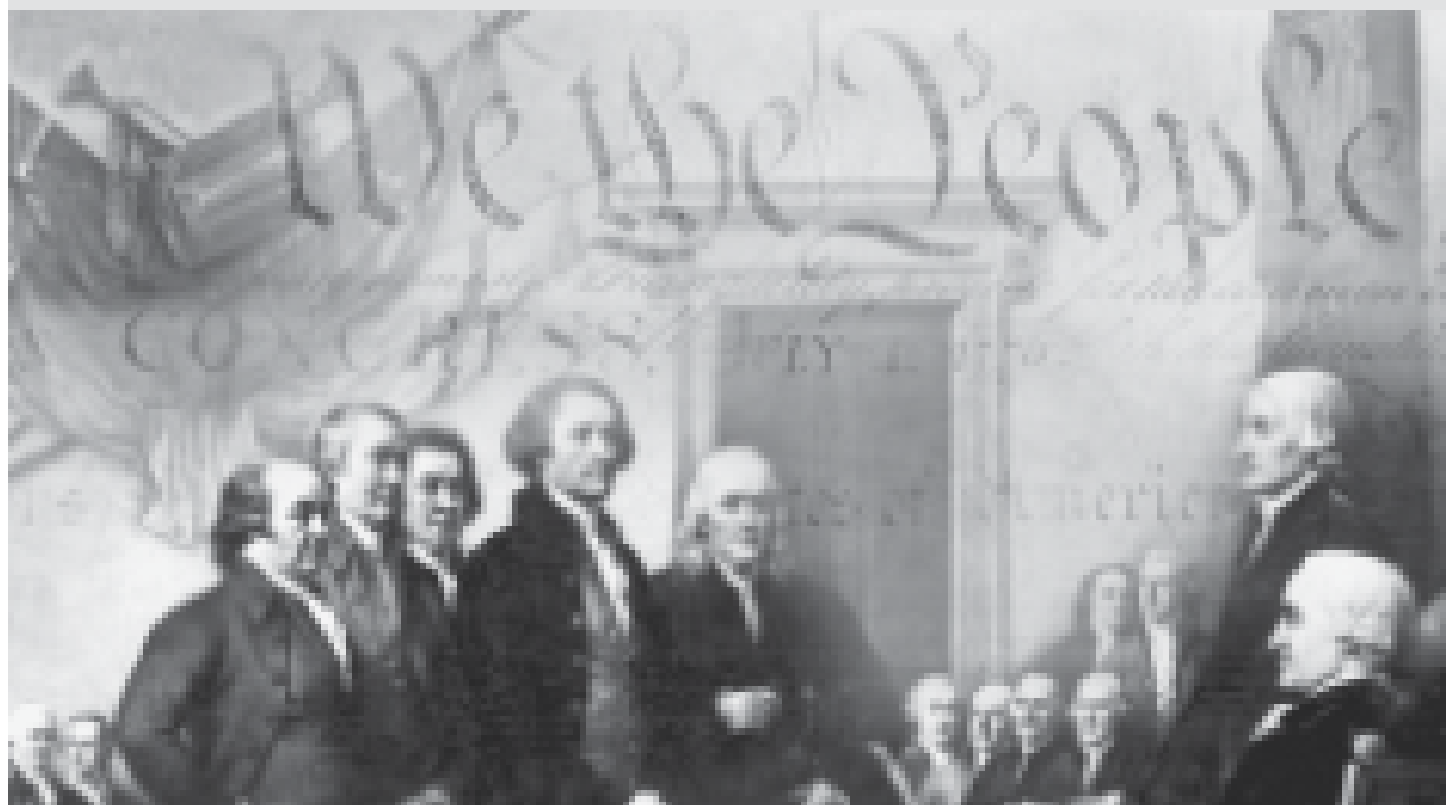


The Declaration of Independence *and the* Constitution of the United States



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

M-654 (rev. 07/08)



The Declaration of
Independence

and the

Constitution
of the United States

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

"The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for, among old parchments, or musty records. They are written, as with a sun beam in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of the divinity itself; and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

— Alexander Hamilton, 1775



"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People is sacredly obligatory upon all."

— George Washington, 1796



"The Declaration of Independence...[is the] declaratory charter of our rights, and of the rights of man."

— Thomas Jefferson, 1819

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are the two most important, and enduring documents in our Nation's history. It has been said that "the Declaration of Independence was the promise; the Constitution was the fulfillment."

More than 200 years ago, our Founding Fathers set out to establish a government based on individual rights and the rule of law. The Declaration of Independence, which officially broke all political ties between the American colonies and Great Britain, set forth the ideas and principles behind a just and fair government, and the Constitution outlined how this government would function. Our founding documents have withstood the test of time, rising to the challenge each time they were called upon.

Make no mistake, we have been presented with a timeless framework for self-government, but in order to preserve this wonderful gift, we must hold these principles close to our hearts. I encourage you to read and understand these documents. I promise you will be nothing short of inspired.

Director

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

"İNSANLIĞIN KUTSAL HAKLARI, ESKİ PARŞÖMENLER YA DA KÜFLÜ KAYITLAR ARASINDA YER ALMAMALIDIR.

İNSAN DOĞASININ TÜM HACMINDEKİ BİR GÜNEŞ IŞINI GIBI, TANRISALLIĞIN KENDİSİ TARAFINDAN YAZILIRLAR; VE ÖLÜMLÜ GÜÇ TARAFINDAN ASLA SILINEMEZ VEYA GIZLENEMEZ. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, 1775 "SİYASİ SİSTEMLERİMİZİN TEMELİ, İNSANLARIN HÜKÜMET ANAYASALARINI YAPMA VE DEĞİŞTİRME HAKKIDIR.

AMA HERHANGİ BİR ZAMANDA VAR OLAN ANAYASA, 'BÜTÜN HALKIN AÇIK VE OTANTİK BİR EYLEMİYLE DEĞİŞENE KADAR, HERKES İÇİN KUTSAL OLARAK ZORUNLUDUR' (GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1796, "BAĞIMSIZLIK BİLDİRGESİ... HAKLARIMIZIN VE İNSAN HAKLARININ İLAN EDİCİ TÜZÜÇÜDÜR.") THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1819 DIRECTOR THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ULUSUMUZUN TARİHİNDEKİ EN ÖNEMLİ VE KALICI İKİ BELGEDİR.

"BAĞIMSIZLIK BİLDİRGESİ SÖZDÜ; ANAYASA YERİNE GETİRİLDİ." 200 YILDAN FAZLA BİR SÜRE ÖNCE KURUCU BABALARIMIZ BİREYSEL HAKLARA VE HUKUKUN ÜSTÜNLÜĞÜNE DAYALI BİR HÜKÜMET KURMAK İÇİN YOLA ÇIKTILAR.

AMERİKAN KOLONİLERİ İLE BÜYÜK BRİTANYA ARASINDAKİ TÜM SİYASİ BAĞLARI RESMEN KIRAN BAĞIMSIZLIK BİLDİRGESİ, ADIL VE ADIL BİR HÜKÜMETİN ARKASINDAKİ FIKIRLERİ VE İLKELERİ ORTAYA KOYDU VE ANAYASA BU HÜKÜMETİN NASIL İŞLEYECEĞİNİ AÇIKLADI.

KURUCU BELGELERİMİZ, HER ÇAĞRILDIKLARINDA MEYDAN OKUMAYA YÜKSELEN ZAMANIN TESTİNE DAYANDI.

HATA YAPMAYIN, BİZE ÖZYÖNETİM İÇİN ZAMANSIZ BİR ÇERÇEVE SUNULDU, ANCAK BU HARİKA HEDİYEYİ KORUMAK İÇİN BU İLKELERİ KALBİMİZE YAKIN TUTMALIYIZ.

BU BELGELERİ OKUMANIZI VE ANLAMANIZI TAVSİYE EDERİM.

SÖZ VERİYORUM, İLHAMDAN BAŞKA BİR ŞEY OLMAYACAKSIN.

YÖNETMEN U.S.

VATANDAŞLIK VE GÖÇMENLİK HİZMETLERİ

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Action of Second Continental 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

1 İKİNCİ KİTA KONGRESİ'NİN INDEPENDENCE EYLEMİNİN DEKLARASYONU, 4 TEMMUZ 1776 AMERİKA'NIN ON ÜÇ BİRLEŞİK DEVLETİNİN OYBİRLİĞİ BİLDİRGESİ İNSAN OLAYLARI KURSU'NDA, BİR HALKIN KENDİLERİNİ BİR BAŞKASIYLA İLİŞKİLENDİREN SİYASİ BANTLARI ÇÖZMESİ VE DOĞANIN VE DOĞANIN TANRI'SININ DÜŞÜNCESİNİN ONLARA SAYGI DUYMASI GEREKEN AYRI VE EŞİT İNSANİYETİN GÜÇLERİ ARASINDA YER ALMASINI GEREKTİRİR.

BU GERÇEKLERİ, TÜM İNSANLARIN EŞİT YARATILDIĞINI, YARATICILARI TARAFINDAN BAZI DEVREDİLEMEZ HAKLARLA DONATILDIKLARINI, BUNLARIN ARASINDA YAŞAM, ÖZGÜRLÜK VE MUTLULUĞUN PEŞİNDE OLDUKLARINI, BU HAKLAR'I GÜVENCE ALTINA ALMAK İÇİN, HÜKÜMETLER İNSANLAR ARASINDA EN ÇOK GÜÇLERİNİ YÖNETİLENLERİN KONSENSÜSÜ'NDEN TÜREYEREK, GÜÇLERİNİ EN ÇOK BU AMAÇLAR'IN YOK EDİCİSİ OLARAK GÖSTERECEKLERİNİ, HER NE ZAMAN HERHANGİ BİR HÜKÜMET BİÇİMİ BU AMAÇLAR İÇİN YENİ BİR HAK OLARAK GÖRECEĞİNİ YA DA DEĞİŞTİRECEĞİNİ SAVUNURUZ.

PRUDENCE, GERÇEKTEN DE, UZUN ZAMANDIR KURULMUŞ OLAN HÜKÜMETLERİN IŞIK VE GEÇİCİ NEDENLER İÇİN DEĞİŞTİRİLMEMESİ GEREKTİĞİNİ DİKTE EDECEKTİR; VE BUNA BAĞLI OLARAK, TÜM DENEYİMLER, İNSANLIĞIN ACI ÇEKMEYE DAHA İSTEKLİ OLDUĞUNU, KÖTÜLÜKLERİN İSE, ALIŞTIKLARI FORMLARI ORTADAN KALDIRARAK KENDİLERİNİ DÜZELTMekten DAHA ACI VERİCİ OLDUĞUNU ORTAYA KOYMUŞTUR.

AMA NE ZAMAN

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 distant 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 harrass 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:

2 3 UZUN BİR İSTİSMAR VE USURPASYONLAR TRENI, DEĞİŞMEZ BİR ŞEKİLDE AYNI NESNEYİ TAKIP EDEREK, ONLARI MUTLAK DESPOTİZM ALTINDA AZALTMAK İÇİN BİR TASARIM ORTAYA KOYAR, BU ONLARIN HAKKIDIR, ONLARIN GÖREVIDİR, BÖYLE BİR HÜKÜMETİ ATMAK VE GELECEKTEKİ GÜVENLİKLERİ İÇİN YENİ MUHAFIZLAR SAĞLAMAKTIR.

BU KOLONİLERİN SABIRLI ACILARI BÖYLE OLMUŞTUR; VE BU ŞİMDİ ONLARI ESKE HÜKÜMET SİSTEMLERİNİ DEĞİŞTİRMeye ZORLAYAN GEREKLİLİKTİR.

MEVCUT BÜYÜK BRİTANYA KRALININ TARİHİ, HER BİRİ DOĞRUDAN OBJEKTİF OLARAK BU DEVLETLER ÜZERİNDE MUTLAK BİR TYRANNY'NİN KURULMASINA SAHIP OLAN TEKRARLANAN YARALANMALAR VE USURPLAMALAR TARİHİDİR.

BUNU KANITLAMAK İÇİN, GERÇEKLERİN SAMİMİ BİR DÜNYA'YA SUNULMASINA İZİN VERİN.

YASALARA KABULÜNÜ, HALKIN İYİLİĞİ İÇİN EN SAÇLIKLI VE GEREKLİ OLANI REDDETTİ.

VALİLERİNİN, GÖREVLERİ SİRASINDA ONAY'IN ALINMASINA KADAR ASKIYA ALINMADIĞI SÜRECE, DERHAL VE ACIL ÖNEM KANUNLARI'Nİ GEÇİRMELERİNİ YASAKLADI; VE ASKIYA ALINDIĞINDA, ONLARA KATILMAYI TAMAMEN İHMAL ETTİ.

BU KİŞİLER YASAMA'DA TEMSİL HAKKI'Nİ, KENDİLERİ İÇİN KABUL EDİLEMEZ BİR HAKKI VE YALNIZCA TIRNAKLILAR İÇİN ZORLU BİR HAKKI TERK ETMEDİKÇE, BÜYÜK HALK BÖLGELERİNİN KONAKLAMASI İÇİN DİĞER YASALARI GEÇİRMİYİ REDDETMIŞTIR.

YASAMA ORGANLARI'Nİ OLAĞANDIŞI, RAHATSIZ EDİCİ VE KAMUYA AÇIK KAYITLARININ DEPOSU'NDAN UZAK YERLERDE, ONLARI ÖLÇÜLERİNE UYGUN HALE GETİRMENİN TEK AMACI İÇİN BİR ARAYA GETİRDİ.

TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'Nİ DEFALARCA FESHETTİ, İNSAN HAKLARINA YÖNELİK İSTİLALARINA ERKEKÇE KATIKSIZCA KARŞI ÇIKTIĞI İÇİN.

BU TÜR ÇÖZÜLMELERDEN SONRA UZUN BİR SÜRE BAŞKALARININ SEÇİLMESİNE NEDEN OLMAYI REDDETTİ; BU SAYEDE ANNİHİLASYONDAN ACIZ YASAMA GÜÇLERİ, EGZERSİZLERİ İÇİN GENİŞ ÇAPTA HALKA GERİ DÖNDÜLER; DEVLET, İŞGALIN TÜM TEHLİKELERİNE DIŞARIDAN MARUZ KALDIKTAN SONRA KALAN SÜRE BOYUNCA, VE İÇSEL İHTİLAFLAR.

BU DEVLETLERİN NÜFUSUNU ÖNLEMmek İÇİN ÇABA SARF ETMIŞTIR; BU AMAÇLA YABANCILARIN VATANDAŞLIK YASALARINI ENGELLEMEK; GÖÇLERİNİ TEŞVİK ETMEK İÇİN BAŞKALARINI GEÇMEYİ REDDETMEK VE YENİ TOPRAKLARIN TAHSİS KOŞULLARINI YÜKSELTMEK.

YARGI YETKİLERİ'Nİ KURMAK İÇİN YASALARA ONAYINI REDDEDEREK ADALET İDARESİ'Nİ ENGELLEDİ.

HÂKİMLERİ SADECE KENDİ İRADESİNE BAĞLI KILMIŞTIR, BÜROLARININ AZMI VE MAAŞLARININ MİKTARI VE ÖDENMESİ

İÇİN.

ÇOK SAYIDA YENİ OFİS KURDU VE HALKIMIZI HARRASS ETMEK VE ONLARIN MADDELERİNİ YEMEK İÇİN MEMURLAR GÖNDERDİ.

