

WHAT CONSTITUTES “ORGANIC LAWS”?

The purpose of this document is simple:

- To show evidence that the House of Representatives acknowledges the presence of “Organic Laws”.
- To show evidence that the “Organic Laws” per the U.S. House of Representatives contain the:
 - ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION--1777
 - THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE--1776
 - THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT
 - CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA--1787
- To show evidence that the official portal for government publications on laws—the Government Printing Office—recognizes and publishes copies of these “Organic Laws” as late as year 2000.
- To provide copies of these “Organic Laws” in one convenient document.

ORGANIC LAWS (Black’s 5th edition): *The fundamental law, or constitution, of a state or nation, written or unwritten. That law or system of laws or principles which defines and establishes the organization of its government.*

*This first image is from the link below and shows the acknowledgement of
“Organic Laws” by the Legislative Branch.*

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- [108th Congress, 2d Session](#) (2004) (2000 Edition and Supplement IV)
- [108th Congress, 1st Session](#) (2003) (2000 Edition and Supplement III)
- [107th Congress, 2d Session](#) (2002) (2000 Edition and Supplement II)
- [107th Congress, 1st Session](#) (2001) (2000 Edition and Supplement I)
- **[Organic Laws](#)** (2000) (2000 Edition)

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When one clicks on the "Organic Laws" link one is led to the following page:

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Comment: This page shows the Articles of Confederation, The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution, The Ordinance of 1787. The documents from this website are attached at the end of this document.

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The next link shows that the Office of Law Revision Counsel acknowledges that the Organic Laws are based on the 2000 edition of the code. Later in the same section one sees that the Government Printing Office Version is considered the most accurate for Legal Research.

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Office of the Law Revision Counsel

About the Office and the United States Code

The Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives prepares and publishes the United States Code pursuant to section 285b of title 2 of the Code. The Code is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States.

The Code does not include regulations issued by executive branch agencies, decisions of the Federal courts, treaties, or laws enacted by State or local governments. Regulations issued by executive branch agencies are available in the [Code of Federal Regulations](#). Proposed and recently adopted regulations may be found in the [Federal Register](#).

Certain titles of the Code have been enacted into positive law, and pursuant to section 204 of title 1 of the Code, the text of those titles is legal evidence of the law contained in those titles. The other titles of the Code are prima facie evidence of the laws contained in those titles. The following titles of the Code have been enacted into positive law: 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 46, and 49.

Titles 1 through 42, 46 and 46 Appendix are based on Supplement V of the 2000 edition (January 2, 2006) of the Code. Titles 43 through 45, 47 through 50, Tables I-VII and the Table of Popular Names are based on Supplement IV of the 2000 edition (January 3, 2005) of the Code. **The Organic Laws are based on the 2000 edition (January 2, 2001)** of the Code. Each section of the Code database contains a date in the top-right corner indicating that laws enacted as of that date and affecting that section are included in the text of that section. When a search is made for a specific section of the Code, as opposed to a search for certain words appearing in the Code, the hit list will include an "Update" item listing any

amendments not already reflected in the text of that section.

The Classification Tables include Public Law 109-1 through Public Law 110-134, approved December 12, 2007. The tables show where recently enacted laws will appear in the Code and which sections of the Code have been amended by those laws. They provide a separate method of identifying any amendments to a section not already reflected in the text of that section.

In Supplement IV of the 2000 edition, Section Referred to, Chapter Referred to, Subchapter Referred to, Part Referred to, Subpart Referred to, and Act Referred to notes and the Table of Internal References have been discontinued.

While every effort has been made to ensure that the Code database on the web site is accurate, those using it for **legal research should verify their results against the printed version of the United States Code** [available through the Government Printing Office](#).

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United States Code

[United States Code, 2000 Edition, V. 1, Title 1, General Provisions to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, Sections 101-9510](#)

Publisher: House, Office of the Law Revision Counsel

Description: United States Code, 2000 Edition, Containing the General and Permanent Laws of the United States, in Force on January 2, 2001, V. 1, Organic Laws, Title 1, General Provisions to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, Sections 101-9510. 13th Edition. Prepared under authority of Title 2, United States Code, Section 285b. Cover title reads: United States Code, 2000 Edition, Title 1, General Provisions to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, Sections 101-9510. Spine title reads: United States Code, 2000 Edition, Titles 1-4, Title 5, Sections 101-9510. There is also the numeral 1 at the bottom of the spine. Item 0991-A.

Year/Pages: 2001: 1596 p.

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776¹

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.

¹The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopt-

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

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

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

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

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distance

ed on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

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

from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

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

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

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

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

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

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

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

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

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

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

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

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

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to 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 Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciguinity. 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.

