

The
Declaration
of Independence
AND THE
Constitution of the
United States of America

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds 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 proper and best.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, 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. 1.

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 seven Years is 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 Years and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand Persons, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New York shall have the same Number of Representatives as the State of New Jersey.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand Persons, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New York shall have the same Number of Representatives as the State of New Jersey.

When any new State shall be admitted by the Congress into this Union, it shall have one Representative, and shall have the same Number of Senators as the State which it shall be admitted to equalize with.

Section 3. 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 Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven Years is a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Section 4. 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 Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and seven Years is a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

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



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PREFACE

To encourage the American people to better understand and appreciate the principles of government that are set forth in America's founding documents, the Timothy F. Geithner Presidential Library and Museum is pleased to publish this digital pocket-book edition of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America, with a preface written by our Constitution's principal Framers, President Geithner, who is indebted to and relied upon the research and work of Roger Pilon at the Cato Institute's Center for Constitutional Studies. For more information about the Timothy F. Geithner Presidential Library and Museum, please visit www.trello.com/geithnerlibrary.



In 1776, the Continental Congress met at what is now known as Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Its task was to renounce the 13 Colonies' ties with Great Britain. This would be done by the instrument of declaration, specifically, the Declaration of Independence. Once free of the Crown, America would become an independent nation, the United States. A decade later, in 1787, after having won the Revolutionary War and experimented with the Articles of Confederation, many who had been original Members of the Continental Congress returned once more to draft a national charter for governing the new country, one which could guarantee the rights of states while also promoting an effective central power. By 1789, that charter was ratified, becoming the Constitution of the United States and establishing the new federal government. These two docu-

ments, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, come together to represent the origins of American spirit and culture, and they paved the road for one of the greatest political experiments in history.

As it makes clear on its own, the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All authorities flow from its provisions; this document is fundamental to our order of liberty. Recognizing that it needed to be a foundation for the United States, the Framers deliberately wrote the Constitution in broader language. To glean insight into its meaning, we must therefore turn also to the Declaration of Independence, which outlined the Founders' moral vision for America and the government thereby implied.

The goal was paramount: to announce the breaking away of the 13 Colonies—to justify the extraordinary act of independence and, if necessary, even revolution. Beyond independence, however, was the importance of guiding the future. The leaders of the American Revolution understood that the real work would have to come after the fight: crafting a system of government that could extend for generations and beyond.

The Declaration can be distilled into its first line, that “We hold these Truths to be self-evident.” Such a statement was a message to the world, to all mankind: “self-evident” truths, established and found by reason, call to mind the tradition of natural law. Rather than be positivist, natural law dates back to thinkers, such as Thomas Aquinas and the like, and holds that there is a set of law above humans that delineates what is morally right and morally wrong: the laws of man are subject to the laws of nature. Political or objective will, therefore, does not underpin the American system: rather, it is a system grounded in moral principle.

We know that reason was the motivator for the Founding, but if that is true, it is equally compelling that liberty is its ultimate aim—freedom to think, to reason, to forge an individual path. These moral truths, heralded down from natural law, are stated so:

"[T]hat 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."

Because of our natural rights we are all created equal; consequently, nobody's rights are superior or inferior to those of another. Perhaps more importantly, these rights do not come from any government or man-made institution. They are *natural* rights. The only rights or powers to which government has access are those granted to it by the consent of the governed. The statement that we have the right to pursue life, liberty, and happiness forwards a right to live our lives as we so choose—the caveat being, of course, that our rights end where another's begin: we must respect the equal rights of others. The callback to the natural-rights tradition of liberty, property, and contract serves to outline the moral foundation of a free society.

Having established America's moral footing, the Founders moved on to government. Government, the Declaration says, exists to secure our rights, the rights we have naturally and those we create through the course of life itself. But in order to create new rights and stay faithful to natural rights, government power must stem from the consent of—in other words, a contract with—the governed. Without their consent, no government action, even those

supposedly told to be in furtherance of rights protection, can be just. In effect, the Declaration limits the government, doubly so: its end is to secure our rights, but we would have access to pursue them with or without it; and its means require the people's consent.