BARIŞIN ZAMANLARI'NDA, DAIMİ ORDULAR'DA, YASALARIMIZIN RIZASI OLMADAN ARAMIZDA TUTTU.

ORDU'YU SİVİL GÜÇ'TEN BAĞIMSIZ VE ÜSTÜN KILMAYI ETKİLEMİŞTİR.

BIZI ANAYASAMIZA YABANCI BİR YARGIYA TABİ TUTMAK İÇİN DİĞERLERİYLE BİRLEŞTİRDİ VE YASALARIMIZ TARAFINDAN ONAYLANMADI; YASALAR YASASI'NA ONAYINI VERDİ: ARAMIZDAKİ BÜYÜK SİLAHLI BİRLİKLER BEDENLERİNİ ÜÇE BÖLMEK İÇİN:

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 Offences:

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 compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and 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.

Not have we been wanting in Attentions to our British 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

4 5 ONLARI KORUMAK İÇİN, SAHTE BİR DURUŞMAYLA, BU DEVLETLERİN SAKINLERİ ÜZERİNDE TAAHHÜT ETMELERİ GEREKEN HERHANGİ BİR CİNAYETİN CEZASI'NDAN: DÜNYANIN TÜM BÖLÜMLERİYLE TİCARETİMİZİ KESTİĞİ İÇİN: İZİNİMİZ OLMADAN BİZE VERGİLER KOYMAK İÇİN: BİRÇOK DURUMDA, BİZİ BİR KEZ YARGILAMANIN YARARLARINDAN MAHRUM BIRAKMAK İÇİN: BİZİ DENİZLERİN ÖTESİNE TAŞINIRKEN, İNGİLİZ HUKUKUNUN ÖZGÜR SİSTEMİNİ YOK ETMEK İÇİN BİZİ KORUMASININ DIŞINDA ILAN EDEREK VE BİZE KARŞI SAVAŞ AÇARAK BURADA HÜKÜMETTEN FERAGAT ETTİ. DENİZLERİMİZİ YAĞMALADI, KİYİLERİMİZİ TAHRİP ETTİ, KASABALARIMIZI YAKTI VE HALKIMIZIN HAYATINI MAHVETTI. O, ŞU ANDA, ÖLÜM, ISSIZLAŞMA VE TIRANLIK ESERLERİNİ DERLEMEK İÇİN YABANCI PARALI ASKERLERDEN OLUŞAN BÜYÜK ORDULARI NAKLEDİYOR, ZATEN ZALIMLIK VE PERFİDY'NİN KOŞULLARIYLA BAŞLADI, EN BARBAR ÇAĞLARDA NEREDEYSE HIÇ PARALELLİK GÖSTERMEDİ VE UYGAR BİR ULUSUN BAŞI'NA TAMAMEN LAYIK DEĞİL. VATANDAŞLARIMIZI, YÜKSEK DENİZLERDE ESİR ALARAK ÜLKELERİNE KARŞI SILAH TAŞIMAYA, DOSTLARI VE KARDEŞLERİ'NİN CELLATLARI OLMAYA YA DA KENDİ ELLERİYLE DÜŞMEYE ZORLADI. ARAMIZDAKI İÇ İSYANLARI HEYECANLANDIRDI VE SINIRLARIMIZIN SAKINLERİNİ, BİLİNEN SAVAŞ KURALI OLAN ACIMASIZ HINT SAVAGES'I, TÜM ÇAĞLARIN, CİNSİYETLERİN VE KOŞULLARIN AYIRT EDİLEMEZ BİR YIKIMI OLARAK GETİRMEK İÇİN ÇABALADI. BU BASKILARIN HER AŞAMASINDA, EN MÜTEVAZİ TERİMLERLE REDRESS İÇİN DİLEKÇE VERDİK: TEKRARLANAN DİLEKÇELERİMİZ SADECE TEKRARLANAN YARALANMA İLE CEVAPLANDI. KARAKTERİ BÖYLECE BİR TYRANT'I TANIMLAYABİLECEK HER EYLEMLE İŞARETLENMİŞ BİR PRENS, ÖZGÜR BİR HALKIN HÜKÜMDARI OLMAYA UYGUN DEĞİLDİR. BİZ DE İNGİLİZ KARDEŞLERİMİZİN DIKKATİNİ ÇEKMEK İSTEMEDİK. ONLARI ZAMAN ZAMAN YASAMALARIYLA, ÜZERİMİZDE GEÇERSİZ BİR YARGIYI GENİŞLETMELERİ İÇİN UYARDIK. ONLARA BURADA GÖÇ VE YERLEŞMEMİZİN KOŞULLARINI HATIRLATTIK. ONLARIN YERLİ ADALET VE BÜYÜKLÜKLERİNE BAŞVURDUK VE ONLARI ORTAK KINDRED'İMİZİN BAĞLARI İLE, KAÇINILMAZ OLARAK BAĞLANTILARIMIZI VE MUHABIRLIĞIMIZI KESİNTİYE UĞRATACAK OLAN BU USURPLAMALARI REDDETMEYE ÇAĞIRDIK. ONLAR DA ADALETİN SESİ'NE VE CONSANGUINITY'YE SAĞIR OLDULAR. BU NEDENLE, AYRILIĞIMIZI KINAYAN GEREKLİLİK'I KABUL ETMELİ VE ONLARI TUTTUĞUMUZ GİBİ TUTMALIYIZ.

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 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; 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.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, President

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Georgia:

Butson Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

North Carolina:

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Massachusetts:

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
John Hancock

Maryland:

Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush

Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware:

Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

New York:

William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett
Matthew Thomson
William Whipple

Rhode Island:

Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

67 İNSANLIĞIN GERİ KALANINI, SAVAŞTA DÜŞMANLARI, BARIŞTA, DOSTLAR.

BU NEDENLE, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ TEMSİLCİLERİ, GENEL KONGRE'DE, BİRLEŞTİRİLMİŞ, NİYETLERİMİZİN DOĞRULUĞU İÇİN DÜNYANIN YÜCE HAKİMİNE HITAP EDİYOR, ADIYLA VE BU KOLONİLERİN İYİ İNSANLARININ OTORİTESİ İLE, TAMAMEN YAYINLIYOR VE İLAN EDİYORUZ, BU BİRLEŞİK KOLONİLERİN VE SAĞIN BÜTÜN BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİN ÖZGÜR VE BAĞIMSIZ OLMASI GEREKTİĞİNİ, İNGİLİZLERİN ALLEGI'SINDEN AIT OLAN TÜM BAĞIMSIZ DEVLETLER VE BAĞIMSIZ DEVLETLER OLDUKLARINI,

VE BU BILDIRGENİN DESTEĞİ İÇİN, İLAHI PROVIDENCE'İN KORUNMASINA OLAN SIKI BİR İNANÇLA, KARŞILIKLI OLARAK YAŞAMLARIMIZI, SERVETLERİMİZİ VE KUTSAL ONURUMUZU BİRBİRİMİZE TAAHHÜT EDİYORUZ.

ORDER TARAFINDAN VE KONGRE'NİN BEHALF'İNDE İMZALANMIŞ, JOHN HANCOCK, BAŞKAN ATTEST.

CHARLES THOMSON, SEKRETER GEORGIA: BUTTON GWINNETT LYMAN HALL GEORGE WALTON NORTH CAROLINA: WILLIAM HOOPER JOSEPH HEWES JOHN PENN GÜNEY CAROLINA: EDWARD RUTLEDGE THOMAS HEYWARD, JR. THOMAS LYNCH, JR.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON MASSACHUSETTS: SAMUEL ADAMS JOHN ADAMS ROBERT TREAT PAINE ELBRIDGE GERRY JOHN HANCOCK MARYLAND: SAMUEL CHASE WILLIAM PACA THOMAS STONE CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLL VIRGINIA: GEORGE WYTHE RICHARD HENRY LEE THOMAS JEFFERSON BENJAMIN HARRISON THOMAS NELSON, JR.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE CARTER BRAXTON PENSİLVANYA: ROBERT MORRIS BENJAMIN RUSH BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOHN MORTON GEORGE CLYMER JAMES SMITH JAMES TAYLOR GEORGE ROSS DELAWARE: CAESAR RODNEY GEORGE OKU THOMAS MCKEAN NEW YORK: WILLIAM FLOYD PHILIP LIVINGSTON FRANCIS LEWIS MORRIS NEW JERSEY: RICHARD STOCKTON JOHN WITHERSPOON FRANCIS HOPKINSON JOHN HART ABRAHAM CLARK NEW HAMPSHIRE: JOSIAH BARTLETT MATTHEW THORNTON WILLIAM WHIPPLE RHODE ISLAND: STEPHEN HOPKINS WILLIAM ELLER WILLIAM ELLER WILLIAM ELLER

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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. 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.

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.

[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

8 9 AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI BİZ AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ HALKLARI, DAHA MÜKEMMEL BİR BİRLİK KURMAK, ADALETİ KURMAK, YERLİ TRANQUILITY'Yİ GÜVENCE ALTINA ALMAK, ORTAK SAVUNMAYI SAĞLAMAK, GENEL REFAH'I TEŞVİK ETMEK VE KENDİMİZE VE GELECEK'İMİZE ÖZGÜRLÜK NİMETLERİ'Nİ GÜVENCE ALTINA ALMAK İÇİN, AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ İÇİN BU ANAYASAYI YAPMAK VE KURMAK İÇİN.

MAKALE.

I.

BÖLÜM.

1.

BURADA VERİLEN TÜM YASAMA YETKİLERİ, BİR SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NDEN OLUŞACAK BİR AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ KONGRESİ'NDE VERİLECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM.

2.

TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ, BİRKAÇ DEVLETİN HALKI TARAFINDAN HER İKİ YILDA BİR SEÇİLEN ÜYELERDEN OLUŞACAK VE HER DEVLETTEKİ SEÇMENLER, DEVLET YASAMA MECLİSİNİN EN ÇOK SAYIDA ŞUBESİNİN SEÇMENLERİ İÇİN GEREKLİ NİTELİKLERE SAHİP OLACAKLARDIR.

HİÇ KİMSE YIRMI BEŞ YILLIK YAŞA ULAŞAMAMIŞ, YEDİ YIL ABD VATANDAŞI OLMUŞ VE SEÇİLDİĞİ ZAMAN SEÇİLECEĞİ DEVLETİN İKAMETGAHI OLAMAYAN BİR TEMSİLCİ OLAMAZ.

[TEMSİLCİLER VE DOĞRUDAN VERGİLER, BU BİRLİĞE DAHİL EDİLEBİLECEK BİRKAÇ DEVLET ARASINDA, İLGİLİ NUMARALARINA GÖRE, BİR DÖNEM İÇİN HİZMETE BAĞLI OLANLAR DA DAHİL OLMAK ÜZERE TÜM ÜCRETSİZ KİŞİ SAYISINA EKLENEREK BELİRLENECEKTİR.

Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]]¹ 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.

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

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

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,]]² for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

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.]]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.

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

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.

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.

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:

¹Changed by section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

²Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

³Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

10 11 YIL VE VERGİLENDİRİLMEMİŞ KIZILDERİLİLER HARIÇ, DİĞER TÜM KİŞİLERİN BEŞTE ÜÇÜ.] GERÇEK ENUMERASYON, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ KONGRESİ'NİN İLK TOPLANTISINDAN SONRA ÜÇ YIL İÇİNDE VE SONRAKİ ON YILLIK HER BİR SÜRE İÇİNDE, DOĞRUDAN YASA'NIN ÖNGÖRDÜĞÜ ŞEKİLDE MANNER'DA YAPILACAKTIR.

TEMSİLCİLERİN SAYISI HER OTUZ BIN İÇİN BİRİ GEÇMEMELİDİR, ANCAK HER EYALETİN EN AZ BİR TEMSİLCİSİ OLACAKTIR; VE BU TÜR NUMARALANDIRMA YAPILANA KADAR, NEW HAMPSHIRE EYALETİ ÜÇ, MASSACHUSETTS SEKİZ, RHODE-ISLAND VE PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS BİR, CONNECTICUT BEŞ, NEW-YORK ALTI, NEW JERSEY DÖRT, PENNSYLVANIA SEKİZ, DELAWARE BİR, MARYLAND ALTI, VIRGINIA ON, KUZEY CAROLINA BEŞ, GÜNEY CAROLINA BEŞ VE GEORGIA ÜÇE KATILMA HAKKINA SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETTEN TEMSİLİYE'DE BOŞ POZİSYONLAR GERÇEKLEŞTİĞİNDE, İCRA MAKAMI, BU TÜR BOŞLUKLARI DOLDURMAK İÇİN SEÇİM YAZMALARINI YAYINLAYACAKTIR.

TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ, SÖZCÜLERİNİ VE DİĞER GÖREVLİLERİNİ KİŞKİRTACAK VE TEK GÖREVSİZLİK GÜCÜNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM.

3.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ SENATOSU, ALTI YIL BOYUNCA HER EYALETEN İKİ SENATÖRDEN OLUŞACAKTIR; VE HER SENATÖRÜN BİR OYU OLACAKTIR.

İLK SEÇİMİN SONUÇLARI'NDA TOPLANDIKTAN HEMEN SONRA, ÜÇ SINIFA EŞİT OLARAK BÖLÜNECEKLERDİR.

BİRİNCİ SINIF SENATÖRLERİN KOLTUKLARI, İKİNCİ YILIN SONA ERMESİNDE, ONDÖRDÜNCÜ DEĞİŞİKLİK'İN 2. BÖLÜMÜYLE DEĞİŞTİRİLEN DÖNEMDE BOŞALACAKTIR.

ONYEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLDİ.

DÖRDÜNCÜ YILIN SONA ERMESİNDE İKİNCİ SINIF, ALTINCI YILIN SONA ERMESİNDE ÜÇÜNCÜ SINIF, BÖYLECE HER İKİNCİ YILDA BİR ÜÇTE BİRİ SEÇİLEBİLİR; [VE EĞER HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN MEŞRUTİYETİNİN SONA ERMESİ SİRASINDA İŞ İLANI VEYA BAŞKA BİR ŞEKİLDE GERÇEKLEŞİRSE, YÜRÜTME KURULU, BİR SONRAKİ YASAMA YILI TOPLANTISINA KADAR GEÇİCİ RANDEVULAR YAPABİLİR, O ZAMAN BU BOŞLUKLARI DOLDURACAK OLAN BİR KİŞİ OLMAYACAKTIR.]

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI SENATO BAŞKANI OLACAK, ANCAK EŞİT OLARAK BÖLÜNMEYİNCİ OY KULLANAMAYACAK.

SENATO, DİĞER SUBAYLARINI VE AYNI ZAMANDA BİR BAŞKAN YANLISI TEMPOREYI BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NIN YOKLUĞUNDA VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANLIK OFİSİ'Nİ NE ZAMAN KULLANACAĞI KONUSUNDA İKNA EDECEKTİR.

SENATO, TÜM GÖREVSİZLİKLERİ DENEYECEK TEK GÜCE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

BU AMAÇ İÇİN OTURDUKLARINDA, YEMİN VEYA ONAY ÜZERİNDE OLACAKLARDIR.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANI YARGILANDIĞINDA, BAŞYARGIÇ BAŞKANLIK EDECEKTİR: VE HİÇBİR KİŞİ MEVCUT ÜYELERİN ÜÇTE İKİSİNİN CONCURRENCE OLMADAN MAHKUM EDİLEMEZ.