New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT, MATTHEW THORNTON.
WM. WHIPPLE,

Massachusetts Bay

SAML. ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
JOHN ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island

STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN, WM. WILLIAMS,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York

WM. FLOYD, FRANS. LEWIS,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey

RICHD. STOCKTON, JOHN HART,
JNO. WITHERSPOON, ABRA. CLARK.
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

Pennsylvania

ROBT. MORRIS, JAS. SMITH,
BENJAMIN RUSH, GEO. TAYLOR,
BENJA. FRANKLIN, JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MORTON, GEO. ROSS.
GEO. CLYMER,

Delaware

CAESAR RODNEY, THO. M'KEAN.
GEO. READ,

Maryland

SAMUEL CHASE, CHARLES CARROLL OF
WM. PACA, Carrollton.
THOS. STONE,

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE, THOS. NELSON, jr.,
RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT
TH. JEFFERSON, LEE,
BENJA. HARRISON, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina

WM. HOOPER, JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH HEWES,

South Carolina

THOS. HEYWARD, THOMAS LYNCH, Junr.,
Junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
EDWARD RUTLEDGE,

Georgia

BUTTON GWINNETT, GEO. WALTON.
LYMAN HALL,

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

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION—1777¹

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting

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

“Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusettsbay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

¹Congress *Resolved*, on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M’Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee, the subject was, from time to time, debated, until the 15th of November, 1777, when a copy of the confederation being made out, and sundry amendments made in the diction, without altering the sense, the same was finally agreed to. Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; which being done, the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November, the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the president and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the confederation. On the 29th of November ensuing, a committee of three was appointed, to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, &c. On the 26th of June, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, it having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States, by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. M’Kean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on the 15th of December, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but, on the 30th of January, 1781, finding that the enemies of the country took advantage of the circumstance to disseminate opinions of an ultimate dissolution of the Union, the

ARTICLE I. The stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United

legislature of the State passed an act to empower their delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll, on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

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

manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

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

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "a Committee of the States", and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled: but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so

cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be

perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

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

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.²

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT, JOHN WENTWORTH,
Junr.,
August 8th, 1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of
Massachusetts Bay*

JOHN HANCOCK, FRANCIS DANA,
SAMUEL ADAMS, JAMES LOVELL,
ELBRIDGE GERRY, SAMUEL HOLTEN.

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

WILLIAM ELLERY, JOHN COLLINS,
HENRY MARCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN, TITUS HOSMER,
SAMUEL ANDREW ADAMS,
HUNTINGTON,
OLIVER WOLCOTT,

On the part and behalf of the State of New York

JAS. DUANE, WM. DUER,
FRA. LEWIS, GOUV. MORRIS.

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

JNO. WITHERSPOON. NATHL. SCUDDER.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania

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

ROBT. MORRIS,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JONA. BAYARD
SMITH,

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware

THO. M'KEAN, Feby.
12, 1779.

JOHN DICKINSON,
May 5th, 1779.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland

JOHN HANSON,
March 1, 1781.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia

RICHARD HENRY LEE,

WILLIAM CLINGAN,
JOSEPH REED, 22d
July, 1778.

NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

DANIEL CARROLL,
Mar. 1, 1781.

JNO. HARVIE,

JOHN BANISTER,
THOMAS ADAMS,

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

JOHN PENN,
July 21st, 1778.

On the part & behalf of the State of South Carolina

HENRY LAURENS,
WILLIAM HENRY
DRAYTON,
JNO. MATHEWS,

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia

JNO. WALTON, 24th
July, 1778.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT
LEE.

CORNS. HARNETT,
JNO. WILLIAMS.

RICHD. HUTSON,
THOS. HEYWARD, Junr.

EDWD. TELFAIR,
EDWD. LANGWORTHY.

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

[THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787]

An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio

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

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descent to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a ma-

ajority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

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

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

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

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

ARTICLE IV

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

ARTICLE V

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia

shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI

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

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

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

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1787¹

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.

¹This text of the Constitution follows the engrossed copy signed by Gen. Washington and the deputies from 12 States. The small superior figures preceding the paragraphs designate clauses, and were not in the original and have no reference to footnotes.

In May 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the Second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Con-

SECTION. 2. ¹The 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.

²No 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.

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

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

⁵The 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 two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof,³ for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

stitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

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

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

³This clause has been affected by clause 1 of amendment XVII.

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

³No 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.

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 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.

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

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

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

SECTION. 5. ¹Each 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.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

³Each 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.

⁴Neither 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. ¹The 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.⁶ 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.

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

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

³Every 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 passed 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 lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Ex-

⁴This clause has been affected by clause 2 of amendment XVIII.

⁵This clause has been affected by amendment XX.

⁶This clause has been affected by amendment XXVII.

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

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

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

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

⁷To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

⁸To 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;

⁹To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

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

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

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

¹³To provide and maintain a Navy;

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

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

¹⁶To 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;

¹⁷To 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

¹⁸To 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. ¹The 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.

²The 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.

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

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

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

⁶No 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.

⁷No 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.

⁸No 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 State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

²No 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.

³No 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. 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 Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

²Each 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.

³The 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

⁷This clause has been affected by amendment XVI.

make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.⁸

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

⁵No 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.

⁶In 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,⁹ 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.

⁷The 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.

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

SECTION. 2. ¹The 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.

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.

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

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

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

ARTICLE. III.

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

SECTION. 2. 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 shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;¹⁰—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different

⁸This clause has been superseded by amendment XII.

⁹This clause has been affected by amendment XXV.

¹⁰This clause has been affected by amendment XI.