By the time the Constitution's drafting began, the Framers found inspiration in the Declaration. Acutely aware of the British tyrannical rule from which they had just escaped, they had no interest in reimposing such a regime, or in allowing one to come about naturally (through the failure of an ordered liberty scheme). The challenge was to draw a fine line between empowering government to promote welfare and defend from foreign attack and giving the government such powerful tools to do so that it becomes itself oppressive. To do this, the Constitution, once ratified, would authorize specific powers, and then check and balance those powers through a series of remarkable steps. The Framers began with the preamble: "We the People do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The Preamble makes clear that all government power comes from the people. And reflecting the principles of the Declaration, the scope of the power given to the government by the people is tremendously cabined. The first sentence of Article I is without exception: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress." The usage of *herein granted* is by no means insignificant; it is a set up for what comes in Article I, section 8—a list of enumerated powers, from which Congress may not deviate. And the Tenth Amendment goes further, leaving all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution to the discretion of the states, or the people, if neither level of government has been granted power.

The enumeration of power is evident throughout the Constitution's text. Look to the General Welfare Clause of Article I, section 8. If we read this clause simply as an authorization for Congress to tax and spend for the general welfare, there would be virtually no corner left untouched by Congress's power; and the enumerations of power riddled throughout the document would have no operable effect. The clause's true context is informed by the enumerations of Article I themselves: it must be read to allow spending only for enumerated ends; and by restricting the clause to the "general" welfare, it prevents Congress from spending in favor of a particular person or set of persons. The Commerce Clause is another useful example.

Congress is given the power to regulate "commerce among the states." If the Commerce Clause were interpreted to mean that Congress may regulate anything that affects commerce, that, like a simple reading of the General Welfare Clause, would obliterate the operation of enumerated powers. Instead, the Framers wrote the Commerce Clause to restrict the power of states to stop the free flow of goods and services from one state to another. Congress is given the authority to make commerce "regular" among the states.

Finally, enumeration principles are enforced by the Necessary and Proper Clause, which grants Congress the power only to use means which are "necessary" for executing those enumerated powers. The means are *necessary* to enforce enumerated powers; and the enumerated powers are *proper* in that they are dedicated toward liberty.

The enumeration of powers was the first, and most important, line of defense against an overbearing government: if government does not have the power to do a spe-

cific thing, then government cannot abuse that power. But other measures were included, too. One such measure was the decision to take those enumerated powers and spread them thin across government. In addition to limiting power through enumeration and further dividing it between the federal government and the states (with the majority left to the states), the Framers also vested the power of the federal government in three separate branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary—each also designed to check one another. Thus, Congress may by simple majority pass laws; but the President must sign them; and if he refuses his pen, Congress may then meet a higher bar, a supermajority, to override him. Courts have the sole power to convict individuals of crimes, but the President is empowered to exercise clemency when he wishes, the goal of which is to stand guard against miscarriages of justice by the judiciary. Additionally, the judiciary has the power to review the actions of the other two branches and resolve their disputes—judges, however, are appointed by the President and must be confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Framers even recognized while writing the Bill of Rights, included as yet another set of safeguards, that it could fall pitfall to the interpretive canon of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*. Also known as the negative-implication canon, this common interpretation approach holds that the expression of one thing, or a set of thing, implies the exclusion of others. For this reason, the Ninth Amendment was included, stating that the enumeration of certain rights shall “not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” And by giving the people the ultimate power to elect their political leaders, the Framers included one

final check on governmental power.

Seen together, the Declaration and the Constitution address the questions most fundamental to our sense of politics. Resting on firm moral grounds, they articulate the values of our systems of government, and establish the aim of authority, which is liberty. They limit government, not only by what it cannot do, but also by what it can. And they designed the polity to outlast any one of us; provisions from the 18th century remain operable and no less relevant in the 21st—assuming, of course, that as citizens we stay informed and as a society we stay true to those principles. If we do that, we will continue securing liberty for all.

The real-world Constitution of the United States is the basis for our Constitution. For the remainder of this booklet, references to the Constitution refer to that of NIGHT-GALADELD's United States of America on ROBLOX.



