them.
- 316
- 317 Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear
- 318 (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my
- 319 ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."
- 320
- 321 Section 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of
- 322 the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of
- 323 the principal officer in each of the executive

- 323 departments, upon any subject relating to the duties
of their respective
- 324 offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves
and pardons for offenses against the United States,
except in cases
- 325 of impeachment.
- 326
- 327 He shall have power, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided
two thirds of the
- 328 Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,
shall appoint
- 329 ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls,
judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers
of the United
- 330 States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise
provided for, and which shall be established by law
: but the
- 331 Congress may by law vest the appointment of such
inferior officers, as they think proper, in the
President alone, in the
- 332 courts of law, or in the heads of departments.
- 333
- 334 The President shall have power to fill up all
vacancies that may happen during the recess of the
Senate, by granting
- 335 commissions which shall expire at the end of their
next session.
- 336
- 337 Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the
Congress information of the state of the union, and
recommend to their
- 338 consideration such measures as he shall judge
necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary
occasions, convene both
- 339 Houses, or either of them, and in case of
disagreement between them, with respect to the time
of adjournment, he may
- 340 adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper;
he shall receive ambassadors and other public

340 ministers; he shall
341 take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and
shall commission all the officers of the United
States.

342

343 Section 4. The President, Vice President and all
civil officers of the United States, shall be
removed from office on
344 impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery
, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

345

346

347 Article III

348 Section 1. The judicial power of the United States,
shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such
inferior courts as
349 the Congress may from time to time ordain and
establish. The judges, both of the supreme and
inferior courts, shall hold
350 their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at
stated times, receive for their services, a
compensation, which shall
351 not be diminished during their continuance in office
.

352

353 Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all
cases, in law and equity, arising under this
Constitution, the laws of
354 the United States, and treaties made, or which shall
be made, under their authority;--to all cases
affecting
355 ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;--to
all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;--
to controversies
356 to which the United States shall be a party;--to
controversies between two or more states;--between a
state and citizens
357 of another state;-- between citizens of different
states;--between citizens of the same state claiming
lands under
358 grants of different states, and between a state, or

- 358 the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.
- 359
- 360 In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the
- 361 Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have
- 362 appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall
- 363 make.
- 364
- 365 The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall
- 366
- 367 be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not
- 368 committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.
- 369
- 370 Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their
- 371 enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses
- 372 to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.
- 373
- 374 The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of
- 375 blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.
- 376
- 377
- 378 Article IV

379 Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of

380 every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and

381 proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

382

383 Section 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several

384 states.

385

386 A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another

387 state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the

388 state having jurisdiction of the crime.

389

390 No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of

391 any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party

392 to whom such service or labor may be due.

393

394 Section 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new states shall be formed or erected

395 within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of

396 states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

397

398 The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the

398 territory or other
399 property belonging to the United States; and nothing
in this Constitution shall be so construed as to
prejudice any
400 claims of the United States, or of any particular
state.
401
402 Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to
every state in this union a republican form of
government, and shall
403 protect each of them against invasion; and on
application of the legislature, or of the executive
(when the legislature
404 cannot be convened) against domestic violence.
405
406
407 Article V
408 The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses
shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to
this Constitution,
409 or, on the application of the legislatures of two
thirds of the several states, shall call a
convention for proposing
410 amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to
all intents and purposes, as part of this
Constitution, when
411 ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the
several states, or by conventions in three fourths
thereof, as the
412 one or the other mode of ratification may be
proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment
which may be made
413 prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and
eight shall in any manner affect the first and
fourth clauses in the
414 ninth section of the first article; and that no
state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its
equal suffrage in
415 the Senate.
416
417

418 Article VI

419 All debts contracted and engagements entered into,
before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be
as valid against

420 the United States under this Constitution, as under
the Confederation.

421

422 This Constitution, and the laws of the United States
which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all
treaties made, or

423 which shall be made, under the authority of the
United States, shall be the supreme law of the land
; and the judges in

424 every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the
Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary
notwithstanding.

425

426 The Senators and Representatives before mentioned,
and the members of the several state legislatures,
and all executive

427 and judicial officers, both of the United States and
of the several states, shall be bound by oath or
affirmation, to

428 support this Constitution; but no religious test
shall ever be required as a qualification to any
office or public trust

429 under the United States.

430

431

432 Article VII

433 The ratification of the conventions of nine states,
shall be sufficient for the establishment of this
Constitution

434 between the states so ratifying the same.

435

436 Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the
states present the seventeenth day of September in
the year of our

437 Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and
of the independence of the United States of America
the twelfth. In

438 witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our
Names,
439
440 G. Washington-Presidt. and deputy from Virginia
441
442 New Hampshire: John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman
443
444 Massachusetts: Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King
445
446 Connecticut: Wm: Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman
447
448 New York: Alexander Hamilton
449
450 New Jersey: Wil: Livingston, David Brearly, Wm.
Paterson, Jona: Dayton
451
452 Pennsylvania: B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt.
Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared
Ingersoll, James Wilson,
453 Gouv Morris
454
455 Delaware: Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford jun, John
Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom
456
457 Maryland: James McHenry, Dan of St Thos. Jenifer,
Danl Carroll
458
459 Virginia: John Blair--, James Madison Jr.
460
461 North Carolina: Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu
Williamson
462
463 South Carolina: J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler
464
465 Georgia: William Few, Abr Baldwin
466
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471

472 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

473

474 Article I.

475

476 Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or

477 prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of

478 speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to

479 assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

480

481 Article II.

482

483 A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free

484 State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms , shall not be

485 infringed.