İDAM DAVALARINDA YARGILAMA, GÖREVDEN ALINMAKTAN VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NDEKİ HERHANGİ BİR ONUR, GÜVEN VEYA KÂR OFİSİNİ TUTMAK VE ZEVK ALMAK İÇİN DISKALİFİYE ETMEKTEN DAHA FAZLA UZANMAYACAKTIR:
3 ONYEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLDİ.

but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. 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.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first Monday in December,]⁴ unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. 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.

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.

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.

⁴Changed by section 2 of the Twentieth Amendment.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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

12 13 ANCAK HÜKÜM GIYMIŞ OLAN TARAF, YİNE DE KANUNA GÖRE SUÇLAMA, YARGILAMA, YARGILAMA VE CEZAYA TABI OLACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM.

4.

SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLER İÇİN SEÇİMLER DÜZENLEMENİN TIMES, PLACES VE MANNER'I, HER DEVLET'TE ONUN YASALARI İLE BELİRLENECEKTİR; ANCAK KONGRE, SENATÖRLERİN YERLERİ HARIÇ, BU TÜR DÜZENLEMELERİ HERHANGİ BİR ZAMANDA YAPABİLİR VEYA DEĞİŞTİREBİLİR.

KONGRE HER YIL EN AZ BİR KEZ TOPLANIR VE BU TOPLANTI [ARALIK AYININ İLK PAZARTESİ GÜNÜ], KANUNLA FARKLI BİR GÜN TAYİN EDİLMEDİKÇE YAPILIR.

BÖLÜM.

5.

HER BİR MECLİS, KENDİ ÜYELERİNİN SEÇİMLERİ, İADELERİ VE NİTELİKLERİ HAKIMI OLACAK VE HER BİRİNİN BİR ÇOĞUNLUĞU, İŞ YAPMAK İÇİN BİR QUORUM OLUŞTURACAKTIR; ANCAK DAHA KÜÇÜK BİR SAYI GÜNDEN GÜNE ERTELENEBİLİR VE BU GİBİ MANNER'DA VE HER MECLİS'İN SAĞLAYABİLECEĞİ BU TÜR CEZALAR ALTINDA, DEVAM ETMEYEN ÜYELERİN KATILIMINI ZORUNLU KILMAYA YETKİLİ OLABİLİR.

HER BİR MECLİS, YÜRÜRLÜK KURALLARI'NI BELİRLEYEBİLİR, ÜYELERİNİ DÜZENSİZ DAVRANIŞLARDAN DOLAYI CEZALANDIRABİLİR VE ÜÇTE İKİNİN GERÇEKLEŞMESİYLE BİR ÜYE'Yİ SINIR DIŞI EDEBİLİR.

HER EV, KENDİ BİLDİRİLERİNİN BİR GAZETESİNİ TUTAR VE ZAMAN ZAMAN, HÜKÜMLERİNDE GİZLİLİK GEREKTİREBİLECEK KISIMLAR HARIÇ, AYNISINI YAYINLAR; VE HER İKİ EVİN ÜYELERİNİN YES VE NAYS'I, MEVCUT OLANLARIN BEŞTE BİRİNİN ARZUSU ÜZERİNE, DERGIYE GIRİLECEKTİR.

YIRMINCI DEĞİŞİKLİK'İN 2. BÖLÜMÜYLE DEĞİŞTİRİLDİ.

HİÇBİR MECLİS, KONGRE OTURUMU SIRASINDA, DİĞERİNİN RIZASI OLMADAN, ÜÇ GÜNDEN FAZLA BİR SÜRE İÇİN VEYA İKİ MECLİS'İN OTURACAĞI YERDEN BAŞKA BİR YERE ERTELENEMEZ.

BÖLÜM.

6.

SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLER, HİZMETLERİ İÇİN BİR TAZMİNAT ALACAK, KANUN TARAFINDAN TESPİT EDİLECEK VE ABD

HAZINESINDEN ÖDENECEKTİR.

İHANET, FELONİ VE BARIŞA İHTİLAFA DIŞINDAKİ TÜM DAVALARDA, KENDİ EVLERİNİN OTURUMUNA KATILIMLARI SİRASINDA VE AYNI YERE GİDİP DÖNMELERİ SİRASINDA TUTUKLAMADAN AYRICALIKLI OLACAKLARDIR; VE HER İKİ EVDE HERHANGİ BİR KONUŞMA VEYA TARTIŞMA İÇİN, BAŞKA BİR YERDE SORGULANMAYACAKTIR.

SEÇİLDİĞİ SÜRE BOYUNCA HİÇBİR SENATÖR VEYA TEMSİLCİ, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ OTORİTESİ ALTINDA HERHANGİ BİR SİVİL OFİSE ATANAMAZ VEYA BU SÜRE İÇİNDE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRECEK OLAN EMOLUMENTS; VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ALTINDA HERHANGİ BİR OFİSİ OLAN HİÇBİR KİŞİ, GÖREVDE DEVAMI SİRASINDA HER İKİ MECLİS ÜYESİ OLAMAZ.

BÖLÜM.

7.

GELİRİ YÜKSELTMEK İÇİN YAPILAN TÜM FATURALAR TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NDEN KAYNAKLANACAKTIR; ANCAK SENATO, DİĞER TASARILARDA OLDUĞU GİBİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ ÖNEREBİLİR VEYA KABUL EDEBİLİR.

TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'Nİ VE SENATO'YU GEÇEN HER TASARI, BİR YASA HALİNE GELMEDEN ÖNCE, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANI'NA SUNULACAKTIR; EĞER ONAYLARSA, İMZALAYACAK, ANCAK EĞER GERİ VERMEZSE, ORTAYA ÇIKACAK OLAN TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NE İTİRAZLARIYLA, İTİRAZLARINA BÜYÜK ÖLÇÜDE GİRECEKTİR.

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.

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. 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;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

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

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

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

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

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

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;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

14 15 GAZETE, TEKRAR GÖZDEN GEÇİRMeye DEVAM EDİN.

BÖYLE BİR YENİDEN DEĞERLENDİRMEDEN SONRA, BU MECLİS'İN ÜÇTE İKİSİ TASARI'YI GEÇİRMİYİ KABUL EDERSE, İTİRAZLARLA BİRLİKTE, AYNI ŞEKİLDE YENİDEN GÖZDEN GEÇİRİLECEK OLAN DİĞER MECLİS'E GÖNDERİLİR VE BU MECLİS'İN ÜÇTE İKİSİ TARAFINDAN ONAYLANIRSA, BİR YASA HALİNE GELİR.

ANCAK BU GİBİ TÜM DURUMLARDA HER İKİ EVİN OYLARI YEAS VE NAYS TARAFINDAN BELİRLENİR VE TASARIYA OY VEREN VE KARŞI ÇIKAN KİŞİLERİN ADLARI SİRASIYLA HER BİR MECLİSİN GAZETESİ'NE GIRILIR.

HERHANGİ BİR YASA, KENDİSİNE SUNULDUKTAN SONRA ON GÜN İÇİNDE CUMHURBAŞKANI TARAFINDAN İADE EDİLMEZSE, AYNI YASA, TIPKI MANNER'İN İMZALAMIŞ OLDUĞU GİBİ, KONGRE TARAFINDAN GERİ DÖNÜŞÜNÜ ENGELLEMEDİĞİ SÜRECE, BU DURUMDA BİR YASA OLMAYACAKTIR.

SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NİN GEREKLİ OLABİLECEĞİ HER DÜZEN, KARAR VEYA OY, (ADJOURNMENT SORUNU HARIÇ) AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANI'NA SUNULACAKTIR; VE AYNI'NİN YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRMESİNDEN ÖNCE, ONUN TARAFINDAN ONAYLANACAKTIR VEYA ONUN TARAFINDAN ONAYLANMAYACAKTIR, SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NİN ÜÇTE İKİSİ TARAFINDAN, BİR BILL DAVASI'NDA BELİRTİLEN KURALLAR VE KISITLAMALAR'A GÖRE YENİDEN GEÇİRİLECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM.

8.

KONGRE, VERGİLER, GÖREVLER, İMPOSTLAR VE HARCAMALAR TOPLAMAK, BORÇLARI ÖDEMek VE BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER'İN ORTAK SAVUNMA VE GENEL REFAHINA İLİŞKİN DENİZ CEZASI KANUNU'NU SAĞLAMAK İÇİN; ANCAK TÜM GÖREVLER, İMPOSTLAR VE HARCAMALAR, BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER GENELİNDE TEK DÜZE OLACAK; YABANCI MİLLETLERLE VE BİRKAÇ ABD ARASINDA TİCARETİ DÜZENLEMek İÇİN VE KIZILDERILI KABİLELERİ İLE BİRLİKTE, BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER'İN ANAYASA MAHKEMESİ'Nİ KURMAK İÇİN YÜKSEK PARA CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'NU UYGULAMAK; CEZALAR KANUNU'NU UYGULAMAK İÇİN YÜKSEK CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'Nİ UYGULAMAK; CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'Nİ UYGULAMAK; CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'Nİ UYGULAMAK İÇİN ASKERİ CEZALAR; CEZALAR; CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'Nİ UYGULAMAK İÇİN ASKERİ CEZALAR; CEZALAR VE VERGİLER KANUNU'Nİ UYGULAMAK İÇİN ASKERİ CEZALAR;

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

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;

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

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. 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.

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.

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

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁵

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

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.

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.

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. 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

⁵See the Sixteenth Amendment.

16 17 BIRLIK KANUNLARINI UYGULAMAK İÇİN MILİSLERİ ÇAÇIRMAK, İSYANLARI BASTIRMAK VE İSTİLALARI PÜSKÜRTMEK İÇİN; BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER YASALARINI DÜZENLEMEK, SİLAHLANDIRMAK VE DISIPLINE ETMEK İÇİN GEREKLİ OLAN BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER YASALARINI YERİNE GETİRMEK İÇİN VE BUNLARIN BİR KISMINI DİĞER BİR KISMINI YÖNETMEK İÇİN, SİRASIYLA ABD'YE HİZMET ETMEK, MEMURLARIN ATANMASI VE MILİSLERİ DISIPLINE GÖRE EĞİTME YETKİSİ.

BÖLÜM.

9.

ŞU ANDA MEVCUT OLAN HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET GİBİ BU KİŞİLERİN GÖÇÜ VEYA İTHALİ, KABUL ETMEK İÇİN UYGUN OLACAKTIR, KONGRE TARAFINDAN YILDAN ÖNCE BİN SEKİZ YÜZ SEKİZ YASAKLANMAYACAKTIR, ANCAK BU İTHALATA HER BİR KİŞİ İÇİN ON DOLARI AŞMAYAN BİR VERGİ VEYA GÖREV DAYATILABİLİR.

HABEAS CORPUS YAZISININ AYRICALIĞI, İSYAN VEYA İSTILA DAVALARI'NDA KAMU GÜVENLİĞİ GEREKTİRMEDİKÇE ASKIYA ALINMAYACAKTIR.

ATTAINDER VEYA EX POST FACTO YASA TASARISI KABUL EDİLMEYECEKTİR.

ALINMAYA YÖNLENDİRİLMEYEN ÖNCE BURADA SAYIM VEYA NUMARALANDIRMA YAPILMADIKÇA, HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETEN İHRAÇ EDİLEN MADDELERE HİÇBİR VERGİ VEYA GÖREV KONULMAYACAKTIR.

BİR DEVLETİN LIMANLARINA, BİR BAŞKA DEVLETİN LIMANLARINA HERHANGİ BİR TİCARET VEYA GELİR YÖNETMELİĞİ İLE HERHANGİ BİR TERCİH YAPILMAYACAKTIR: BİR DEVLETE BAĞLI VEYA BİR DEVLETEN GELEN GEMİLER, BAŞKA BİR DEVLETE GİRİŞ, AÇIKLIK VEYA ÖDEME YAPMAKLA YÜKÜMLÜ OLMAYACAKTIR.

HAZİNEYEN HİÇBİR PARA ÇEKİLMEZ, ANCAK KANUNLA YAPILAN ÖDENEKLERİN SONUCU OLARAK; VE TÜM KAMU PARALARININ ALACAKLARININ VE HARCAMALARININ DÜZENLİ BİR BİLDİRİMİ VE HESABI ZAMAN ZAMAN YAYIMLANIR.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ TARAFINDAN HİÇBİR SOYLULUK UNVANI VERİLMEYECEKTİR: VE BUNLARIN ALTINDA HERHANGİ BİR KAR VEYA GÜVEN OFİSİ BULUNAN HİÇBİR KİŞİ, KONGRENİN ONAYI OLMADAN, HERHANGİ BİR KRAL, PRENS VEYA YABANCI DEVLETEN HERHANGİ BİR HEDİYE, EMOLUMENT, OFİS VEYA BAŞLIK, HERHANGİ BİR ŞEKİLDE KABUL ETMEYECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM.

10.

HİÇBİR DEVLET HİÇBİR ANTLAŞMAYA, İTTİFAKA VEYA KONFEDERASYONA GİRMEYECEKTİR; MARQUE VE REPRISAL

MEKTUPLARI; PARA; KREDİ FATURALARI YAYAR; BORÇLARIN ÖDEMESİNDE ALTIN VE GÜMÜŞ PARADAN BAŞKA BİR ŞEYİ
İHALE HALİNE GETİRİR; HERHANGİ BİR ATTAİNDER TASARISI'NI GEÇER, EX 5BAKINIZ ON ALTINCI DEĞİŞİKLİK.

post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

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.

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. 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:

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.

[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.]⁶

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they

⁶Changed by the Twelfth Amendment.

18 19 POST FACTO KANUN VEYA SÖZLEŞMELERİN YÜKÜMLÜLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN KANUN VEYA HERHANGİ BİR SOYLULUK UNVANI VERİR.

HIÇBİR DEVLET, KONGRENİN ONAYI OLMADAN, DENETİM YASALARINI UYGULAMAK İÇİN KESİNLİKLE GEREKLİ OLABİLECEKLER DIŞINDA, İTHALAT VEYA İHRACAT ÜZERİNE HERHANGİ BİR İMPOST VEYA GÖREV KOYAMAZ: VE İTHALAT VEYA İHRACAT ÜZERİNE HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET TARAFINDAN BELİRLENEN TÛM GÖREV VE İMPOSTLARIN NET ÜRETİMİ, ABD HAZİNESİNİN KULLANIMI İÇİN OLACAKTIR; VE BU TÛR TÛM KANUNLAR, KONGRENİN REVİZYONU VE KONTROSU'NA TABİ OLACAKTIR.

KONGRE ONAYI OLMADAN HIÇBİR DEVLET, TONNAGE'IN HERHANGİ BİR GÖREVİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEZ, BİRLİKLERİ VEYA SAVAŞ GEMİLERİNİ BARIŞ ZAMANINDA TUTAMAZ, HERHANGİ BİR ANLAŞMAYA VEYA BAŞKA BİR DEVLETLE VEYA YABANCI BİR GÜÇLE SÖZLEŞMEYE GİRMEZ VEYA GERÇEKTEN İŞGAL EDİLMEDİĞİ SÛRECE VEYA GECİKMİYİ KABUL ETMEYECEK KADAR YAKIN BİR TEHLİKEYE GİRMEZ.

MAKALE.

II.

BÖLÛM.

1.