States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

²In 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.

³The 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. 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.

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

²A 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.

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

SECTION. 3. ¹New 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.

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 State.

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

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

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

²This 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.

³The 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^t*.

and deputy from Virginia

[Signed also by the deputies of twelve States.]

New Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON

¹¹This clause has been affected by amendment XIII.

NICHOLAS GILMAN
Massachusetts
 NATHANIEL GORHAM
 RUFUS KING
Connecticut
 WM. SAM^L. JOHNSON
 ROGER SHERMAN
New York
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey
 WIL: LIVINGSTON
 DAVID BREARLEY.
 WM. PATERSON.
 JONA: DAYTON
Pennsylvania
 B FRANKLIN
 THOMAS MIFFLIN
 ROBT MORRIS
 GEO. CLYMER
 THO^S. FITZSIMONS
 JARED INGERSOLL
 JAMES WILSON.
 GOV MORRIS
Delaware
 GEO: READ
 GUNNING BEDFORD jun
 JOHN DICKINSON
 RICHARD BASSETT
 JACO: BROOM
Maryland
 JAMES M^CHENRY
 DAN OF S^T THO^S. JENIFER
 DAN^L. CARROLL.
Virginia
 JOHN BLAIR—
 JAMES MADISON Jr.
North Carolina
 WM BLOUNT
 RICH^D. DOBBS SPAIGHT.
 HU WILLIAMSON
South Carolina
 J. RUTLEDGE
 CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
 CHARLES PINCKNEY
 PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia
 WILLIAM FEW
 ABR BALDWIN
 Attest WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

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

¹²The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States (and two others, one of which failed of ratification and the other which later became the 27th amendment) were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress on September 25, 1789. The first ten amendments were rati-

ARTICLE [I.]¹³

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

ARTICLE [II.]

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

ARTICLE [III.]

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

ARTICLE [IV.]

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

ARTICLE [V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI.]

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

fied by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the Governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 24, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; and Virginia, December 15, 1791.

Ratification was completed on December 15, 1791. The amendments were subsequently ratified by the legislatures of Massachusetts, March 2, 1939; Georgia, March 18, 1939; and Connecticut, April 19, 1939.

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

ARTICLE [VII.]

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

ARTICLE [VIII.]

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

ARTICLE [IX.]

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

ARTICLE [X.]

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

[ARTICLE XI.]

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress, on the 4th of March 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The dates of ratification were: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9, 1794 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795.

Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795.

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

[ARTICLE XII.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number

be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.¹⁴—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

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

Ratification was completed on June 15, 1804.

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

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 31st day of January, 1865, and was declared, in a procla-

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

mation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865); Kentucky, March 18, 1876 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1865).

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

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

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in in-

urrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 13th of June, 1866. It was declared, in a certificate of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of 28 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, June 25, 1866; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 24, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto, and on Nov. 12, 1880, expressed support for the amendment); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; Ohio, January 4, 1867 (and rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); New York, January 10, 1867; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1869 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); California, May 6, 1869; Kentucky, March 18, 1876 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867).

ARTICLE XV.

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 26th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have

¹⁵ See amendment XIX and section 1 of amendment XXVI.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE XVI.

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th of July, 1909, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of February, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Alabama, August 10, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 19, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 7, 1910; Oklahoma, March 10, 1910; Maryland, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 16, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; Montana, January 30, 1911; Indiana, January 30, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Nevada, January 31, 1911; South Dakota, February 3, 1911; Nebraska, February 9, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 15, 1911; North Dakota, February 17, 1911; Kansas, February 18, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 24, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 7, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911 (after having rejected it earlier); Wisconsin, May 26, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; Arizona, April 6, 1912; Minnesota, June 11, 1912; Louisiana, June 28, 1912; West Virginia, January 31, 1913; New Mexico, February 3, 1913.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913.

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

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

[ARTICLE XVII.]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected

by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 13th of May, 1912, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 31st of May, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Maine, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913.

Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913.

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

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

ARTICLE [XVIII].¹⁶

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

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, on the 18th

¹⁶ Repealed by section 1 of amendment XXI.

of December, 1917, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 29th of January, 1919, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, January 25, 1918; South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts, April 2, 1918; Arizona, May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 3, 1918; Florida, December 3, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington, January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919.

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

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Minnesota on January 17, 1919; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; Connecticut, May 6, 1919; and New Jersey, March 9, 1922.

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

ARTICLE [XIX].

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

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

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut on September 14, 1920 (and that State reaffirmed on September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921; Delaware, March 6, 1923 (after having rejected it on June 2, 1920); Maryland, March 29, 1941 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1920, ratification certified on February 25, 1958); Virginia, February 21, 1952 (after having rejected it on February 12, 1920); Alabama, September 8, 1953 (after having rejected it on September 22,

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

ARTICLE [XX.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twentieth amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 2d day of March, 1932, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 6th day of February, 1933, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January

16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933.

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

ARTICLE [XXI.]

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

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twenty-first amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 20th day of February, 1933, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 5th day of December, 1933, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933.

Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933.

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

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

ARTICLE [XXII.]