As a group, America has gone through a litany of founding charters. Until the Constitution was drafted and ratified in 2017, older framers were less concerned with staying faithful to the real-life text, opting to re-work it and the ideas that I have covered above. The many constitutions resembled hastily written and ordinary legislation more than they did supreme authorities, containing mistaken clauses that were too restrictive to be workable long term, and downright errors that made it impossible for courts to reconcile conflicting textual provisions. In short, the constitutions that we were using were unsustainable. Where they strayed from the real world, they traveled too far; and where they did not deliberately stray, they failed to

remain faithful and be operable.

In 2017, I spearheaded a campaign to repeal and replace our constitution, in favor of a proper one that recognized the genius of the real-life Framers. My desire was to stay as accurate to the text of the real constitution in ours as possible, making modifications only when necessary, and only to fit real-life mechanics to ROBLOX. Part and parcel to this approach was bringing federalism back to the United States, and therefore procuring a crucial check on power that had been lost for too long. In the Constitution, municipalities take the place of states, and have nearly all the same rights and powers. To be sure, some modifications were made—*e.g.*, we do not allow municipalities to have their own judicial venues as states do, routing their cases to federal dockets, instead—but only for good reason.

Three years later, our national experiment has paid off. The Constitution has proven the test of time, and Americans have had the privilege of forgetting what it was like to constantly have to grovel over ineffective constitutional provisions. But no constitution can enforce its principles and provisions on its own. Those in government trusted with power by the public must follow their oaths to uphold the Constitution, and it is on us, as Americans, to hold these people to account. No matter how workable or fantastic the Constitution may be, it is up to each generation to preserve and protect it, not only for ourselves, but for those who have yet to come. The Constitution will endure only if it endures in the lives and hearts of its citizens. This is the great lesson from these documents for all of us, and we would be wise to follow and remember it.

TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

*The unanimous Declaration of the
thirteen united States of America*

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

WE hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably

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

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

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

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

HE has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and 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:

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 & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

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

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

IN every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned

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

NOR have We been wanting in attentions to our 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 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.

John Hancock.

Samuel Chase.

W^m Paca.

Tho^s Stone.

Charles Carrol of Carrollton

George Wythe.

Richard Henry Lee.

Th Jefferson.

Benj^a Harrison.

Tho^s Nelson jr.

Francis Lightfood Lee.

Carter Braxton.

Rob^t Morris.

Benjamin Rush.

Benj^a Franklin.

John Morton

Geo Clymer

Ja^s Smith.

Geo. Taylor.

James Wilson.

Geo. Ross.

Caesar Rodney.

Geo Read.

Tho M: Kean.

W^m Floyd.

Phil. Livingston.

Arthur Middleton.

Button Gwinnett.

Frans. Lewis.

Lewis Morris.

Rich^d Stockton.

Jn^o Witherspoon.

Fra^s Hopkinson

John Hart.

Abra Clark.

Josiah Bartlett

W^m Whipple.

Sam^l Adams.

John Adams.

Rob^t Treat Paine.

Ellbridge Gerry.

Step Hopkins

William Ellery

Roger Sherman.

Sam^l Huntington.

W^m Williams.

Oliver Wolcott.

Matthew Thornton.

W^m Hooper.

Joseph Hewes.

John Penn.

Edward Rutledge.

Tho^s Heyward Jun^r

Thomas Lynch Jun^r

Lyman Hall.

Geo Walton.



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 Prosperity, 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. ¹The House of Representatives shall be composed of twenty-four Representatives split into two Classes, each being composed of twelve Members, chosen during the first Weekend of every alternating Month by the People

²No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of six Months on ROBLOX, and been one Month a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America group on ROBLOX; citizenship by an Individual in the United States shall be defined as membership within the Group except for within the ranks “Immigration Office” and “Foreign Ambassador”, unless Congress by majority vote on a public forum grants an exception on an individual basis; one cannot be a Citizen of the United States while inhabiting a different United States of America group on ROBLOX concurrently.