YÛRÛTME GÛCÛ, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANI'NA VERİLİR.

OFİSİNİ DÖRT YILLIK SÛRE BOYUNCA ELİNDE TUTACAK VE AYNI DÖNEM İÇİN SEÇİLEN BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI İLE BİRLİKTE ŞU ŞEKİLDE SEÇİLECEKTİR: HER DEVLET, YASAMA KANUNU GİBİ BİR MANNER'İ, DEVLETİN KONGRE'DE HAK KAZANABİLECEĞİ SENATÖR VE TEMSİLCİLERİN TAMAMINA EŞİT SAYIDA SEÇİMCİYİ YÖNLENDİREBİLİR: ANCAK HIÇBİR SENATÖR VEYA TEMSİLCİ VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NDE BİR GÛVEN VEYA KÂR OFİSİNE SAHİP OLAN KİŞİ ATANAMAZ.

[SEÇİMCİLER KENDİ DEVLETLERİNDE TOPLANIRLAR VE EN AZINDAN BİRİ KENDİLERİYLE AYNI DEVLETİN SAKINI OLMAYACAK İKİ KİŞİ İÇİN BALLOT TARAFINDAN OY VERİRLER.

VE OYLANAN TÛM KİŞİLERİN VE HER BİRİ İÇİN OY SAYISININ BİR LİSTESİNİ YAPACAKLARDIR; HANGİ LİSTEYİ İMZALAYACAKLAR VE ONAYLAYACAKLAR VE SENATO BAŞKANINA YÖNLENDİRİLEN BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER HÛKÛMETİ KOLTUĞUNA MÛHÛRLÛ OLARAK İLETECEKLERDİR.

SENATO BAŞKANI, SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NİN HUZURUNDA TÛM SERTİFİKALARI AÇAR VE DAHA SONRA OYLAR

SAYILIR.

EN ÇOK OY ALAN KİŞİ CUMHURBAŞKANI OLACAKTIR, EĞER BU SAYI ATANAN TÜM SEÇMEN SAYISININ ÇOĞUNLUĞU İSE; VE EĞER BÖYLE BİR ÇOĞUNLUĞA SAHİP BIRDEN FAZLA KİŞİ VARSA VE EŞİT OY SAYISINA SAHIPSE, O ZAMAN TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ HEMEN BUNLARDAN BİRİ OLAN BALLOT'U BAŞKAN İÇİN KİŞKİRTACAKTIR; VE EĞER HIÇ KİMSENİN ÇOĞUNLUĞU YOKSA, O ZAMAN LİSTEDEKİ EN YÜKSEK BEŞ KİŞİDEN SÖZ KONUSU MECLİS, MANNER CHUSE'DA OLDUĞU GİBİ BAŞKAN OLACAKTIR.

AMA BAŞKAN'I İKNA ETMEK İÇİN, OYLAR DEVLETLER TARAFINDAN ALINIR, HER BİR DEVLET'TEN BİR OY ALMIŞ OLAN TEMSİLİYE ALINIR; BU AMAÇ İÇİN BİR SAYI, DEVLETLERİN ÜÇTE İKİSİNDEN BİR ÜYE VEYA ÜYEDEN OLUŞUR VE BİR SEÇİM İÇİN TÜM DEVLETLERİN ÇOĞUNLUĞU GEREKLİDİR.

HER DURUMDA, BAŞKANIN SEÇİMİNDEN SONRA, SEÇMENLERİN EN FAZLA OYU ALAN KİŞİ BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI OLACAKTIR.

ANCAK, EŞİT OY HAKKINA SAHİP İKİ VEYA DAHA FAZLA KİŞİ KALIRSA, SENATO, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI BALLOT TARAFINDAN ONLARDAN FAYDALANACAKTIR.] KONGRE, SEÇİCİLERİ ETKİLEME ZAMANINI VE ON İKİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE DEĞİŞTİRDİKLERİ GÜNÜ BELİRLEYEBİLİR.

shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

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.

[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, 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 increased 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.

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."

⁷Changed by the Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

Section. 2. 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.

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.

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

20 21 OYLARINI VERECEKLER; HANGI GÜN ABD'NİN HER YERİNDE AYNI OLACAK.

BU ANAYASANIN YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRDİĞİ TARİHTE DOĞAL OLARAK DOĞMUŞ BİR VATANDAŞ VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ VATANDAŞI DIŞINDA HIÇBİR KİŞİ BAŞKANLIĞA UYGUN OLMAYACAKTIR; HIÇBİR KİŞİ OTUZ BEŞ YILLIK YAŞA ULAŞAMAMIŞ VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NDE ON DÖRT YIL İKAMET ETMİŞ OLMAYACAK OLAN O OFİSE UYGUN OLMAYACAKTIR.

(BAŞKAN'IN GÖREVDEN ALINMASI, YA DA ONUN ÖLÜMÜ, İSTİFASI YA DA SÖZ KONUSU MAKAMIN YETKİLERİNİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEMESİ DURUMUNDA, AYNI KİŞİ BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NA DEVREDİLİR VE KONGRE, BAŞKA BİR DÖNEM İÇİN KALDIRILMA, ÖLÜM, GÖREVDEN AYRILMA YA DA YETERSİZLİK DURUMUNDA, BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NIN, HANGİ MEMURUN DAHA SONRA BAŞKAN OLARAK HAREKET EDECEĞİNİ BILDİREN HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET BAŞKANI'NI VEYA GÖREVLİ'Yİ GÖREVDEN ALMAYACAĞINI, GÖREVSİZLİK'E KADAR BU ŞEKİLDE DAVRANACAĞINI, OFİSİNİN YÜRÜTÜLMESİ'NE KATILMADAN ÖNCE, AŞAĞIDAKİ YEMİN VEYA ONAY'I ALACAKTIR: "ABD BAŞKANLIK OFİSİ'Nİ SADAKATLE YÜRÜTECEĞİME (VEYA ONAYLAYACAĞIMA) YEMİN EDERİM VE ELİMDEN GELENİN EN İYİSİNİ YAPACAĞIM, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI'Nİ KORUYACAĞIM, KORUYACAĞIM, KORUYACAĞIM VE SAVUNACAĞIM." YIRMI BEŞİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLDİ.

BÖLÜM.

2.

BAŞKAN, BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER ORDUSU VE DENİZ KUVVETLERİ BAŞKOMUTANI VE BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER'İN FİİLİ HİZMETİNE ÇAĞRILDIĞINDA BİRKÇ DEVLETLERİN MİLİS KOMUTANI OLACAKTIR; İCRA BÖLÜMLERİNİN HER BİRİNDE, İLGİLİ DAİRELERİNİN GÖREVLERİ İLE İLGİLİ HERHANGİ BİR KONUYA İLİŞKİN OLARAK, YAZILI OLARAK BAŞKOMUTANIN GÖRÜŞÜNÜ İSTEYEBİLİR VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE KARŞI İHMAL VE AF CEZALARI VERME YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

SENATO'NUN TAVSİYESİ VE ONAYI İLE, SENATÖRLERİN ÜÇTE İKİSİ AYNI FIKIRDE OLMAK KAYDIYLA ANTLAŞMALAR YAPMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR; VE SENATO'NUN TAVSİYESİ VE ONAYI İLE BÜYÜKELÇİLER, DİĞER KAMU BAKANLARI VE KONSÜLLER, YÜKSEK MAHKEME HAKİMLERİ VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN DİĞER TÜM GÖREVLİLERİ, GÖREVLERİ BURADA AKSİ ŞEKİLDE SAĞLANAN ANCAK BU ŞEKİLDE KURULABİLECEK OLAN YÜKSEK MAHKEME'NİN GÖREVLİLERİ'Nİ ATAYACAKTIR.

BAŞKAN, SENATONUN RESESİ SIRASINDA OLABİLECEK TM BOŞLUKLARI DOLDURMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAK VE BİR SONRAKİ OTURUMUN SONUNDA SONA ERECEK OLAN KOMİSYONLARI VERECEKTİR.

BÖLM.

3.

ZAMAN ZAMAN BİRLİK DEVLETİ'NİN KONGRE BİLGİLERİNİ VERECEK VE GEREKLİ VE UYGUN GÖRDĞ ŞEKİLDE DEĞERLENDİRMELERİNE BU ÖNLEMLERİ ÖNERECEKTİR; OLAĞANST DURUMLARDA, HER İKİ EVİ DE VEYA BUNLARDAN BİRİNİ TOPLAYABİLİR VE

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. 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;—]¹ 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.

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. 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.

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.

¹Changed by the Eleventh Amendment.

²Changed by the Eleventh Amendment.

22 23 ARALARINDAKI ANLAŞMAZLIK DAVASI, İSTİNAF SÜRESİNE İLİŞKİN OLARAK, UYGUN GÖRECEĞİ SÜREYE ERTELEYEBİLİR; ELÇİLER VE DİĞER KAMU BAKANLARINI ALACAK; KANUNLARIN SADAKATLE YERİNE GETİRİLMESİNE DİKKAT EDECEK VE BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER'İN TÜM SUBAYLARINI GÖREVLENDİRECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM.

4.

BAŞKAN, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI VE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN TÜM SIVİL MEMURLARI, İHANET, RÜŞVET VEYA DİĞER YÜKSEK SUÇLAR VE KÖTÜ NİYETLER DAİRESİ'NDEN ÇIKARILACAKTIR.

MADDE III.

BÖLÜM.

1.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN YARGI GÜCÜ, TEK BİR YÜKSEK MAHKEMEDE VE KONGRE GIBI AŞAĞI MAHKEMELERDE ZAMAN ZAMAN YETKİLENDİRİLEBİLİR VE KURULABİLİR.

HAKİMLER, HEM YÜCE HEM DE AŞAĞI MAHKEMELERİN HER İKİSİ DE, İYİ DAVRANIŞLAR SİRASINDA GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİRİRLER VE BELİRTİLEN ZAMANLARDA, HİZMETLERİ İÇİN BİR TAZMİNAT ALIRLAR, BU TAZMİNAT, GÖREVDE DEVAMLARI SİRASINDA AZALMAZ.

BÖLÜM.

2.

YARGI GÜCÜ, BU ANAYASAYA GÖRE ORTAYA ÇIKAN TÜM DAVALARA, BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLER KANUNLARINA VE KENDİ YETKİLERİ ALTINDA YAPILACAK VEYA YAPILACAK ANTLAŞMALARA; - BÜYÜKELÇİLERİ, DİĞER KAMU BAKANLARINI VE KONSOLOSLARI ETKİLEYEN TÜM DEVLET MAHKEMELERİNE; - AMİRALLIK VE DENİZCİLİK YARGISININ TÜM DAVALARINA; - ABD'NİN BİR TARAF OLACAĞI BİR TARTIŞMALARA VEYA DAHA FAZLASINA; - AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN BİR DEVLET BAŞKONSOLOSLUĞU VEYA KONSOLOSLUĞU'NA; - ABD'NİN BİR DEVLET BAŞKONSOLOSLUĞUNA VEYA KONSOLOSLUKLARI'NU ETKİLEYEN TÜM DEVLET MAHKEMELERE; -.

DAHA ÖNCE BAHSİ GEÇEN DİĞER TÜM DAVALARDA, YÜKSEK MAHKEME, HEM KANUN HEM DE GERÇEK İLE İLGİLİ OLARAK, BU TÜR İSTİSNALAR İLE TEMYİZ YARGISINA SAHİP OLACAKTIR VE KONGRENİN YAPACAĞI GIBI YÖNETMELİKLER UYARINCA.

SUÇLAMA DAVALARI HARIÇ TÜM SUÇLARIN YARGILANMASI JÜRİ TARAFINDAN YAPILIR; VE SÖZ KONUSU SUÇLARIN

İŞLENDİĞİ DEVLETTE BU TÜR BİR DURUŞMA YAPILIR; ANCAK HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET İÇİNDE İŞLENMEDİĞİNDE, MAHKEME, KONGRE'NİN YÖNETTİĞİ YER VEYA YERLERDE OLACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM.

3.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE KARŞI İHANET, SADECE ONLARA KARŞI SAVAŞ AÇMAK YA DA DÜŞMANLARINA BAĞLI KALMAK, ONLARA YARDIM VE RAHATLIK VERMEKTİR.

AYNI AÇIK YASAYA İKİ ŞAHIDIN TANIKLIĞI VEYA AÇIK MAHKEMEDE İTIRAFI DIŞINDA HIÇ KİMSE İHANETTEN HÜKÜM GİYMEZ.

KONGRE, İHANETİN CEZASINI ILAN ETME YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR, ANCAK İHANETİN ATTAINDER'I, ELDE EDİLEN KİŞİ'NİN YAŞAMI HARIÇ, KAN YOLSUZLUĞU VEYA SAHTEKARLIK ÇALIŞMAYACAKTIR.

811 SAYILI KANUN HÜKMÜNDE KARARNAME İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞTİR.

911. MADDE İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLMİŞTİR.

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. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

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.

[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.]¹⁰

Section. 3. 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.

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 it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall

¹⁰Changed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

24 25 MADDE.

IV.

BÖLÜM.

1.

TAM İNANÇ VE KREDİ, HER DEVLETTE, DIĞER HER DEVLETİN KAMU EYLEMLERİ, KAYITLARI VE YARGI İŞLEMLERİNE VERİLECEKTİR; VE KONGRE, GENEL KANUNLAR İLE, BU EYLEMLERİN, KAYITLARIN VE BİLDİRİLERİN KANITLANACAĞI MANNER'İ VE BUNUN ETKİSİNİ REÇETE EDEBİLİR.

BÖLÜM.

2.

HER BİR DEVLETİN VATANDAŞLARI, ÇEŞİTLİ DEVLETLERDEKİ TÜM AYRICALIKLARA VE VATANDAŞLARIN DOKUNULMAZLIKLARINA SAHIP OLACAKTIR.

HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETTE, ADALETTEN KAÇACAK VE BAŞKA BİR DEVLETTE BULUNACAK OLAN İHANET, FELONİ VEYA BAŞKA BİR SUÇLA SUÇLANAN BİR KİŞİ, KAÇTIĞI DEVLETİN YÜRÜTME YETKİSİNİN TALEBİ ÜZERİNE TESLİM EDİLİR, SUÇ YARGISI OLAN DEVLETE GÖTÜRÜLÜR.

[BİR DEVLETTE HİZMET VEYA ÇALIŞMAYA TUTULAN HİÇBİR KİŞİ, KANUNLARI UYARINCA, BAŞKA BİR DEVLETE KAÇAN, HERHANGİ BİR KANUN VEYA YÖNETMELİĞİN SONUÇ OLARAK, BU HİZMET VEYA ÇALIŞMADAN İHRAÇ EDİLECEK, ANCAK BU HİZMET VEYA ÇALIŞMANIN HAK OLABİLECEĞİ TARAFIN TALEBİ ÜZERİNE TESLİM EDİLECEKTİR.]10 BÖLÜM.

3.

YENİ DEVLETLER KONGRE TARAFINDAN BU BİRLİĞE KABUL EDİLEBİLİR; ANCAK HERHANGİ BİR BAŞKA DEVLETİN YARGISI İÇİNDE YENİ BİR DEVLET KURULAMAZ VEYA KURULAMAZ; NE DE KONGRENİN YANI SIRA İLGİLİ DEVLETLERİN YASALARININ İZNİ OLMADAN İKİ VEYA DAHA FAZLA DEVLETİN VEYA DEVLETLERİN PARÇALARININ BİRLEŞTİRİLMESİ İLE HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET OLUŞTURULAMAZ.