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

Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eightieth Congress on Mar. 21, 1947 by House Joint Res. No. 27, and was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Mar. 1, 1951, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Maine, March 31, 1947; Michigan, March 31, 1947; Iowa, April 1, 1947; Kansas, April 1, 1947; New Hampshire, April 1, 1947; Delaware, April 2, 1947; Illinois, April 3, 1947; Oregon, April 3, 1947; Colorado, April 12, 1947; California, April 15, 1947; New Jersey, April 15, 1947; Vermont, April 15, 1947; Ohio, April 16, 1947; Wisconsin, April 16, 1947; Pennsylvania, April 29, 1947; Connecticut, May 21, 1947; Missouri, May 22, 1947; Nebraska, May 23, 1947; Virginia, January 28, 1948; Mississippi, February 12, 1948; New York, March 9, 1948; South Dakota, January 21, 1949; North Dakota, February 25, 1949; Louisiana, May 17, 1950; Montana, January 25, 1951; Indiana, January 29, 1951; Idaho, January 30, 1951; New Mexico, February 12, 1951; Wyoming, February 12, 1951; Arkansas, February 15, 1951; Georgia, February 17, 1951; Tennessee, February 20, 1951; Texas, February 22, 1951; Nevada, February 26, 1951; Utah, February 26, 1951; Minnesota, February 27, 1951.

Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951.

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

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

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

ARTICLE [XXIII.]

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

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-sixth Congress on June 17, 1960 and was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Apr. 3, 1961, to have been ratified by 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratifi-

cation were: Hawaii, June 23, 1960 (and that State made a technical correction to its resolution on June 30, 1960); Massachusetts, August 22, 1960; New Jersey, December 19, 1960; New York, January 17, 1961; California, January 19, 1961; Oregon, January 27, 1961; Maryland, January 30, 1961; Idaho, January 31, 1961; Maine, January 31, 1961; Minnesota, January 31, 1961; New Mexico, February 1, 1961; Nevada, February 2, 1961; Montana, February 6, 1961; South Dakota, February 6, 1961; Colorado, February 8, 1961; Washington, February 9, 1961; West Virginia, February 9, 1961; Alaska, February 10, 1961; Wyoming, February 13, 1961; Delaware, February 20, 1961; Utah, February 21, 1961; Wisconsin, February 21, 1961; Pennsylvania, February 28, 1961; Indiana, March 3, 1961; North Dakota, March 3, 1961; Tennessee, March 6, 1961; Michigan, March 8, 1961; Connecticut, March 9, 1961; Arizona, March 10, 1961; Illinois, March 14, 1961; Nebraska, March 15, 1961; Vermont, March 15, 1961; Iowa, March 16, 1961; Missouri, March 20, 1961; Oklahoma, March 21, 1961; Rhode Island, March 22, 1961; Kansas, March 29, 1961; Ohio, March 29, 1961.

Ratification was completed on March 29, 1961.

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

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

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

ARTICLE [XXIV.]

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

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

This amendment was ratified by the following States: Illinois, November 14, 1962; New Jersey, December 3, 1962; Oregon, January 25, 1963; Montana, January 28, 1963; West Virginia, February 1, 1963; New York, February 4, 1963; Maryland, February 6, 1963; California, February 7, 1963; Alaska, February 11, 1963; Rhode Island, February 14, 1963; Indiana, February 19, 1963; Utah, February 20, 1963; Michigan, February 20, 1963; Colorado, February 21, 1963; Ohio, February 27, 1963; Minnesota, February 27, 1963; New Mexico, March 5, 1963; Hawaii, March 6, 1963; North Dakota, March 7, 1963; Idaho, March 8, 1963; Washington, March 14, 1963; Vermont, March 15, 1963; Nevada, March 19, 1963; Connecticut, March 20, 1963; Tennessee, March 21, 1963; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1963; Wisconsin, March 26, 1963; Kansas, March 28, 1963; Massachusetts, March 28, 1963; Nebraska, April 4, 1963; Florida, April 18, 1963; Iowa, April 24, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, January 16, 1964; South Dakota, January 23, 1964; Virginia, February 25, 1977.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1964.

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

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

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

ARTICLE [XXV.]

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

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

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

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

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department¹⁷ or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-ninth Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, which was approved by the Senate on Feb. 19, 1965, and by the House of Representatives, in amended form, on Apr. 13,

¹⁷So in original. Probably should be "departments".

1965. The House of Representatives agreed to a Conference Report on June 30, 1965, and the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on July 6, 1965. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Feb. 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

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

Ratification was completed on February 10, 1967.

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

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

ARTICLE [XXVI.]

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

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

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

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

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

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

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

ARTICLE [XXVII.]

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

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment, being the second of twelve articles proposed by the First Congress on Sept. 25, 1789, was declared by the Archivist of the United States on May 18, 1992, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 40 of the 50 States.