³When vacancies happen in the Representation of the People in their House, the Executive Authority of the United States shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

⁴The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. ¹The Senate of the United States shall be composed of twenty-one Senators split into three classes, each being composed of seven Members, the first being chosen during the second Weekend of the first Month by the People, the second being chosen during the second Weekend of the second Month by the People, the third being chosen during the second Weekend of the third Month by the People, and so that each Class may be chosen every third Months by the People.

²If Vacancies happen by Resignation or otherwise, the Executive of the United States may make temporary Appointments until the terms of those vacant seats filled expire.

³No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of six Months on ROBLOX, and been two Months a Citizen of the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America group on ROBLOX.

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

⁵The 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.

⁶The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Im-

peachments. 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 Senate's Members on a public forum vote.

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

SECTION 4. ¹The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed by the Congress.

²The Houses of Congress shall assemble at least once in every Week.

SECTION 5. ¹Six Members of each shall count as a Quorum to do Business in-game except in cases of Impeachments, Expulsions and Convictions; a simple majority of each entire Body shall be required to do Business on public forum; a two thirds majority of each entire Body on public forum shall be required to do Business requiring two thirds votes; 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.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member and or Officer; in the cases of expelling Officers, each House must specify whether the Officer shall retain their Membership therein or they shall lose it as well.

³Each House shall keep an online Database of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgement require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any business shall be recorded.

⁴Neither House shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than one Week, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. ¹The Senators and Representatives shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

²No 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 Authorities whereof shall have been changed during such time; but their House may, by a vote of two thirds, remove such disability if they have resigned their membership therein, and the office was not created, nor any additional powers added, during their continuance in Congress; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. ¹Every 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 Database, 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 Database of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days 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.

²Every Order, Resolution, or Vote which has the force of law 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. ¹The Congress shall have Power 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;

²To borrow Money on the credit of the United States,

³To regulate all Commerce and Commerce with the Indian Tribes;

⁴To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout

the United States;

⁵To 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;

⁶To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

⁷To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

⁸To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Months;

⁹To provide and maintain a Navy;

¹⁰To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

¹¹To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.

¹²To provide for organizing, arming, appointing Officers of, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States;

¹³To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District as may, by the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places of the United States for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful buildings;—And

¹⁴To 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.

SECTION 9. ¹The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Cor-

pus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

²No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

³No 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.

⁴No 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. ¹No Municipality shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal coin money; emit Bills of Credit; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

²No Municipality 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 Municipality, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

SECTION 11. The Senate and House of Representatives shall have the Power to create respective as well as joint-Congressional Committees for the purpose of sub-organization and investigation, whose Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be voted on by their Respective Houses, or in the case of joint committees the entire Congress assembled; and shall be regulated by the election Committee estab-

lished by Congress.

ARTICLE II

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

²The President shall be elected by popular vote of electors, who must be current citizens who have been naturalized for at least one Month and who are not Inhabitants of a different United States of America group on roblox. After the Votes shall have been counted, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall become President.

³The Congress may determine the Day on which the Electors shall give their votes.

⁴No person except a Citizen of the United States 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 six Months on roblox, and been six Months a Citizen within the United States, and who shall, when elected, be an Inhabitant of a different United States of America group on roblox.

⁵In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his actual 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, actual 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.

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

SECTION 2. ¹The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia, 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.

²He 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.

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

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

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, severe inactivity, 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.

SECTION 2. ¹The 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 will be a party;—to Controversies between two or more Municipalities;—between a Municipality and Citizens of another Municipality;—between Citizens of different Municipalities,—between Citizens of the same Municipality claiming Lands under Grants of different Municipalities, and between a Municipality, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. No court shall be established by a Municipality.

²In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a Municipality 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.

³The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury or, with consent of the defendant or defendants, Bench; and such Trial shall be held in a federal district Court, except for cases arising in the Army and Navy of the United States and the Militia, whose Trials shall be held in a Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. ¹Treason 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.

²The 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

SECTION 4. The supreme Court shall have the power at any time when it deems necessary to exercise a Review of the Executive or Legislative branches, and through this exercise may overturn any Law, executive Order, or other action if it finds it to be unconstitutional or unlawful; the supreme Court may issue all Writs necessary or appropriate in aid of its respective jurisdictions to carry out these Reviews.