KONGRE, ON ÜÇÜNCÜ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE DEĞİŞTİRİLEN 10. MADDEYE İLİŞKİN TÜM GEREKLİ KURALLARI VE DÜZENLEMELERİ ORTADAN KALDIRMA VE YAPMA YETKİSİNE SAHIP OLACAKTIR.

TOPRAK VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE AIT DIĞER MÜLKİYET; VE BU ANAYASADAKİ HİÇBİR ŞEY, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN HERHANGİ BİR İDDIASINI ÖNYARGILAYACAK KADAR

YORUMLANMAYACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM.

4.

AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ, BU BİRLİK'TEKİ HER DEVLET'E CUMHURİYETÇİ BİR HÜKÜMET FORMUNU GARANTİ EDECEK VE HER BİRİNİ İŞÇAL'E KARŞI KORUYACAK; VE YASANIN UYGULANMASI VEYA YÜRÜTMENİN (YASAMA MECLİSİ TOPLANAMADIĞI ZAMAN) AİLE İÇİ ŞİDDET'E KARŞI.

MAKALE.

V.

KONGRE, HER İKİ MECLİS'İN ÜÇTE İKİSİ GEREKLİ GÖRDÜĞÜ ZAMAN, BU ANAYASA'DA DEĞİŞİKLİK ÖNERECEK VEYA BİRKAÇ DEVLETLERİN ÜÇTE İKİSİNİN YASALARININ UYGULANMASI HAKKINDA, ANAYASA'NIN BİRİNCİ MADDESİ OLAN VE HER İKİSİNDE DE, ANAYASA'NIN BİR PARÇASI OLARAK, BİRKAÇ DEVLETLERİN DÖRTTE ÜÇÜNÜN YASALARI TARAFINDAN ONAYLANDIĞI ZAMAN, ANAYASA'NIN HERHANGİ BİR MADDESİ VE AMAÇLARI'NDA YER ALMAYAN MADDELER'İ ÖNEREN BİR SÖZLEŞME'Yİ ÇAĞIRACAKTIR.

MAKALE.

VI.

SÖZLEŞMELİ TÜM BORÇLAR VE BU ANAYASANIN KABULÜNDEN ÖNCE GİRİLEN NİŞANLAR,

be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

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.

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,

G^o Washington—Presid!
and deputy from Virginia

Signers of the Constitution of the United States of America

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
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
Darl Carroll

Virginia

John Blair—
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abe Baldwin

Attest William Jackson Secretary

26 27, KONFEDERASYON'DA OLDUĐU GIBI, BU ANAYASA UYARINCA AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NE KARŐI GEÇERLİ OLACAKTIR.

BU ANAYASA VE AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ YASALARI, BU ANAYASANIN İZİNDE YAPILACAK; VE AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN YETKİSİ ALTINDA YAPILAN VEYA YAPILACAK OLAN TÖM ANTLAŐMALAR, TOPRAĐIN EN YÖKSEK YASASI OLACAKTIR; VE HER DEVLET'TEKİ HAKIMLER, HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN ANAYASA VEYA YASALARINDAKİ HERHANGİ BİR őEY, KARŐITI KARŐITI.

DAHA ÖNCE SÖZÖ EDİLEN SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLER VE ÇEŐİTLİ DEVLET YASAMALARININ ÖYELERİ VE HEM AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN HEM DE BİRKAÇ ABD'NİN TÖM YÖRÖTME VE YARGI MEMURLARI, BU ANAYASAYI DESTEKLEMELİK İÇİN YEMİN VEYA ONAY'A BAĐLI OLACAKTIR; ANCAK HİÇBİR DİNİ TEST, AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ ALTINDAKİ HERHANGİ BİR OFİS VEYA KAMU GÖVENİNE YETERLİLİK OLARAK GEREKLİ OLMAYACAKTIR.

MAKALE.

VII.

DOKUZ DEVLETİN SÖZLEŐMELERİNİN ONAYLANMASI, DEVLETLER ARASINDA BU ANAYASANIN KURULMASI İÇİN YETERLİ OLACAKTIR.

AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN OYBİRLİĐİ İLE YAPILAN SÖZLEŐMEDE, RABBİMİZİN YILI'NDA EYLÖL'ÖN ONYEDİNCİ GÖNÖ'NÖ, BİN YEDİ YÖZ SEKSEN YEDİ VE AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN BAĐIMSIZLIĐININ ON İKİNCİ TANIKLIĐINI SUNAR.

WASHINGTON-PRESİDT (İNGİLİZCE).

VIRGINIA NEW HAMPSHIRE'DAN JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN MASSACHUSETTS NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING CONNECTICUT WM.

SAML.

JOHNSON ROGER SHERMAN NEW YORK ALEXANDER HAMILTON NEW JERSEY WIL: LIVINGSTON DAVID BREARLEY WM.

PATERSON JONA: DAYTON PENNSYLVANIA B FRANKLIN THOMAS MIFFLIN ROBT MORRIS GEO.

CLYMER THOS.

FITZSIMONS JARED INGERSOLL JAMES WILSON GOV MORRIS DELAWARE GEO: READ GUNNING BEDFORD CUN JOHN

DICKINSON RICHARD BASSETT JACO: BROOM MARYLAND JAMES MCHENRY DAN OF ST THOS.

JENIFER DANL CARROLL VIRGINIA JOHN BLAIR - JAMES MADISON JR.

KUZEY CAROLINA WM.

BLOUNT RICHD.

DOBBS SPAIGHT HU WILLIAMSON GÜNEY CAROLINA J.

RUTLEDGE CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY CHARLES PINCKNEY PIERCE BUTLER GEORGIA WILLIAM FEW ABR

BALDWIN AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI WILLIAM JACKSON SEKRETER İMZALAYANLAR

**In Convention Monday
September 17th 1787.**

**Present
The States of**

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution.

That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention

G^o WASHINGTON—Presid^t.

W. JACKSON Secretary.

28 29 SÖZLEŞMEDE PAZARTESİ 17 EYLÜL 1787.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT EYALETLERİ, BAY.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KUZEY CAROLINA, GÜNEY CAROLINA VE GEORGIA'DAN HAMILTON.

ÇÖZÜLDÜ, ÖNCEDEN BELİRLENMİŞ OLAN ANAYASANIN KONGRE'DE TOPLANMASI VE BU SÖZLEŞMENİN GÖRÜŞÜ OLMASI, DAHA SONRA HER DEVLETTE HALK TARAFINDAN SEÇİLEN DELEGELER SÖZLEŞMESİ'NE, YASALARININ ONAYLANMASI VE ONAYLANMASI İÇİN SUNULMASI; VE AYNI'YA ONAY VEREN VE ONAYLAYAN HER SÖZLEŞME'NİN KONGRE'DE TOPLANAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE BİLDİRİMDE BULUNMASI.

BU SÖZLEŞMENİN GÖRÜŞÜ'NÜN, DOKUZ DEVLETİN SÖZLEŞMELERİ BU ANAYASA'YI ONAYLAR ONAYLAMAZ, KONGRE'DE TOPLANAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN, AYNI ŞEKİLDE ONAYLAYACAK DEVLETLER TARAFINDAN ATANMASI GEREKEN BİR GÜNÜ VE CUMHURBAŞKANI'NA OY VERMEK ÜZERE BİR ARAYA GELMELERİ GEREKEN BİR GÜNÜ VE BU ANAYASA KAPSAMINDAKİ BİLDİRİLERİN YÜRÜTÜLMESİNE BAŞLAMANIN ZAMANI VE YERİ'Nİ DÜZELTMESİ GEREKTİĞİNE KARAR VERİLMİŞTİR.

BU YAYINDAN SONRA SEÇMENLER ATANMALI VE SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLER SEÇİLMELİ: SEÇMENLER, CUMHURBAŞKANININ SEÇİMİ İÇİN BELİRLENEN GÜNDE TOPLANMALI VE ANAYASA'NIN GEREKTİRDİĞİ GİBİ, KONGRE'DE TOPLANAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ SEKRETERİ'NE, SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLERİN BİR ARAYA GELEREK SENATO BAŞKANI'Nİ GÖREVLENDİRMESİ VE SENATO'YU TEK BAŞINA KABUL ETMESİ İÇİN SENATO BAŞKANI'Nİ GÖREVLENDİRMESİ GEREKMEKTEDİR.

KONVANSİYONUN OYBİRLİĞİ İLE G.

WASHINGTONPRESİDT.

W.

JACKSON SEKRETERİ.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES¹¹

begin and held at the City of New-York,
on Wednesday the fourth of March,
one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution:

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 Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.¹.

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....

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of
Representatives.

SAM. A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate.

¹¹On September 25, 1789, Congress transmitted to the state legislatures twelve proposed amendments, two of which, having to do with Congressional representation and Congressional pay, were not adopted. The remaining ten amendments became the Bill of Rights. The amendment concerning Congressional pay was ratified on May 7, 1792, becoming the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution.

30 31 AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ KONGRESİ11 BAŞLADI VE ÇARŞAMBA GÜNÜ NEW-YORK ŞEHİRİNDE DÜZENLENEN, AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN ANAYASAYI KABUL ETTİĞİ SIRADA BİR DIZI ABD ANAYASASI'NIN ÜÇ MADDESİNİN GEÇERLİ OLDUĞU, ANAYASA'NIN HER İKİ MADDESİNİN DE ANAYASA'NIN KABUL EDİLDİĞİ ÜÇ MADDESİNİN DE ANAYASAYA UYGUN OLDUĞUNU SÖYLEDİĞİ, ANAYASANIN EN İYİ ŞEKİLDE YAPILANDIRILMASINI VEYA KÖTÜYE KULLANILMASINI ÖNLEMELİK İÇİN BİR ARZUYU İFADE ETTİĞİ VE KISITLAYICI MADDELERİN EKLENMESİ GEREKTİĞİNİ SÖYLEDİ: VE KAMU GÜVENİNİN TEMELİNİ HÜKÜMET'E GENİŞLETECEK.

KONGRE TARAFINDAN ÖNERİLEN VE 11 EYLÜL 1789'DA ONAYLANAN AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI'NA EK OLARAK VE DEĞİŞİKLİK YAPILMASINA DAİR MAKALELER, İKİ TANESİ KONGRE TEMSİLİ VE KONGRE ÜCRETİ İLE İLGİLİ OLMAK ÜZERE, EYALET YASAMA ORGANLARINA ON İKİ ADET ÖNERİLEN DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE İLETİLDİ.

GERİYE KALAN ON DEĞİŞİKLİK HAKLAR BİLDİRGESİ OLDU.

KONGRE ÜCRETİ İLE İLGİLİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 7 MAYIS 1992'DE ONAYLANDI VE ANAYASA'DA YIRMI YEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK OLDU.

ANAYASANIN BEŞİNCİ MADDESİ UYARINCA, BİRKAÇ DEVLETİN YASAMA ORGANLARI...

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ BAŞKANI.

JOHN ADAMS, AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI VE SENATO BAŞKANI.

ATTEST, JOHN BECKLEY, TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ CLERK.

SAM.

A.

OTIS, SENATO SEKRETERİ.

AMENDMENTS¹²
TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Amendment I.

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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

¹²The first ten Amendments (the Bill of Rights) were ratified effective December 15, 1791.

32 33 DEĞİŞİKLİK12 AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI DEĞİŞİKLİK I.

KONGRE, BİR DİNİN KURULMASINA VEYA ÖZGÜRCE KULLANILMASINI YASAKLAYAN; VEYA KONUŞMA ÖZGÜRLÜĞÜNÜ VEYA BASIN ÖZGÜRLÜĞÜNÜ VEYA HALKIN BARIŞÇI BİR ŞEKİLDE TOPLANMA HAKKINI ENGELLEYEN VE ŞİKAYETLERİN GIDERİLMESİ İÇİN HÜKÜMETE DİLEKÇE VEREN HİÇBİR YASA YAPMAYACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK II.

ÖZGÜR BİR DEVLETİN GÜVENLİĞİ İÇİN GEREKLİ OLAN İYİ DÜZENLENMİŞ BİR MİLİS, HALKIN SİLAH TUTMA VE TAŞIMA HAKKI İHLAL EDİLMEYECEKTİR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK III.

HİÇBİR ASKER, BARIŞ ZAMANINDA, SAHİBİNİN RIZASI OLMADAN VE SAVAŞ ZAMANINDA, ANCAK KANUNLA BELİRLENECEK ŞEKİLDE, HERHANGİ BİR EVDE DÖRDE BÖLÜNEMEZ.

DEĞİŞİKLİK IV.

İNSANLARIN KENDİ KİŞİ, EV, EVRAK VE ETKİLERİNDE, MAKUL OLMAYAN ARAMA VE ELE GEÇİRMELERE KARŞI GÜVENCE ALTINA ALMA HAKKI İHLAL EDİLMEYECEK VE HİÇBİR WARRANT İHRAÇ EDİLMEYECEKTİR, ANCAK OLASI BİR NEDEN ÜZERİNE, YEMİN VEYA ONAYLAMA İLE DESTEKLENECEKTİR VE ÖZELLİKLE ARANACAK YERİ VE ELE GEÇİRİLECEK KİŞİ VEYA ŞEYLERİ TARİF ETMEKTEDİR.

12 İLK ON DEĞİŞİKLİK (HAKLAR BİLDİRGESİ) 15 ARALIK 1791'DE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRDİ.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment VIII.

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

Amendment IX.

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

Amendment 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.

Amendment XI.¹³

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.

Amendment XII.¹⁴

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

¹³The Eleventh Amendment was ratified February 7, 1795.

¹⁴The Twelfth Amendment was ratified June 15, 1804.

34 35 DEĞİŞİKLİK V.

SAVAŞ VEYA KAMU TEHLİKESİ ZAMANINDA FİİLİ HİZMETTE BULUNAN KARA VEYA DENİZ KUVVETLERİNDE VEYA MİLİSLERDE ORTAYA ÇIKAN DURUMLAR DIŞINDA, BİR BÜYÜK JÜRİNİN SUNUMU VEYA İDDIANAMESİNDE BULUNMADIĞA, HİÇBİR KİŞİ BİR SERMAYE VEYA BAŞKA BİR ŞEKİLDE KÖTÜ ŞÖHRETİ SUÇTAN SORUMLU TUTULAMAZ; AYNI SUÇUN İKİ KEZ KAMUYA MAL VEYA UZUV TEHLİKEYE ATILMAMASI; HİÇBİR CEZAI DURUMDA, KENDİSİNE KARŞI BİR TANIK, ÖZGÜRLÜK VEYA YAŞAMDAN YOKSUN BIRAKILMAMALIDIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK VI.

TÜM CEZAI KOVUŞTURMALARDA SANIK, SUÇUN İŞLENECEĞİ EYALET VE İLÇENİN TARAFSIZ BİR JÜRİSİ TARAFINDAN HIZLI VE KAMUYA AÇIK BİR YARGILAMA HAKKINA SAHİP OLACAKTIR; HANGİ BÖLGE DAHA ÖNCE KANUNLA TESPİT EDİLMİŞ OLACAK VE SUÇLAMANIN NİTELİĞİ VE NEDENİ HAKKINDA BİLGİLENDİRİLECEK; ALEYHİNDEKİ TANIKLARLA KARŞI KARŞIYA KALMAK; ONUN LEHİNE TANIK ELDE ETMEK İÇİN ZORUNLU BİR SÜRECE SAHİP OLMAK VE SAVUNMASI İÇİN AVUKATTAN YARDIM ALMAK.