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

Ratification was completed on May 7, 1992.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Illinois on May 12, 1992; California, June 26, 1992; Rhode Island, June 10, 1993.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION NOT RATIFIED BY THE STATES

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

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

In 1789, twelve proposed articles of amendment were submitted to the States. Of these, Articles III–XII were ratified and became the first ten amendments to the Constitution, popularly known as the Bill of Rights. In 1992, proposed Article II was ratified and became the 27th amendment to the Constitution. Proposed Article I which was not ratified is as follows:

“ARTICLE THE FIRST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ARTICLE THIRTEEN

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

A child labor amendment was proposed by the 1st session of the Sixty-eighth Congress on June

2, 1926, when it passed the Senate, having previously passed the House on April 26, 1926. The proposed amendment, which has been ratified by 28 States, to date, is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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

“ARTICLE—.

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

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

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

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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

“ARTICLE—

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

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

“SEC. 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.”

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

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE FOR REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THE CONGRESS.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-

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

“ARTICLE—

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

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

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

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

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMENDMENTS THERETO

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| A | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abridged.</i> The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments] | 14 | 1 | — | <i>Amendments</i> to the Constitution. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose | 5 | — | — |
| <i>Absent members,</i> in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of | 1 | 5 | 1 | On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose | 5 | — | — |
| <i>Accounts</i> of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the | 1 | 9 | 7 | Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, three-fourths of the States . | 5 | — | — |
| <i>Accusation.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | <i>Answer</i> for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments] | 5 | — | — |
| <i>Accused</i> shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments] | 5 | — | — |
| He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | <i>Appellate jurisdiction</i> both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | <i>Application</i> of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the | 4 | 4 | — |
| He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | <i>Application</i> of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the | 5 | — | — |
| He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | <i>Appointment.</i> Of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively | 1 | 8 | 16 |
| He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments] | 6 | — | — | Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Actions</i> at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments] | 7 | — | — | In the courts of law or in the heads of departments. Congress may by law vest the | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Acts,</i> records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the | 4 | 1 | — | Of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors. District of Columbia to have power of. [Amendments] | 23 | 1 | — |
| <i>Acts.</i> Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings | 4 | 1 | — | <i>Apportionment</i> of representation and direct taxation among the several States. Provisions relating to the | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Adjourn</i> from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may | 1 | 5 | 1 | Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States. [Amendments] | 16 | — | — |
| <i>Adjourn</i> for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other | 1 | 5 | 4 | Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments] | 14 | — | — |
| <i>Adjournment,</i> the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to | 2 | 3 | — | <i>Appropriate legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof | 1 | 8 | 18 |
| <i>Admiralty</i> and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of | 3 | 2 | 1 | Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting slavery by. [Amendments] | 13 | 2 | — |
| <i>Admitted</i> by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be | 4 | 3 | 1 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article by. [Amendments] | 14 | 5 | — |
| Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress | 4 | 3 | 1 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article by. [Amendments] ... | 15 | 2 | — |
| <i>Adoption</i> of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the confederation and before the | 6 | — | 1 | Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce the provisions of the eighteenth article. [Amendments] | 18 | 2 | — |
| <i>Advice</i> and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the | 2 | 2 | 2 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the nineteenth article. [Amendments] | 19 | — | — |
| To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the | 2 | 2 | 2 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-third article by. [Amendments] | 23 | 2 | — |
| To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the | 2 | 2 | 2 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-fourth article by. [Amendments] | 24 | 2 | — |
| <i>Affirmation.</i> Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or | 1 | 3 | 6 | Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-sixth article by. [Amendments] | 26 | 2 | — |
| To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or | 2 | 1 | 8 | <i>Appropriation</i> of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or. [Amendments] | 4 | — | — | <i>Appropriations</i> made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or | 6 | — | 3 | <i>Approve</i> and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| <i>Age.</i> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of | 1 | 2 | 2 | He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he does not | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of | 1 | 3 | 3 | <i>Armies,</i> but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| Right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age. [Amendments] | 26 | 1 | — | <i>Armies.</i> Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces | 1 | 8 | 14 |
| <i>Agreement</i> or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No State shall enter into any | 1 | 10 | 3 | <i>Arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear. [Amendments] .. | 2 | — | — |
| <i>Aid and comfort.</i> Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them | 3 | 3 | 1 | <i>Arrest</i> during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| <i>Alliance</i> or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of | 1 | 10 | 1 | | | | |
| <i>Ambassadors,</i> or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Arsenals</i> . Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of | 1 8 17 |
| <i>Articles</i> exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on | 1 9 5 |
| <i>Arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful | 1 8 8 |
| <i>Assistance</i> of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>Assumption</i> of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provisions against the. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Attainder</i> or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No bill of | 1 9 3 |
| <i>Attainder, ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Attainder</i> of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained | 3 3 2 |
| <i>Authors</i> and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to | 1 8 8 |

B

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|---|--------|
| <i>Bail</i> . Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments] | 8 — — |
| <i>Ballot</i> for President and Vice President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| <i>Ballot</i> . If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| <i>Bankruptcies</i> . Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of | 1 8 4 |
| <i>Basis</i> of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments] | 14 2 — |
| <i>Bear arms</i> shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments] | 2 — — |
| <i>Behavior</i> . The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good | 3 1 — |
| <i>Bill</i> of attainder or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed. No | 1 9 3 |
| <i>Bill</i> of attainder, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Bills</i> of credit. No State shall emit | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Bills</i> for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All | 1 7 1 |
| <i>Bills</i> which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President | 1 7 2 |
| If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated | 1 7 2 |
| Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law | 1 7 2 |
| Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays | 1 7 2 |
| Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws | 1 7 2 |
| <i>Borrow</i> money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to | 1 8 2 |
| <i>Bounties</i> and pensions, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Breach</i> of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Bribery</i> , or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason | 2 4 — |