486

487 Article III.

488

489 No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without

490 the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be

491 prescribed by law.

492

493 Article IV.

494

495 The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers,

496 and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be

497 violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause,

498 supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the

499 place to be searched, and the persons or things to
be seized.

500

501 Article V.

502

503 No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or
otherwise infamous

504 crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a
Grand Jury, except

505 in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in
the Militia, when

506 in actual service in time of War or public danger;
nor shall any

507 person be subject for the same offence to be twice
put in jeopardy of

508 life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal
case to be a

509 witness against himself, nor be deprived of life,
liberty, or

510 property, without due process of law; nor shall
private property be

511 taken for public use, without just compensation.

512

513 Article VI.

514

515 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall
enjoy the right to a

516 speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the
State and

517 district wherein the crime shall have been committed
, which district

518 shall have been previously ascertained by law, and
to be informed of

519 the nature and cause of the accusation; to be
confronted with the

520 witnesses against him; to have compulsory process
for obtaining

521 witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance
of Counsel for his

522 defence.

523

524 Article VII.

525

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

530

531 Article VIII.

532

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

535

536 Article IX.

537

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

540

541 Article X.

542

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

546

547 Article XI.

548

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

553
554 Article XII.
555
556 The Electors shall meet in their respective states,
and vote by ballot
557 for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at
least, shall not be
558 an inhabitant of the same state with themselves;
they shall name in
559 their ballots the person voted for as President, and
in distinct
560 ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and
they shall make
561 distinct lists of all persons voted for as President
, and of all
562 persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the
number of votes for
563 each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and
transmit sealed to
564 the seat of the government of the United States,
directed to the
565 President of the Senate;--The President of the
Senate shall, in the
566 presence of the Senate and House of Representatives
, open all the
567 certificates and the votes shall then be counted;--
The person having
568 the greatest number of votes for President, shall be
the President, if
569 such number be a majority of the whole number of
Electors appointed;
570 and if no person have such majority, then from the
persons having the
571 highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of
those voted for as
572 President, the House of Representatives shall choose
immediately, by
573 ballot, the President. But in choosing the President
, the votes shall
574 be taken by states, the representation from each
state having one

575 vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members
576 from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall
577 be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall
578 not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon
579 them, before the fourth day of March next following , then the
580 Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or
581 other constitutional disability of the President. -- The person
582 having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the
583 Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of
584 Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority , then from the
585 two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the
586 Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds
587 of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number
588 shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally
589 ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of
590 Vice-President of the United States.
591
592 Article XIII.
593
594 Section 1.
595
596 Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for
597 crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist
598 within the United States, or any place subject to

598 their jurisdiction.
599
600 Section 2.
601
602 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
 appropriate
603 legislation.
604
605 Article XIV.
606
607 Section 1.
608
609 All persons born or naturalized in the United States
 , and subject to
610 the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United
 States and of the
611 State wherein they reside. No State shall make or
 enforce any law
612 which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of
 citizens of the
613 United States; nor shall any State deprive any
 person of life,
614 liberty, or property, without due process of law;
 nor deny to any
615 person within its jurisdiction the equal protection
 of the laws.

616
617 Section 2.
618
619 Representatives shall be apportioned among the
 several States
620 according to their respective numbers, counting the
 whole number of
621 persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.
 But when the right
622 to vote at any election for the choice of electors
 for President and
623 Vice President of the United States, Representatives
 in Congress, the
624 Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the
 members of the

625 Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male
inhabitants of such
626 State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens
of the United
627 States, or in any way abridged, except for
participation in rebellion,
628 or other crime, the basis of representation therein
shall be reduced
629 in the proportion which the number of such male
citizens shall bear to
630 the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years
of age in such
631 State.

632

633 Section 3.

634

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

645

646 Section 4.

647

648 The validity of the public debt of the United States
, authorized by
649 law, including debts incurred for payment of

649 pensions and bounties for
650 services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion,
shall not be
651 questioned. But neither the United States nor any
State shall assume
652 or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of
insurrection or
653 rebellion against the United States, or any claim
for the loss or
654 emancipation of any slave; but all such debts,
obligations and claims
655 shall be held illegal and void.

656

657 Section 5.

658

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

661

662 Article XV.

663

664 Section 1.

665

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

669

670 Section 2.

671

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

674

675 Article XVI.

676

677 The Congress shall have power to lay and collect
taxes on incomes,
678 from whatever source derived, without apportionment
among the several

679 States, and without regard to any census or
enumeration.

680

681 Article XVII.

682

683 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of
two Senators from

684 each State, elected by the people thereof, for six
years; and each

685 Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each
State shall have the

686 qualifications requisite for electors of the most
numerous branch of

687 the State legislatures.