SECTION 5. ¹Invested in all courts of the Judiciary shall be the ability to issue Warrants for arrest upon entering of charges by the federal Government;

²Unless a trial occurs within seventy two hours of the issuance of the Warrant and charges have been actively pursued by the federal Government for its duration, it shall be removed.

³The supreme Court shall have the sole power to issue arrest Warrants on groups, and shall remove them unless a trial occurs within seventy two hours of the issuance of the Warrant and charges have been actively pursued by the federal Government for its duration.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full faith and Credit shall be given in each Municipality to the public Acts, Records and Proceedings of every other Municipality. 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. Americans shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities in the several Municipalities.

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

²The 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 Municipality.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every Municipality 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

SECTION 1. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution on public forum and then seek approval from the People at an appropriate venue, and the yeas and nays in response to the question of ratification, which shall last for forty eight hours and be shouted throughout, shall be recorded in a publicly available database, managed by the Federal Elections Commission, reaching at minimum two hundred votes and sixty percent approval, or in the cases of amendments concerning the powers, composition or operation of the judiciary seek approval from either a majority of the supreme Court or unanimous consent from the entire federal district Court, provided there are at least six judges sitting therein, which shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution.

SECTION 2. ¹No new Constitution shall be proposed without the Consent of either the President of the United States, the Chief Justice or the Founder of the United States.

²The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, shall propose a new Constitution in

written form and then seek approval from a majority of the supreme Court and from the entire federal district Court, provided there are at least six judges sitting therein, which shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution.

SECTION 3. No Amendment may affect the operation of this Article.



ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first twenty-nine amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed and ratified alongside it by the Congress and Supreme Court.

ARTICLE 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; of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

No person shall be subject for the same offence twice; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the United States of America group, 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 defense.

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

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

ARTICLE IX

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

ARTICLE X

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

ARTICLE XI

SECTION 1. Employment in more than one civil office shall be prohibited.

SECTION 2. A civil office shall be defined as Cabinet Secretaries, judges, and Members of Congress.

SECTION 3. Congress may expand on what further offices are civil under the United States but may not encroach upon the definition laid out in Section 2 of this article.

ARTICLE XII

In Elections for President of the United States, Candidates for President of the United States shall submit in writing to Congress a letter notifying them of who they shall have as their Candidate for Vice President of the United States by no later than one Week before the election date; electors shall submit a ballot with the name of the President of the United States candidate they prefer, which will automatically be supplemented with that Candidate's choice for their Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

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

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

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the Municipalities. No Municipality shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any Municipality deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law in a federal district Court; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. 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 Municipality, 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 Municipal council, or as an executive officer of any Municipality, 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 on public forum, remove such disability.

SECTION 3. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

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

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

ARTICLE XVI

SECTION 1. The President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, and Speaker of the House in concurrence shall have the right to request from the people a referendum to veto a Law or an executive Order, and must receive sixty percent or more of the people's consent for the referendum to pass.

SECTION 2. Ballots cast for the referendum, which shall last for forty eight hours and be shouted throughout, by the people shall be at an appropriate venue, and the yeas and nays in response to the referendum question shall be recorded in a publicly available database, managed by the Federal Elections Commission, reaching at minimum two hundred votes and sixty percent approval.

SECTION 3. If any of the three hosts of the referendum decide to, they may cancel it.

SECTION 4. Any referendum that does not reach at least two hundred ballots cast by the people shall not have effect.

SECTION 5. No more than one referendum may be proposed each Month

ARTICLE XVII

The supreme Court shall have the power to expel its members or members of the federal district Court provided two thirds of the Court vote in favor.

ARTICLE XVIII

The supreme Court shall have eight judges (justices) and a Chief Justice, and the federal district Court shall have fifteen judges, whose count may be expanded by Congress but not lowered past fifteen, and judges appointed shall not be deprived of their sitting on the Bench due to congressio-

nal adjustment of the federal district Court's size.

ARTICLE XIX

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

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

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 1. The inaugurations of the President and Vice President shall occur on the 20th day of January and the 20th day of July following their respective presidential elections.