C

| | |
|---|--------|
| <i>Capital</i> or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>Capitation</i> or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No | 1 9 4 |
| <i>Captures</i> on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning | 1 8 11 |
| <i>Casting vote</i> . The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided | 1 3 4 |
| <i>Census</i> or enumeration. Of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter | 1 2 3 |
| No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the | 1 9 4 |
| <i>Chief Justice</i> shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The | 1 3 6 |
| <i>Choosing</i> the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of | 2 1 4 |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Citizen</i> of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural-born | 2 1 5 |
| <i>Citizen</i> of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a | 1 3 3 |
| No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a | 1 2 2 |
| Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments] | 19 — — |
| Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State for failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments] | 24 1 — |
| Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State to any citizen eighteen years or older, on account of age. [Amendments] | 26 1 — |
| <i>Citizenship</i> . Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States | 4 2 1 |
| All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>Citizens</i> or <i>subjects</i> of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments] | 11 — — |
| <i>Civil officers</i> of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors be removed. All | 2 4 — |
| <i>Claims</i> of the United States or any particular State in the territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice | 4 3 2 |
| <i>Classification</i> of <i>Senators</i> . Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes | 1 3 2 |
| The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year | 1 3 2 |
| The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year | 1 3 2 |
| The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year | 1 3 2 |
| <i>Coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Coin</i> money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to | 1 8 5 |
| <i>Coin</i> of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current | 1 8 6 |
| <i>Color</i> , or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. [Amendments] | 15 1 — |
| <i>Comfort</i> . Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and | 3 3 1 |
| <i>Commander in Chief</i> of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Commerce</i> with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate | 1 8 3 |
| <i>Commerce</i> or <i>revenue</i> . No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of | 1 9 6 |
| Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another | 1 9 6 |
| <i>Commissions</i> to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting | 2 2 3 |
| <i>Common defense</i> , promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the. [Preamble] | — — — |
| <i>Common defense</i> and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the | 1 8 1 |
| <i>Common law</i> , where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| <i>Compact</i> with another State. No State shall, without consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Compact</i> with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Compensation</i> of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Compensation</i> of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected. | 2 1 7 |
| <i>Compensation</i> of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — |
| <i>Compensation</i> . Private property shall not be taken for public use without just. [Amendments] | 5 — — |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Compulsory process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. | | Shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States | 4 3 2 |
| In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments] | 6 — — | Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of | 5 — — |
| <i>Confederation</i> . No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or | 1 10 1 | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments] | 13 2 — |
| All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid against the United States under it, as under the | 6 — 1 | Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Confession</i> in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon | 3 3 1 | But such disqualification may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Congress</i> of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a | 1 1 — | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments] | 14 5 — |
| Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives | 1 1 — | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments] | 15 2 — |
| Shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day | 1 4 2 | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the nineteenth amendment. [Amendments] | 19 — — |
| May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators | 1 4 1 | Sessions, time of assembling. [Amendments] | 20 2 — |
| Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members | 1 5 1 | To direct appointment of electors for President and Vice President by District of Columbia. [Amendments] | 23 1 — |
| A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business | 1 5 1 | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-third amendment. [Amendments] | 23 2 — |
| A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members | 1 5 1 | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-fourth amendment. [Amendments] | 24 2 — |
| Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member | 1 5 2 | Confirmation by majority vote of Vice President nominated by the President where vacancy in office occurs. [Amendments] | 25 2 — |
| Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days | 1 5 3 | Shall decide the issue of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. [Amendments] | 25 4 — |
| Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law | 1 6 1 | Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty-sixth amendment. [Amendments] | 26 2 — |
| They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same | 1 6 1 | No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Amendments] | 27 — — |
| No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term | 1 6 2 | <i>Consent</i> . No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its | 5 — — |
| No person holding any office under the United States, shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress | 1 6 2 | <i>Consent of Congress</i> . No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the | 1 9 8 |
| All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives | 1 7 1 | No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the | 1 10 2 |
| Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections | 1 7 2 | No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the | 1 10 3 |
| Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare | 1 8 1 | No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the | 1 10 3 |
| Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States | 1 8 2 | No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the | 1 10 3 |
| To regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes | 1 8 3 | No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the | 4 3 1 |
| To establish uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies | 1 8 4 | <i>Consent of the legislature of the State</i> in which the same may be. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings by the | 1 8 17 |
| To coin money, regulate its value and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures | 1 8 5 | <i>Consent of the legislatures of the States and of Congress</i> . No States shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the | 4 3 1 |
| To punish counterfeiting of securities and current coin of the United States | 1 8 6 | <i>Consent of the other</i> . Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the | 1 5 4 |
| To establish post-offices and post-roads | 1 8 7 | <i>Consent of the owner</i> . No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments] | 3 — — |
| To promote the progress of science and the useful arts | 1 8 8 | <i>Consent of the Senate</i> . The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and | 2 2 2 |
| To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court | 1 8 9 | The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and | 2 2 2 |