688

689 When vacancies happen in the representation of any
State in the

690 Senate, the executive authority of such State shall
issue writs of

691 election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the
legislature of any

692 State may empower the executive thereof to make
temporary appointments

693 until the people fill the vacancies by election as
the legislature may

694 direct.

695

696 This amendment shall not be so construed as to
affect the election or

697 term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid
as part of the

698 Constitution.

699

700 Article XVIII.

701

702 Section 1.

703

704 After one year from the ratification of this article
the manufacture,

705 sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors
within, the

706 importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof
from the United

707 States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction
thereof for

708 beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

709

710 Section 2.

711

712 The Congress and the several States shall have
concurrent power to

713 enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

714

715 Section 3.

716

717 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall
have been ratified

718 as an amendment to the Constitution by the
legislatures of the several

719 States, as provided in the Constitution, within
seven years from the

720 date of the submission hereof to the States by the
Congress.

721

722 Article XIX.

723

724 The right of citizens of the United States to vote
shall not be denied

725 or abridged by the United States or by any State on
account of sex.

726

727 Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
appropriate

728 legislation.

729

730 Article XX.

731

732 Section 1.

733

734 The terms of the President and Vice President shall
end at noon on the

735 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and

735 Representatives at
736 noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which
such terms would
737 have ended if this article had not been ratified;
and the terms of
738 their successors shall then begin.

739

740 Section 2.

741

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

745

746 Section 3.

747

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

759

760 Section 4.

761

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

768

769 Section 5.

770

771 Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day
of October

772 following the ratification of this article.

773

774 Section 6.

775

776 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall
have been ratified

777 as an amendment to the Constitution by the
legislatures of

778 three-fourths of the several States within seven
years from the date

779 of its submission.

780

781 Article XXI.

782

783 Section 1.

784

785 The eighteenth article of amendment to the
Constitution of the United

786 States is hereby repealed.

787

788 Section 2.

789

790 The transportation or importation into any State,
Territory, or

791 possession of the United States for delivery or use

791 therein of
792 intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws
thereof, is hereby
793 prohibited.
794
795 Section 3.
796
797 This article shall be inoperative unless it shall
have been ratified
798 as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions
in the several
799 States, as provided in the Constitution, within
seven years from the
800 date of the submission hereof to the States by the
Congress.
801
802 Article XXII.
803
804 Section 1.
805
806 No person shall be elected to the office of the
President more than
807 twice, and no person who has held the office of
President, or acted as
808 President, for more than two years of a term to
which some other
809 person was elected President shall be elected to the
office of the
810 President more than once. But this Article shall
not apply to any
811 person holding the office of President when this
Article was proposed
812 by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person
who may be holding
813 the office of President, or acting as President,
during the term
814 within which this Article becomes operative from
holding the office of
815 President or acting as President during the
remainder of such term.
816

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

821

822 Article XXIII.

823

824 Section 1.

825

826 The District constituting the seat of Government of
the United States
827 shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may
direct:

828

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

837

838 Section 2.

839

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

842

843 Article XXIV.

844

845 Section 1.

846

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

852

853 Section 2.

854

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

857

858 Article XXV.

859

860 Section 1.

861

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

864

865 Section 2.

866

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

870

871 Section 3.

872

873 Whenever the President transmits to the President

873 pro tempore of the
874 Senate and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives his written
875 declaration that he is unable to discharge the
powers and duties of
876 his office, and until he transmits to them a written
declaration to
877 the contrary, such powers and duties shall be
discharged by the Vice
878 President as Acting President.
879
880 Section 4.
881
882 Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either
the principal
883 officers of the executive departments or of such
other body as
884 Congress may by law provide, transmit to the
President pro tempore of
885 the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives their
886 written declaration that the President is unable to
discharge the
887 powers and duties of his office, the Vice President
shall immediately
888 assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting
President.
889
890 Thereafter, when the President transmits to the
President pro tempore
891 of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives his
892 written declaration that no inability exists, he
shall resume the
893 powers and duties of his office unless the Vice
President and a
894 majority of either the principal officers of the
executive
895 department or of such other body as Congress may by
law provide,
896 transmit within four days to the President pro

896 tempore of the Senate
897 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
their written
898 declaration that the President is unable to
discharge the powers and
899 duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall
decide the issue,
900 assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose
if not in
901 session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days
after receipt of the
902 latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not
in session, within
903 twenty-one days after Congress is required to
assemble, determines by
904 two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is
unable to
905 discharge the powers and duties of his office, the
Vice President
906 shall continue to discharge the same as Acting
President; otherwise,
907 the President shall resume the powers and duties of
his office.

908

909 Article XXVI.

910

911 Section 1.

912

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

916

917 Section 2.

918

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

921

922 Article XXVII.

923
924 No law, varying the compensation for the services of
the Senators and
925 Representatives, shall take effect, until an
election of
926 Representatives shall have intervened.
927
928 STATISTICS:
929 Avg bits/char: 4.4
930 Total Characters: 45408
931 Space Saving: 77.4%
932
933 Process finished with exit code 0
934