SECTION 2. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have actually died or quit ROBLOX, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 3. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the actual death or quitting ROBLOX 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 actual death

or quitting ROBLOX 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 4. Section 1 shall take effect on the 15th day of September following the ratification of this article.

ARTICLE XXI

When a member of the supreme Court wishes, he may take upon the duties of a federal district Court judge in addition to his on the Court and cease such at his convenience.

ARTICLE XXII

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than three months of a term of which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article 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.

ARTICLE XXIII

Before a Senator or Representative is able to exercise his Office, he must take the following Oath or Affirmation in-game: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the

functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter.”

ARTICLE XXIV

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

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

ARTICLE XXV

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his actual death, quitting ROBLOX, or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

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

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 unanimous consent of the principal officers of the executive departments transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a unanimous consent of the principal officers of the executive transmit within two 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 if Congress shall determine by two-thirds vote of both Houses on public forum 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.

ARTICLE XXVI

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who have attained an age of two months membership or more on ROBLOX, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any Municipality on account of age.

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

ARTICLE XXVII

No law, varying the benefits for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect in either respective House, until an election for that respective House shall have intervened.

ARTICLE XXVIII

No person shall be arbitrarily deprived of their Vote in elections, and Congress shall enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXIX

No laws of the United States in operation at the time of ratification of this new Constitution shall become inoperable unless they conflict with this Constitution, and officeholders of offices which are contained in both the prior and this Constitution shall remain in their offices for the same length of time as would occur under the prior Constitution.

ARTICLE XXX

SECTION 1. Congress may, with two-thirds of both Houses concurring, allow an alternative voting method to that of forums, which shall be used in cases of Impeach-

ment, Expulsion, Conviction, or other situations that require a vote to be conducted outside of sessions.

SECTION 2. When approving such new method of voting, it shall state its purpose and any functions it may have towards the preferred way of voting adopted by either House. No new method of voting shall be operable unless such method allows for all members of individual Houses to be in attendance.

ARTICLE XXXI

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 Months, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows in the U.S. CONST., ARTICLE II, §I, CL. 2–6.

SECTION 2. The inaugurations of the President and Vice President shall occur on the 21st day of July, 21st day of November, and the 21st day of March following their respective presidential elections.

SECTION 3. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who had held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two months of a term of which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article 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 4. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force beginning the 20th day of July, 2018, only upon a majority vote in the

Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXII

SECTION 1. No person who, having been disqualified from holding and enjoying any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States in the course of an impeachment and conviction proceeding under the United States Congress, shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, President or Vice President of the United States, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any Municipality, including positions of Mayor, Deputy Mayor, or positions in municipal governments.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this article shall, in addition to affecting those in the future disqualified, affect those who previously have been disqualified under the provisions of section three, clause seven, of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force immediately, only upon a majority vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXIII

SECTION 1. Any person who, having been disqualified from holding and enjoying any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States in the course of an impeachment and conviction proceeding under the United States Congress may move for a post-judgement hearing by the Senate if two-thirds of the Senate concur therein. The Senate may, following a post-judgement hearing, with three-fourths concurring therein, reverse the disqualification of

any person who was disqualified as judgement in an impeachment trial and conviction. The Senate may, alternatively, commute in part the restrictions of any disqualification on holding office.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this article shall, after ratification by the Congress, enter into force immediately, only upon a majority vote in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARTICLE XXXIV

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended to: “The supreme Court shall have six judges (justices) and a Chief Justice, and the federal district Court shall have fifteen judges, whose count may be expanded by Congress but not lowered past fifteen, and judges appointed shall not be deprived of their sitting on the Bench due to congressional adjustment of the federal district Court’s size.”

Section 2. No judge or justice shall be deprived of sitting on the Bench due to the adoption of this amendment.



ABOUT THE TIMOTHY F. GEITHNER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEAUM

The Timothy F. Geithner Presidential Library is the first-ever presidential library and is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), a federal agency.

The Library serves as a home for President Geithner's papers, an extensive collection of his work during the presidency, and has two primary goals: (1) provide an accessible location for Geithner's public documents, and (2) commemorate the hard work of those who were a part of the Geithner Administration.

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