| To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and to punish offenses against the law of nations | 1 8 10 | <i>Constitution</i> , in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by the | 1 8 18 |
| To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water | 1 8 11 | <i>Constitution</i> , shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the | 2 1 5 |
| To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years | 1 8 12 | <i>Constitution</i> . The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the | 2 1 8 |
| To provide and maintain a Navy | 1 8 13 | <i>Constitution</i> , laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the | 3 2 1 |
| To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy | 1 8 14 | <i>Constitution</i> shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States). Nothing in the | 4 3 2 |
| To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions | 1 8 15 | | |
| To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia | 1 8 16 | | |
| To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards | 1 8 17 | | |
| To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States | 1 8 18 | | |
| No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign state, without the consent of | 1 9 8 | | |
| May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice President and the day on which they shall give their votes | 2 1 4 | | |
| The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of | 2 3 — | | |
| The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be prescribed by .. | 4 1 — | | |
| New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union | 4 3 1 | | |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Constitution.</i> The manner in which amendments may be proposed and ratified | 5 — — | He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>Constitution</i> as under the Confederation shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the | 6 — 1 | He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>Constitution</i> and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The | 6 — 2 | He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby | 6 — 2 | <i>Criminal himself.</i> No person as a witness shall be compelled to. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>Constitution.</i> All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the | 6 — 3 | <i>Cruel and unusual punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments] | 8 — — |
| But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust | 6 — 3 | D | |
| <i>Constitution</i> between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the | 7 — — | <i>Danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Constitution,</i> of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments] | 9 — — | <i>Day</i> on which they shall vote for President and Vice President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the | 2 1 4 |
| <i>Constitution,</i> nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the. [Amendments] | 10 — — | <i>Day to day,</i> and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from | 1 5 1 |
| <i>Constitution,</i> and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain class of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | <i>Death, resignation, or inability</i> of the President. In case of, powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice President | 2 1 6 |
| <i>Constitution.</i> Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787 | 7 — 2 | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Contracts.</i> No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of | 1 10 1 | Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal | 2 1 6 |
| <i>Controversies</i> to which the United States shall be a party: between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to .. | 3 2 1 | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Convene Congress</i> or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may | 2 3 — | <i>Debt</i> of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Convention</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a | 5 — — | <i>Debts.</i> No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Convention,</i> by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in | 7 — 2 | <i>Debts</i> and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the | 1 8 1 |
| <i>Conventions</i> of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the | 7 — — | <i>Debts</i> and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States, under it, as under the Confederation .. | 6 — 1 |
| <i>Conviction</i> in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present | 1 3 6 | <i>Debts</i> or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Copyrights</i> to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for | 1 8 8 | <i>Declare war,</i> grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to | 1 8 11 |
| <i>Corruption of blood.</i> Attainder of treason shall not work | 3 3 2 | <i>Defense,</i> promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the common. [Preamble] | — — — |
| <i>Counsel</i> for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments] .. | 6 — — | <i>Defense</i> and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common | 1 8 1 |
| <i>Counterfeiting</i> the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of | 1 8 6 | <i>Defense.</i> In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments] .. | 6 — — |
| <i>Courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court | 1 8 9 | <i>Delaware</i> entitled to one Representative in the first Congress. | 1 2 3 |
| <i>Courts of law.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of departments, or in the | 2 2 2 | <i>Delay.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior | 3 1 — | <i>Delegated</i> to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments] | 10 — — |
| <i>Courts.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior | 3 1 — | <i>Deny or disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to. [Amendments] | 9 — — |
| Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — | <i>Departments</i> upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the executive | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Credit.</i> No State shall emit bills of | 1 10 1 | <i>Departments.</i> Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of | 2 2 2 |
| <i>Credit</i> of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the | 1 8 2 | <i>Direct tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other | 1 9 4 |
| <i>Credit</i> shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and | 4 1 — | <i>Direct taxes</i> and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States | 1 2 3 |
| <i>Crime,</i> unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments] | 5 — — | <i>Disability</i> of the President and Vice President. Provisions in case of the | 2 1 6 |
| Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments] | 5 — — | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other | 2 4 — | <i>Disability.</i> No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Crimes,</i> except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All | 3 2 3 | But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed | 3 2 3 | <i>Disagreement</i> between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of | 2 3 — |
| When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided | 3 2 3 | <i>Disorderly behavior.</i> Each House may punish its members for | 1 5 2 |
| <i>Criminal prosecutions,</i> the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all. [Amendments] | 6 — — | And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. | 1 5 2 |
| He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments] | 6 — — | <i>Disparage</i> others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or. [Amendments] | 9 — — |
| | | <i>Disqualification.</i> No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term | 1 6 2 |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | Art. Sec. Cl. | |
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| <i>Disqualification—Continued</i> | | | |
| No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office | 1 6 2 | | |
| No person shall be a member of either House, presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector | |
| But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments] | |
| <i>District of Columbia.</i> Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the | 1 8 17 | <i>Emancipation</i> of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments] | |