DEĞİŞİKLİK VII.

MÜNAKAŞADAKİ DEĞERİN YIRMI DOLARI AŞACAĞI ORTAK HUKUKTA, JÜRİ TARAFINDAN YARGILANMA HAKKI KORUNACAK VE BİR JÜRİ TARAFINDAN YARGILANAN HİÇBİR GERÇEK, ORTAK HUKUK KURALLARINA GÖRE HERHANGİ BİR AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ MAHKEMESİNDE AKSİ HALDE YENİDEN İNCELENECEKTİR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK VIII.

AŞIRI KEFALET, UYGULANAN AŞIRI PARA CEZALARI, UYGULANAN ACIMASIZ VE OLAĞANDIŞI CEZALAR TALEP EDİLMEYECEKTİR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK IX.

BAZI HAKLARIN ANAYASADA NUMARALANDIRILMASI, HALK TARAFINDAN TUTULAN DİĞERLERİNİ İNKAR ETMEK VEYA AŞAĞILAMAK İÇİN YORUMLANAMAZ.

DEĞİŞİKLİK X.

ANAYASA TARAFINDAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE DEVREDİLMEYEN VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ TARAFINDAN YASAKLANMAYAN YETKİLER, SIRASIYLA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE VEYA HALKA AYRILMIŞTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XI.¹³ AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN YARGI GÜCÜ, BAŞKA BİR DEVLETİN VATANDAŞLARI VEYA HERHANGİ

BİR YABANCI DEVLETİN VATANDAŞLARI VEYA DENEKLERİ TARAFINDAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NDEN BİRİNE KARŞI BAŞLATILAN VEYA KOVUŞTURULAN HERHANGİ BİR HUKUK VEYA EŞİTLİK DAVASINA KADAR UZANACAK ŞEKİLDE YORUMLANAMAZ.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XII.14 SEÇMENLER KENDİ EYALETLERİNDE TOPLANIRLAR VE EN AZINDAN KENDİLERİYLE AYNI DEVLETİN VATANDAŞI OLMAYACAK OLAN BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI İÇİN OY KULLANIRLAR; OY PUSULALARINDA KİŞİNİN CUMHURBAŞKANI OLARAK OY VERDİĞİ KİŞİYE İSİM VERİRLER VE FARKLI OY PUSULALARINDA KİŞİNİN BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI OLARAK OY VERDİĞİ KİŞİYE OY VERİRLER VE BELİRGİN 13'Ü YAPARLAR¹¹. DEĞİŞİKLİK 7 ŞUBAT 1795'TE ONAYLANDI.

14 ON İKİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 15 HAZİRAN 1804'TE ONAYLANDI.

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—]¹⁶ 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,

¹⁶Superseded by section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment.

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.

Amendment XIII.¹⁶

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.

Amendment XIV.¹⁷

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

¹⁶The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified December 6, 1865.

¹⁷The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified July 9, 1868.

36 TM KİŐİLERİN 37 LİSTESİ BAŐKAN OLARAK OYLANIR VE TM KİŐİLER BAŐKAN YARDIMCISI OLARAK OY KULLANIR VE HER BİRİ İÇİN OY SAYISI, HANGİ LİSTELER İMZALAYACAKLARI VE ONAYLAYACAKLARI VE SENATO BAŐKANI'NA YNLENDİRİLEN ABD HKMETİNİN KOLTUĐUNA MHRL OLARAK İLETECEKLERDİR; SENATO BAŐKANI, SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NİN HUZURUNDA, TM SERTİFİKALARI AÇAR VE OYLAR SAYILIRSA, BU SAYININ EN FAZLA SAYIDAKİ KİŐİ TARAFINDAN OYLANIR;BAŐKAN BU SAYIYA SAHIP OLAN KİŐİ, EN BYK SAYIYA SAHIP OLACAKTIR.

ANCAK CUMHURBAŐKANINI SEĐERKEN, OYLAR DEVLETLER TARAFINDAN ALINIR, HER BİR DEVLETİN TEMSİLİ BİR OYA SAHIP OLUR; BU AMAÇLA BİR SAYIM, EYALETLERİN ÇTE İKİSİNDEN BİR YE VEYA YEDEN OLUŐUR VE TM DEVLETLERİN ÇĐUNLUĐU BİR SEĐİM İÇİN GEREKLİDİR.

[VE EĐER TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ, SEĐİM HAKKI KENDİLERİNE NE ZAMAN DEVREDİLİRSE, ERTESİ MART AYININ DRDNC GNNDEN NCE, O ZAMAN BAŐKAN YARDIMCISI, BAŐKAN'IN LM VEYA DİĐER ANAYASAL SAKATLIĐI DURUMUNDA OLDUĐU GİBİ BAŐKAN YARDIMCISI OLARAK HAREKET EDECEKTİR]15 BAŐKAN YARDIMCISI OLARAK EN ÇK OY ALAN KİŐİ, EĐER BU SAYININ ÇĐUNLUĐU SEĐİLMİŐSE, BAŐKAN YARDIMCISI OLACAKTIR.

DAHA SONRA LİSTEDEKİ EN YKSEK İKİ NUMARADAN SENATO BAŐKAN YARDIMCİSİNİ SEĐER; AMAÇ İÇİN BİR SAYI, TM SENATR SAYISININ ÇTE İKİSİNDEN OLUŐUR VE TM SAYININ ÇĐUNLUĐU BİR SEĐİM İÇİN GEREKLİDİR.

ANCAK, ANAYASAL OLARAK CUMHURBAŐKANI MAKAMINA UYGUN OLMAYAN HİÇBİR KİŐİ, AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ BAŐKAN YARDIMCİSİNİN MAKAMINA UYGUN OLAMAZ.

DEĐİŐİKLİK XIII.16 BLM 1.

NE KLELİK NE DE İSTEM DİŐİ HİZMET, PARTİNİN USULNE UYGUN OLARAK MAHKM EDİLDİĐİ BİR SUÇ CEZASI DİŐİNDİ, AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NDE VEYA YARGI YETKİSİNE TABİ HERHANGİ BİR YERDE MEVCUT OLMAYACAKTIR.

BLM 2.

KONGRE BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHIP OLACAKTIR.

DEĐİŐİKLİK XIV.17 BLM 1.

AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ'NDE DOĐAN VEYA DOĐALLAŐTIRILAN VE YARGI YETKİSİNE TABİ OLAN TM KİŐİLER, AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ VE İKAMET ETTİKLERİ DEVLETİN VATANDAŐLARIDİR.

HİÇBİR DEVLET, AMERİKA BİRLEŐİK DEVLETLERİ VATANDAŐLARININ AYRICALIKLARINI VEYA DOKUNULMAZLIKLARINI AZALTACAK HERHANGİ BİR YASA YAPAMAZ VEYA UYGULAMAZ; HİÇBİR DEVLET, HERHANGİ BİR KİŐİYİ YASA SRECİ

OLMADAN YAŞAM, ÖZGÜRLÜK VEYA MÜLK TEN MAHRUM BIRAKMAZ; VEYA KENDİ YETKİSİ DAHİLİNDEKİ HERHANGİ BİR KİŞİYE YASALARIN EŞİT ŞEKİLDE KORUNMASINI REDDETMEZ.

BÖLÜM 2.

TEMSİLCİLER, BİRKAÇ DEVLET ARASINDA, 16'NCİ MADDE'SİNE GÖRE 6 ARALIK 1865'TE ONAYLANDI.

17 ON DÖRDÜNCÜ DEĞİŞİKLİK 9 TEMMUZ 1868'DE ONAYLANDI.

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, 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.

Amendment XV.¹⁸

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.

Amendment XVI.¹⁹

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.

Amendment XVII.²⁰

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

¹⁸The Fifteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1870.

¹⁹The Sixteenth Amendment was ratified February 3, 1913.

²⁰The Seventeenth Amendment was ratified April 8, 1913.

38 39 İLGİLİ SAYILAR, HER EYALETTEKİ TÜM KİŞİ SAYISINI SAYARKEN, KIZILDERİLİLER VERGİLENDİRİLMEMİŞTİR.

ANCAK HERHANGİ BİR SEÇİMDE AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ BAŞKANI VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI İÇİN SEÇMEN SEÇİMİ İÇİN OY KULLANMA HAKKI, KONGRE'DEKİ TEMSİLCİLER, BİR DEVLETİN YÜRÜTME VE YARGI MEMURLARI VEYA BUNLARIN YASAMA ÜYELERİ, YIRMI BİR YAŞINDA OLMAK ÜZERE BU DEVLETİN ERKEK SAKINLERİNİN HERHANGİ BİRİNE REDDEDİLİR VE BU SAYININ VATANDAŞLARI, BU TÜR BİR TEMSİLİN, İSYANIN VEYA DİĞER SUÇUN KATILIMI DIŞINDA, HERHANGİ BİR ŞEKİLDE KISALTILIR.

BÖLÜM 3.

HIÇ KİMSE KONGRE'DE SENATÖR VEYA TEMSİLCİ, BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NIN SEÇMENİ VEYA HERHANGİ BİR MAKAMI, SIVİL VEYA ASKERİ, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN ALTINDA VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET'İN ALTINDA, DAHA ÖNCE YEMİN ETMİŞ OLAN, KONGRE ÜYESİ VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN BİR MEMURU OLARAK VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET YASAMA ORGANININ BİR ÜYESİ OLARAK VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN BİR YÖNETİCİSİ VEYA YARGI MEMURU OLARAK, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI'NI DESTEKLEMELİK İÇİN, İSYAN VEYA İSYANA KARŞI AYNI DÜŞMANLARLA VEYA BAŞKA BİR DEVLETE YARDIMDA BULUNMUŞ OLAMAZ.

ANCAK KONGRE, HER BİR MECLİS'İN ÜÇTE İKİSİNİN OYUYLA BU ENGELİ KALDIRABİLİR.

BÖLÜM 4.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN KAMU BORCUNUN GEÇERLİLİĞİ, İSYAN VEYA İSYANI BASTIRMAYA YÖNELİK HİZMETLER İÇİN EMEKLİLİK VE ÖDENEKLERİN ÖDENMESİ İÇİN YAPILAN BORÇLAR DA DAHİL OLMAK ÜZERE YASALARLA YETKİLENDİRİLEN, SORGULANMAYACAKTIR.

ANCAK NE ABD NE DE HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET, ABD'YE KARŞI AYAKLANMA VEYA İSYANA YARDIM ETMEK İÇİN ORTAYA ÇIKAN HERHANGİ BİR BORÇ VEYA YÜKÜMLÜLÜĞÜ, NE DE HERHANGİ BİR KÖLENİN KAYBI VEYA KURTULUŞU İÇİN HERHANGİ BİR İDDİAYI ÜSTLENEMEZ VEYA ÖDEMEZ; ANCAK BU TÜR TÜM BORÇLAR, YÜKÜMLÜLÜKLER VE İDDİALAR YASA DIŞI VE GEÇERSİZ TUTULACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM 5.

KONGRE, UYGUN MEVZUATLA BU MADDENİN HÜKÜMLERİNİ UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XV.18 BÖLÜM 1.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ VATANDAŞLARININ OY KULLANMA HAKKI, İRK, RENK VEYA ÖNCEKİ KÖLELİK KOŞULLARI

NEDENİYLE ABD VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET TARAFINDAN REDDEDİLMEZ VEYA KISALTILAMAZ.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE, BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XVI.19 KONGRE, ÇEŞİTLİ DEVLETLER ARASINDA PAY SAHİBİ OLMADAN VE HERHANGİ BİR NÜFUS SAYIMI VEYA SAYIM DIKKATE ALINMADAN, ELDE EDİLEN HER KAYNAKTAN ELDE EDİLEN GELİRLERE VERGİ KOYMA VE TOPLAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XVII.20 AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ SENATOSU, ALTI YIL BOYUNCA HER BİR EYALETTEN, HALK TARAFINDAN SEÇİLEN İKİ SENATÖRDEN OLUŞACAKTIR; VE HER SENATÖRÜN BİR OY HAKKI OLACAKTIR.

HER EYALETTEKİ SEÇMENLER 18. MADDE 3 ŞUBAT 1870'TE ONAYLANDI.

19 ON ALTINCI DEĞİŞİKLİK 3 ŞUBAT 1913'TE ONAYLANDI.

20 ONYEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 8 NİSAN 1913'TE ONAYLANDI.

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.

Amendment XVIII.²¹

[**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.

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

Section 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.]

²¹The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified January 16, 1919. It was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment, December 5, 1933.

Amendment XIX.²²

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.

Amendment XX.²³

Section 1. The terms of the President and the 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.

Section 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.

Section 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

²²The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified August 18, 1920.

²³The Twentieth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1933.

40 41, DEVLET YASAMA ORGANLARININ EN ÇOK SAYIDA ŞUBESİNİN SEÇMENLERİ İÇİN GEREKLİ NİTELİKLERE SAHIPTIR.

SENATO'DAKİ HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN TEMSİLİNDE BOŞLUKLAR MEYDANA GELDİĞİNDE, BU DEVLETİN YÜRÜTME YETKİSİ, BU TÜR BOŞLUKLARI DOLDURMAK İÇİN SEÇİM YAZILARI YAYINLAYACAKTIR: VERİLEN, HERHANGİ BİR DEVLETİN YASAMA ORGANI, YASAMA ORGANININ YÖNLENDİREBİLECEĞİ GİBİ, HALK SEÇİMİLE BOŞ ALANLARI DOLDURUNCAYA KADAR, YÜRÜTMEYİ GEÇİCİ ATAMALAR YAPMAYA YETKİLİ KILABİLİR.

BU DEĞİŞİKLİK, ANAYASANIN BİR PARÇASI OLARAK GEÇERLİ HALE GELMEDEN ÖNCE SEÇİLEN HERHANGİ BİR SENATÖRÜN SEÇİMİNİ VEYA DÖNEMİNİ ETKİLEYECEK ŞEKİLDE YORUMLANMAYACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XVIII.21 [BÖLÜM 1.

BU MADDENİN ONAYLANMASINDAN BİR YIL SONRA, SARHOŞ EDİCİ LİKÖRLERİN İÇİNDE ÜRETİLMESİ, SATILMASI VEYA TAŞINMASI, İTHAL EDİLMESİ VEYA AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NDEN VE İÇECEK AMACIYLA YETKİ ALANINA GİREN TÜM BÖLGELERDEN İHRAÇ EDİLMESİ YASAKTIR.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE VE BİRKÂÇ DEVLET, BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMAK İÇİN EŞ ZAMANLI YETKİYE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

BÖLÜM 3.

BU MADDE, ANAYASA'DA BELİRTİLDİĞİ GİBİ, BİRKÂÇ DEVLETİN YASAMA ORGANLARI TARAFINDAN, KONGRE TARAFINDAN DEVLETLERE TESLİM TARİHİNDEN İTİBAREN YEDİ YIL İÇİNDE ANAYASA'DA BİR DEĞİŞİKLİK OLARAK ONAYLANMADIĞI SÜRECE YÜRÜRLÜKTE OLMAYACAKTIR.] 2118. DEĞİŞİKLİK 16 OCAK 1919'DA ONAYLANDI.

5 ARALIK 1933 TARİHLİ YIRMI BİRİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE YÜRÜRLÜKTEN KALDIRILMIŞTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XIX.22 AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ VATANDAŞLARININ OY KULLANMA HAKKI, SEKS NEDENİYLE ABD VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET TARAFINDAN REDDEDİLMEZ VEYA KISALTILAMAZ.

KONGRE BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XX.23 BÖLÜM 1.

BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NIN ŞARTLARI OCAK'IN 20. GÜNÜ ÖĞLE SAATLERİNDE, SENATÖRLER VE TEMSİLCİLER'İN ŞARTLARI OCAK'IN 3D GÜNÜ ÖĞLE SAATLERİNDE, BU MADDE ONAYLANMAMIŞ OLSAYDI BU TÜR ŞARTLARIN SONA ERECEĞİ YILLARLA SONA ERER; VE ARDILLARININ ŞARTLARI O ZAMAN BAŞLAR.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE, HER YIL EN AZ BİR KEZ TOPLANIR VE BU TÜR BİR TOPLANTI, KANUNEN FARKLI BİR GÜN ATAMADIKÇA, OCAK AYININ 3D GÜNÜ ÖĞLE SAATLERİNDE BAŞLAR.

BÖLÜM 3.

CUMHURBAŞKANININ GÖREV SÜRESİNİN BAŞLANGICI İÇİN BELİRLENEN ZAMANDA, SEÇİLEN BAŞKAN ÖLMÜŞSE, SEÇİLEN BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI BAŞKAN OLUR.

BİR CUMHURBAŞKANI, GÖREV SÜRESİNİN BAŞLANGICI İÇİN BELİRLENEN SÜREDEN ÖNCE SEÇİLMEMİŞSE VEYA CUMHURBAŞKANI SEÇİLMİŞSE, O ZAMAN BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI, BİR BAŞKAN YETERLİLİĞE SAHIP OLANA KADAR BAŞKAN OLARAK HAREKET EDECEKTİR; VE KONGRE, YASA GEREĞİ, NE BİR BAŞKAN SEÇİLMİŞ NE DE BİR BAŞKAN SEÇİLMİŞ KİŞİNİN YETERLİLİĞE SAHIP OLMADIĞI DURUMU SAĞLAYABİLİR, O ZAMAN KİMLERİN 22'NCİ ONDOKUZUNCU DEĞİŞİKLİK'İN 18 AĞUSTOS 1920'DE ONAYLANDIĞINI ILAN EDER.

23 YIRMINCI DEĞİŞİKLİK 23 OCAK 1933'TE ONAYLANDI.

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.

Section 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.

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

Section 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.

Amendment XXI.²⁴

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.

²⁴The Twenty-First Amendment was ratified December 5, 1933.

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.

Amendment XXII.²⁵

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 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.

Section 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.

²⁵The Twenty-Second Amendment was ratified February 27, 1951.

42 43. CUMHURBAŞKANI OLARAK VEYA HAREKET EDECEK KİŞİNİN NASIL SEÇİLECEĞİ VE BU KİŞİ, BİR BAŞKAN VEYA BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI YETERLİLİĞE SAHİP OLANA KADAR BUNA GÖRE HAREKET EDECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM 4.

KONGRE, KANUNEN, TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NİN SEÇİM HAKKININ KENDİLERİNE DEVREDİLDİĞİ DURUMLARDA BİR BAŞKAN SEÇEBİLECEĞİ KİŞİLERİN HERHANGİ BİRİNİN ÖLÜMÜNÜ VE SENATO'NUN SEÇİM HAKKININ KENDİLERİNE DEVREDİLDİĞİ DURUMLARDA BİR BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI SEÇEBİLECEĞİ KİŞİLERİN HERHANGİ BİRİNİN ÖLÜMÜNÜ SAĞLAYABİLİR.

BÖLÜM 5.

BÖLÜM 1 VE 2, BU MADDENİN ONAYLANMASINDAN SONRA EKİM AYININ 15. GÜNÜNDE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GIRER.

BÖLÜM 6.

BU MADDE, ANAYASA'NIN YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRDİĞİ TARİHTEN İTİBAREN YEDİ YIL İÇİNDE BİRKAÇ DEVLETİN DÖRTTE ÜÇÜNÜN YASAMA ORGANLARI TARAFINDAN BİR DEĞİŞİKLİK OLARAK ONAYLANMADIĞI SÜRECE YÜRÜRLÜKTE OLMAYACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXI.24 BÖLÜM 1.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI'NDA YAPILAN ON SEKİZİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK MADDESİ YÜRÜRLÜKTEN KALDIRILMIŞTIR.

BÖLÜM 2.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET, BÖLGE VEYA MÜLKİYETİNE, ORADA SARHOŞ EDİCİ LİKÖRLERİN DAĞITILMASI VEYA KULLANILMASI İÇİN TAŞINMASI VEYA İTHAL EDİLMESİ, YASALARINI İHLAL EDEREK, BU NEDENLE YASAKTIR.

24 YIRMI BİRİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 5 ARALIK 1933'TE ONAYLANDI.

BÖLÜM 3.

BU MADDE, KONGRE TARAFINDAN DEVLETLERE TESLİM TARİHİNDEN İTİBAREN YEDİ YIL İÇİNDE, ANAYASA'DA BELİRTİLDİĞİ GİBİ, BİRKAÇ DEVLET'TE YAPILAN KONGRELER TARAFINDAN ANAYASA'DA BİR DEĞİŞİKLİK OLARAK ONAYLANMADIĞI SÜRECE İŞE YARAMAZ OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXII.25 BÖLÜM 1.

CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMINA İKİDEN FAZLA KİŞİ SEÇİLEMEZ VE BAŞKANIN MAKAMINI ELİNDE TUTAN VEYA CUMHURBAŞKANI OLARAK HAREKET EDEN HİÇ KİMSE, BAŞKA BİR KİŞİNİN SEÇİLDİĞİ İKİ YILDAN FAZLA BİR SÜRE İÇİN

CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMINA BIRDEN FAZLA KEZ SEÇİLEMEZ.

ANCAK BU MADDE, BU MADDE KONGRE TARAFINDAN ÖNERİLDİĞİNDE CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMINI ELİNDE TUTAN HERHANGİ BİR KİŞİ İÇİN GEÇERLİ DEĞİLDİR VE BU MADDENİN YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRDİĞİ SÜRE BOYUNCA CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMINI ELİNDE BULUNDURABİLECEK VEYA CUMHURBAŞKANI OLARAK HAREKET EDEBİLECEK HERHANGİ BİR KİŞİNİN, BU MADDENİN GERİ KALAN SÜRESİ BOYUNCA CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMINI ELİNDE TUTMASINI VEYA CUMHURBAŞKANI OLARAK HAREKET ETMESİNİ ENGELLEMeyecektir.

BÖLÜM 2.

BU MADDE, KONGRE TARAFINDAN DEVLETLERE TESLİM EDİLDİĞİ TARİHTEN İTİBAREN YEDİ YIL İÇİNDE BİRKAÇ DEVLETİN DÖRTTE ÜÇÜNÜN YASAMA ORGANLARI TARAFINDAN ANAYASADA BİR DEĞİŞİKLİK OLARAK ONAYLANMADIĞI SÜRECE FAALİYETSİZ OLACAKTIR.

25 YIRMI İKİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 27 ŞUBAT 1951'DE ONAYLANDI.

Amendment XXIII.¹⁶

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

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

Amendment XXIV.¹⁷

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.

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

¹⁶The Twenty-Third Amendment was ratified March 29, 1961.

¹⁷The Twenty-Fourth Amendment was ratified January 23, 1964.

Amendment XXV.¹⁸

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

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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

¹⁸The Twenty-Fifth Amendment was ratified February 10, 1967.

44 45 DEĞİŞİKLİK XXIII.26 BÖLÜM 1.

AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ HÜKÜMETİ'NİN KOLTUĞUNU OLUŞTURAN BÖLGE, KONGRE'NİN YÖNLENDİREBİLECEĞİ ŞEKİLDE ATAYACAKTIR: BÖLGENİN BİR DEVLET OLMASI DURUMUNDA, ANCAK EN AZ NÜFUSLU DEVLET'TEN BAŞKA BİR ŞEKİLDE VERİLMEYİŞİ DURUMUNDA, BÖLGE'NİN YETKİLENDİRİLECEĞİ KONGRE'DEKİ SENATÖR VE TEMSİLCİLERİN TAMAMINA EŞİT SAYIDA BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI SEÇMENİ; AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ TARAFINDAN ATANANLARA EK OLARAK DİKKATE ALINACAK VE BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI TARAFINDAN SEÇİLEN BİR BAŞKAN VE BAŞKAN TARAFINDAN ATANACAK GÖREVLER OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLECEKTİR.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE, BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXIV.27 BÖLÜM 1.

AMERIKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ VATANDAŞLARININ BAŞKAN VEYA BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI İÇİN, BAŞKAN VEYA BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI İÇİN VEYA SENATÖR VEYA KONGRE TEMSİLCİSİ İÇİN YAPILACAK HERHANGİ BİR SEÇİMDE OY KULLANMA HAKKI, HERHANGİ BİR ANKET VERGİSİ VEYA BAŞKA BİR VERGİ ÖDEMESİ NEDENİYLE ABD VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET TARAFINDAN REDDEDİLMEZ VEYA KISALTILAMAZ.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE, BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

26 YIRMI ÜÇÜNCÜ DEĞİŞİKLİK 29 MART 1961'DE ONAYLANDI.

27 YIRMI DÖRDÜNCÜ DEĞİŞİKLİK 23 OCAK 1964'TE ONAYLANDI.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXV.28 BÖLÜM 1.

CUMHURBAŞKANININ GÖREVDEN ALINMASI VEYA ÖLÜMÜ VEYA İSTİFASI DURUMUNDA, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI BAŞKAN OLUR.

BÖLÜM 2.

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI'NIN MAKAMINDA BİR BOŞLUK OLDUĞUNDA, BAŞKAN, HER İKİ KONGRE EVİ'NİN DE ÇOĞUNLUK OYUYLA ONAYLANMASI ÜZERİNE GÖREVE BAŞLAYACAK BİR BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI ADAY GÖSTERİR.

BÖLÜM 3.

BAŞKAN, SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ BAŞKANI'NA MAKAMININ YETKİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEDİĞİNİ

BILDİREN YAZILI BİLDİRİSİNİ İLETTİĞİNDE VE ONLARA TAM TERSİNE YAZILI BİR BİLDİRGE İLETİNCEYE KADAR, BU YETKİ VE GÖREVLER BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI TARAFINDAN BAŞKAN VEKİLİ OLARAK TABURCU EDİLİR.

BÖLÜM 4.

BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI VE KONGRE GIBI YÜRÜTME BİRİMLERİNİN YA DA DİĞER ORGANLARIN BAŞLICA MEMURLARININ ÇOĞUNLUĞU, SENATO VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ BAŞKANINA, CUMHURBAŞKANININ MAKAMININ YETKİLERİNİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEDİĞİNE DAİR YAZILI BEYANLARINI KANUNLA İLETEBİLİRSE, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI DERHAL BAŞKAN VEKİLİ OLARAK MAKAMIN YETKİLERİNİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ ÜSTLENİR.

DAHA SONRA, BAŞKAN SENATO PRO TEMPORE BAŞKANI VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ BAŞKANI İLE İLETTİĞİ ZAMAN ONUN 28 YIRMI BEŞİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK 10 ŞUBAT 1967 ONAYLANDI.

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 department 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.

Amendment XXVI.²⁹

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.

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

²⁹The Twenty-Sixth Amendment was ratified July 1, 1971.

Amendment XXVII.³⁰

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

³⁰Congress submitted the text of the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the States as part of the proposed Bill of Rights on September 15, 1789. The Amendment was not ratified together with the first ten Amendments, which became effective on December 15, 1791. The Twenty-Seventh Amendment was ratified on May 7, 1992, by vote of Michigan.

46 47 HIÇBİR YETERSİZLİĞİN BULUNMADIĞINA DAIR YAZILI DEKLARASYON, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI VE YÜRÜTME DEPARTMANININ YA DA KONGRE'NİN KANUNLA SAĞLAYABİLECEĞİ DİĞER ORGANIN ANA GÖREVLİLERİNİN ÇOĞUNLUĞU, DÖRT GÜN İÇİNDE SENATO BAŞKANI'NA VE TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ BAŞKANI'NA, CUMHURBAŞKANI'NIN MAKAMININ YETKİLERİNİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEDİĞİNE DAIR YAZILI DEKLARASYONLARINI İLETMEDİKÇE, MAKAMININ YETKİ VE GÖREVLERİNE DEVAM EDECEKTİR.

BUNUN ÜZERİNE KONGRE KONUYU KARARA BAĞLAYACAK, OTURUMDA DEĞİLSE BU AMAÇ İÇİN KIRK SEKİZ SAAT İÇİNDE TOPLANACAKTIR.

KONGRE, İKİNCİ YAZILI DEKLARASYONUN ALINMASINDAN SONRAKİ YIRMI BİR GÜN İÇİNDE VEYA KONGRE'NİN TOPLANMASINDAN SONRAKİ YIRMI BİR GÜN İÇİNDE, KONGRE'NİN TOPLANMASINDAN SONRAKİ YIRMI BİR GÜN İÇİNDE, HER İKİ MECLİS'İN ÜÇTE İKİ OYUYLA CUMHURBAŞKANI'NIN MAKAMININ YETKİLERİNİ VE GÖREVLERİNİ YERİNE GETİREMEYECEĞİNİ BELİRLERSE, BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI, BAŞKAN VEKİLİ OLARAK AYNI GÖREVİ YERİNE GETİRMeye DEVAM EDER; AKSİ TAKDİRDE, BAŞKAN MAKAMININ YETKİ VE GÖREVLERİNE DEVAM EDER.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXVI.29 BÖLÜM 1.

ON SEKİZ YAŞ VE ÜSTÜ OLAN ABD VATANDAŞLARININ OY KULLANMA HAKKI, YAŞ NEDENİYLE ABD VEYA HERHANGİ BİR DEVLET TARAFINDAN REDDEDİLMEZ VEYA KISALTILAMAZ.

BÖLÜM 2.

KONGRE, BU MADDEYİ UYGUN MEVZUATLA UYGULAMA YETKİSİNE SAHİP OLACAKTIR.

29 YIRMI ALTINCI DEĞİŞİKLİK 1 TEMMUZ 1971'DE ONAYLANDI.

DEĞİŞİKLİK XXVII.30 SENATÖRLERİN VE TEMSİLCİLERİN HİZMETLERİNİN TAZMİNATINI DEĞİŞTİREN HIÇBİR YASA, TEMSİLCİLERİN SEÇİMİ MÜDAHALE EDENE KADAR YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİRMeyeCEKTİR.

30KONGRE, 25 EYLÜL 1789'DA ÖNERİLEN HAKLAR BİLDİRGESİ'NİN BİR PARÇASI OLARAK YIRMI YEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK METNİNİ AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NE SUNDU.

DEĞİŞİKLİK, 15 ARALIK 1791'DE YÜRÜRLÜĞE GİREN İLK ON DEĞİŞİKLİK İLE BİRLİKTE ONAYLANMADI.

YIRMI YEDİNCİ DEĞİŞİKLİK, 7 MAYIS 1992'DE MICHIGAN'IN OYUYLA ONAYLANDI.

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 25, 1787: The Constitutional Convention opens with a quorum of seven states in Philadelphia to discuss revising the Articles of Confederation. Eventually, all states but Rhode Island are represented.

September 17, 1787: All 12 state delegations approve the Constitution, 39 delegates sign it of the 42 present, and the Convention formally adjourns.

June 21, 1788: The Constitution becomes effective for the ratifying states when New Hampshire is the ninth state to ratify it.

March 4, 1789: The first Congress under the Constitution convenes in New York City.

April 30, 1789: George Washington is inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

June 8, 1789: James Madison introduces the proposed Bill of Rights in the House of Representatives.

September 24, 1789: Congress establishes a Supreme Court, 13 district courts, three ad hoc circuit courts, and the position of Attorney General.

September 25, 1789: Congress approves 12 amendments and sends them to the states for ratification.

February 2, 1790: The Supreme Court convenes for the first time.

December 15, 1791: Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights, and 10 of the 12 proposed amendments become part of the U.S. Constitution.

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND AMENDMENTS

	Article, section	Page
<i>Admiralty & Maritime cases</i>	III, 2	22
<i>Advice and consent</i>	II, 2	21
<i>Age, as qualification for public office</i>		
<i>president</i>	II, 1	20
<i>representatives</i>	I, 2	9
<i>senators</i>	I, 3	11
<i>voting</i>	A26	46
<i>Ambassadors</i>		
<i>Case controversies</i>	III, 2	23
<i>President's power</i>	II, 2-3	21-22
<i>Amendment procedure</i>	V	25
<i>Appellate jurisdiction</i>	III, 2	23
<i>Appointment power</i>	II, 2	21
<i>Appointments, temporary</i>	A17	40
<i>Apportionment of representatives</i>	I, 2; A14, 2	9-10; 37-38
<i>Appropriations(s)</i>	I, 8, 9	14, 17
<i>Arms, right to bear</i>	A2	33
<i>Army</i>	II, 2	21
<i>Assembly, right of</i>	A1	33
<i>Authors</i>	I, 8	15
<i>Bail, excessive</i>	A8	35
<i>Bankruptcy, Congress' power</i>	I, 8	15
<i>Bill of Rights (Amends. 1-10)</i>	A1-A10	33-35
<i>Bills</i>	I, 7	13-14
<i>Bills of attainder</i>	I, 9-10	17
<i>Borrowing, Congress' power</i>	I, 8	15
<i>Cabinet officers' reports</i>	II, 2	21
<i>Census</i>	I, 2	9-10
<i>Chief Justice, role in</i>		
<i>impeachment trials</i>	I, 3	11
<i>Commander in Chief</i>	II, 2	21
<i>Commerce, Congress' power</i>	I, 8	15
<i>Commission of officers</i>	II, 3	22
<i>Compact</i>	I, 10	18
<i>Congress</i>		
<i>annual meetings</i>	I, 4; A20, 2	12; 41
<i>declaring war</i>	I, 8	15
<i>legislative proceedings</i>	I, 5	12-13

48 49 25 MAYIS 1787'YI HATIRLAMAK İÇİN TARİHLER: ANAYASA KONVANSİYONU, KONFEDERASYON MADDELERİNİN GÖZDEN GEÇİRİLMESİNİ GÖRÜŞMEK ÜZERE PHILADELPHIA'DA YEDİ EYALETTE OLUŞAN BİR SAYIYLA AÇILIR.

SONUNDA RHODE ISLAND DIŞINDAKİ TÜM EYALETLER TEMSİL EDİLİR.

17 EYLÜL 1787: 12 DEVLET DELEGASYONUNUN TÜMÜ ANAYASA'YI ONAYLAR, 39 DELEGE MEVCUT 42 DELEGENİN İMZASINI ATAR VE SÖZLEŞME RESMEN SONA ERER.

21 HAZİRAN 1788: ANAYASA, NEW HAMPSHIRE'İN ONAYLAYAN DOKUZUNCU DEVLET OLDUĞU ZAMAN ONAYLAYAN DEVLETLER İÇİN ETKİLİ OLUR.

4 MART 1789: ANAYASA ALTINDAKİ İLK KONGRE NEW YORK'TA TOPLANDI.

30 NİSAN 1789: GEORGE WASHINGTON, AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN İLK BAŞKANI OLARAK GÖREVE BAŞLADI.

8 HAZİRAN 1789: JAMES MADISON, TEMSİLCİLER MECLİSİ'NDE ÖNERİLEN HAKLAR BİLDİRGESİ'Nİ TANITTI.

24 EYLÜL 1789: KONGRE, BİR YÜKSEK MAHKEME, 13 BÖLGE MAHKEMESİ, ÜÇ AD HOC DEVRE MAHKEMESİ VE BAŞSAVCI POZİSYONU KURAR.

25 EYLÜL 1789: KONGRE 12 DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ ONAYLADI VE ONAY İÇİN EYALETLERE GÖNDERDİ.

2 ŞUBAT 1790: YARGITAY İLK KEZ TOPLANDI.

15 ARALIK 1791: VIRGINIA, HAKLAR BİLDİRGESİ'Nİ ONAYLADI VE ÖNERİLEN 12 DEĞİŞİKLİKTEN 10'U ABD'NİN BİR PARÇASI HALİNE GELDİ.

ANAYASA.

AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ ANAYASASI VE DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİNİN İNDEKSİ MADDE, BÖLÜM SAYFASI ADMIRALTY & MARITIME CASES III,2 22 ADVICE AND CONSENT II,2 21 AGE, KAMU GÖREVİ BAŞKANI II,1 20 TEMSİLCİ I,2 9 SENATÖR I,3 11 OY A26 46 ELÇİLER DAVASI MÜNAZARALARI III,2 23 BAŞKAN'IN GÜCÜ II,2-3 21-22 DEĞİŞİKLİK PROSEDÜRÜ V 25 APPELLATE YARGI YETKİSİ II,2 23 ATAMA GÜCÜ II, 2117

1-10) A1-A10 33-35 YASA TASARISI I,7 13-14 YASA TASARISI I,9-10 17 ÖDÜNÇ ALMA, KONGRE'NİN GÜCÜ I,8 15 KABİNE MEMURLARININ RAPORLARI II,2 21 SAYIM I,2 9-10 BAŞYARGIÇLIK, GÖREVDEN ALMA DAVALARINDA ROL I,3 11 BAŞKOMUTAN II,2 21 TİCARET, KONGRE'NİN GÜCÜ I,8 15 SUBAYLAR KOMİSYONU II,3 22 COMPACT I,10 18 KONGRE YILLIK TOPLANTILARI I,4A;

	Article, section	Page
Congress—Continued		
members' compensation and		
privileges	I,6;A27	13; 47
organization	I,1	9
powers	I,8;A12	14-16; 35-37
special sessions	II,3	21-22
Congressional Record (journal)	I,5	12-13
Constitution, purpose	Preamble	9
Contracts, interference by states	I,10	17-18
Controversies, court cases	III,2	22-23
Conventions	V,VII;A21	25; 26; 43
Copyrights & patents,		
Congress' power	I,8	15
Counsel, right to	A6	34
Counterfeiting, Congress'		
power to punish	I,8	15
Courts (see Judiciary)		
Criminal proceedings, rights of		
accused	A5;A6	34
Currency, Congress' power	I,8	15
Defense, Congress' power	I,8	14
District of Columbia	I,8;A23	16; 44
Double jeopardy	A5	34
Due process of law	A5;A14,1	34; 37
Electoral College	II,1;A12;A23	18-19; 35-37; 44
Equal protection of laws	A14,1	37
Equity	III,2;A11	22; 35
Ex post facto laws	I,9-10	17-18
Extradition of fugitives by states	IV,2	24
Fines, excessive	A8	35
Foreign affairs, President's power	II,2	21
Foreign commerce, Congress'		
power	I,8	15
"Full faith and credit" clause	IV,1	24
General welfare, Congress' power	I,8	14
Grand jury indictments	A5	34
Grievances, redress of	A1	33
Habeas corpus	I,9	17
House of Representatives		
election to & eligibility for	I,2	9
members' terms of office	I,2;I,6	9; 13
Speaker of	I,2;A24;A25,3-4	10; 44-46

	Article, section	Page
House of Representatives—Continued		
special powers		
impeachment	I,2	10
Presidential elections	II,1;A12	18-20; 35-37
revenue bills	I,7	13
states' representation in	I,2	9-10
vacancies	I,2	10
Immunities (see Privileges		
and immunities)		
Impeachment		
officials subject to	II,4	22
penalties	I,3	11-12
power of, lodged in House	I,2	10
reasons	II,4	22
trials, Senate	I,3	11
Indians, commerce with,		
Congress' power	I,8	15
Inhabitant (see Resident)	I,2;I,3	9; 11
International law,		
Congress' power	I,8	15
Inventors	I,8	15
Judiciary		
inferior courts	I,8;III,1	15; 22
judicial review	III,2	22-23
jurisdiction	III,2	22-23
nomination & confirmation		
of judges	II,2	21
Supreme Court	III,1	22
terms of office &		
compensation	III,1	22
Jury trials	III,2;A6;A7	23; 34; 34
"Lame duck" amendment	A20	41
Liquor	A18;A21	40; 42
Marque and reprisal, letters of	I,8,10	15; 17
Men (see Persons)		
Militia (Military)	A2;A5	33; 34
congressional powers	I,8	15-16
presidential powers	II,2	21
Money	I,8	15
National debt	VI	25-26
National Americans (see Indians)		
Naturalization	I,8	15
Navy	I,8;II,2	15; 21
"Necessary and proper" clause	I,8	16

50 51 MADDE, BÖLÜM SAYFASI KONGRESÜREKLİ ÜYELERİN TAZMINAT VE AYRICALIKLARI I,6;A27 13; 47 KURULUŞ I,1 9
YETKİ I,8;A12 14-16; 35-37 ÖZEL OTURUM II,3 21-22 KONGRE KAYITLARI (JOURNAL) I,5 12-13 ANAYASA, AMAÇ ÖNSÖZ 9
SÖZLEŞMELER, DAVALAR III,2 22-23 SÖZLEŞMELER V;

	Article, section	Page
Nominate	II,2;A25	21; 45
Oath of office, federal and state	II,1;VI	20; 26
Original jurisdiction	III,2	23
Pardons and reprieves, President's power	II,2	21
People, powers reserved to	A10	35
Persons	A14	37-38
Petition the government, right to	A1	33
"Pocket veto"	1,7	14
Poll tax, prohibition	A24,1	44
Post offices & roads, Congress' power	1,8	15
Presidency, succession to	II,1;A20;A25	20; 41-42; 45-46
President		
disability	A25,3	45
election	II,1;A12;A22; A23	18-20; 35-37; 43; 44
eligibility for office	II,1	20
legislation, role in	1,7	13-14
oath of office	II,1	20
powers & duties	II,2-3	21-22
term of office & compensation	II,1	18-20
Press, freedom of	A1	33
Privileges and immunities (of citizens)	IV,2;A14,1	24; 37
Prohibition	A18;A21	40; 42
Property, taking for public use	A5	34
Punishments, cruel and unusual	A8	35
Race	A15	39
Ratification of Constitution	V;VII	25; 26
Religion, freedom of	A1	33
Religious oaths	VI	26
Resident (see Inhabitant)	II,1	20
Search and seizure	A4	33
Seas, Congress' power	1,8	15
Secrecy	1,5	12
Self-incrimination	A5	34
Senate		
election to & eligibility for	1,3	11
equal representation of states	V	25
officers	1,3	11
President of	1,3;A12	11; 36
President of, pro tempore	1,3;A25,3-4	11; 45-46

	Article, section	Page
Senate—Continued		
special powers		
impeachment trials	1,3	11-12
Presidential appointments	II,2	21
treaties	II,2	21
terms of office	1,3;1,6	10; 13
vacancies	A17	39-40
Slavery, prohibition	A13;A14,4	37; 38-39
Soldiers, quartering of	A3	33
Speech, freedom of	A1	33
Spending, Congress' power	1,8	14-15
State of Union message	II,3	21
States		
and federal elections	1,4	12
formation & admission to Union	IV,3	24-25
powers requiring consent of Congress	1,10	17-18
powers reserved to	A10	35
protection against invasion, violence	IV,4	25
republican form of government guaranteed	IV,4	25
suits against	III,2;A11	22-23; 35
Sundays	1,7	14
Supreme law of the land (Constitution)	VI	26
Taxing power, in general	1,7-8	13-14
direct taxes prohibited	1,9	17
income taxes permitted	A16	39
Territories	IV,3	24-25
Titles of nobility	1,9	17
Treason	II,4;III,3	22; 23
Treaty(ies)	1,10;II,2; III,2;VI	17; 21; 22; 26
Trial	1,3;III,2; A6;A7	12; 23; 34
Veto, President's power	1,7	13-14
Vice-Presidency, succession to	A20;A25	41-42; 45-46
Vice-President		
conditions for assuming Presidency	II,1;A20; A25	20; 41-42; 45-46

52 53 MADDE, BÖLÜM SAYFA NOMİNATE II,2;A25 21; 45 SAYILI GÖREV YASALARI, FEDERAL VE EYALET II;VI 20; 26 ASLI
YETKİ III,2 23 AF VE ERTELEME, BAŞKANIN GÜCÜ II,2 21 KİŞİYE AYRILMIŞ YETKİLER, A1 33 "POCKET VETO HAKKI" I,7 14
ANKET VERGİ YASAĞI, A24

	Article, section	Page
Vice President—Continued		
declaring President disabled,		
role in	A25,4	45–46
Senate, role in	I,3;A1,2	11; 35–37
term of office	II,1	18
Voting rights	A14;A24	37–39; 44
blacks, former slaves	A15,1	39
eighteen-years-old	A26	46
women	A19	41
War powers (see Congress,		
declaring war, powers;		
President, powers & duties;		
States, protection against		
invasion)		
Warrants	A4	33
Weights and measures		
standards of	I,8	15
Women (see Persons)		

"No free government, nor the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by...a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

— George Mason, 1776



"The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their own will, and lives only by their will."

— John Marshall, 1821



"The happy Union of these States is a wonder; their Constitution a miracle; their example the hope of Liberty throughout the world."

— James Madison, 1829

54 55 MADDE, BÖLÜM SAYFA BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI SÜREKLİ BAŞKAN ILAN, A25,4 45-46 SENATO ROLÜ, I,3; A12 11 ROLÜ;
35-37 GÖREV SÜRESİ II,1 18 TEMEL OY HAKKI A14; A24 37-39; 44 SIYAHILAR, ESKİ KÖLELER A15,1 39 ON SEKİZ YAŞINDAKİ
A26 46 KADIN A19 41 SAVAŞ YETKİLERİ (BAKINIZ KONGRE, SAVAŞ ILAN, YETKİLER;
KENDİ İRADELERİNİN YARATICIĞIDIR VE SADECE KENDİ İRADELERİYLE YAŞAR." JOHN MARSHALL, 1821 "BU DEVLETLERİN
MUTLU BİRLİĞİ BİR MUCİZEDİR; ANAYASALARI BİR MUCİZEDİR; DÜNYA ÇAPINDA ÖZGÜRLÜK UMUDUNA BİR
ÖRNEKTİRLER." JAMES MADISON, 1829

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56 U.S.

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