| Electors for President and Vice President, appointment in such manner as the Congress may direct. [Amendments] | 23 1 — | <i>Emit bills of credit.</i> No State shall | |
| <i>Dockyards.</i> Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of | 1 8 17 | <i>Emolument</i> of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any | |
| <i>Domestic tranquility,</i> provide for the common defense, &c. To insure. [Preamble] | — — — | <i>Enemies.</i> Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to, or giving aid and comfort to their | |
| <i>Domestic violence.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and | 4 4 — | <i>Engagements</i> contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and | |
| <i>Due process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments] | 5 — — | <i>Enumeration</i> of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter | |
| No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments] | 14 1 — | Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made .. | |
| <i>Duties and powers</i> of the office of President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice President | 2 1 6 | Income tax authorized without regard to. [Amendments] | |
| [Amendments] | 25 — — | <i>Enumeration</i> in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments] | |
| In case of the disability of the President and Vice President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act | 2 1 6 | <i>Equal protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments] | |
| [Amendments] | 25 — — | <i>Equal suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent, of its | |
| <i>Duties,</i> imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes | 1 8 1 | <i>Establishment</i> of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the | |
| Shall be uniform throughout the United States | 1 8 1 | <i>Excessive bail</i> shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments] | |
| <i>Duties</i> shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or | 1 9 5 | <i>Excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and | |
| <i>Duties</i> in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay | 1 9 6 | Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and | |
| On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any | 1 10 2 | <i>Exclusive legislation,</i> in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise | |
| The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States | 1 10 2 | Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise | |
| All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress | 1 10 2 | <i>Executive of a State.</i> The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the legislature or the | |
| <i>Duty of tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any | 1 10 3 | <i>Executive and judicial officers</i> of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution | |
| E | | | |
| <i>Eighteenth Amendment.</i> Repeal. [Amendments] | 21 1 — | <i>Executive departments.</i> On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the | |
| <i>Election</i> of President and Vice President. Congress may determine the day for the | 2 1 4 | Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of | |
| Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the | 2 1 4 | <i>Executive power</i> shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The | |
| <i>Elections.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments] | 24 1 — | <i>Expel a member.</i> Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may | |
| <i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding | 1 4 1 | <i>Expeditures</i> of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and | |
| But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators | 1 4 1 | <i>Exportations</i> from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on | |
| Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the | 1 5 1 | <i>Exports or imports,</i> except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on | |
| Senators elected by the people. [Amendments] | 17 1 — | Laid by any State, shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on | |
| <i>Electors</i> for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of | 1 2 1 | Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on | |
| <i>Electors</i> for Senators. Qualifications of. [Amendments] | 17 1 — | <i>Ex post facto law</i> shall be passed. No bill of attainder or | |
| <i>Electors</i> for President and Vice President. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress | 2 1 2 | <i>Ex post facto law,</i> or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder ... | |
| But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector | 2 1 2 | <i>Extraordinary occasions.</i> The President may convene both Houses, or either House of Congress, on | |
| Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes | 2 1 4 | F | |
| Which day shall be the same throughout the United States | 2 1 4 | <i>Faith</i> and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full | |
| The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Felony,</i> and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason | |
| The District of Columbia to appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State. [Amendments] | 23 1 — | <i>Felonies</i> committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and | |
| <i>Electors</i> shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Fines.</i> Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments] | |
| They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Foreign coin.</i> Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of | |
| | | <i>Foreign nations,</i> among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with | |
| | | <i>Foreign power.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any | |
| | | <i>Forfeiture,</i> except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work | |
| | | <i>Formation</i> of new States. Provisions relating to the | |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Form of government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican | 4 4 — | They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| 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 | 4 4 — | A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| <i>Forts,</i> magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of .. | 1 8 17 | No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Freedom of speech or the press.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments] | 1 — — | But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Free State,</i> the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments] | 2 — — | I | |
| <i>Fugitives</i> from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee | 4 2 2 | <i>Imminent danger</i> as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Fugitives</i> from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due | 4 2 3 | <i>Immunities.</i> Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going and returning from the same | 1 6 1 |
| G | | No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments] | 3 — — |
| <i>General welfare</i> and secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the. [Preamble.] | — — — | No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>General welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and | 1 8 1 | All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>Georgia</i> shall be entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>Gold and silver</i> coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but | 1 10 1 | Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>Good behavior.</i> The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during | 3 1 — | Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>Government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of | 4 4 — | <i>Impeachment.</i> The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of | 2 2 1 |
| 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 | 4 4 — | The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of | 1 2 5 |
| <i>Grand jury.</i> No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments] | 5 — — | <i>Impeachment</i> for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon | 2 4 — |
| Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments] | 5 — — | <i>Impeachments.</i> The Senate shall have the sole power to try all | 1 3 6 |
| <i>Guarantee</i> to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall | 4 4 — | The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of | 1 3 6 |
| 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 | 4 4 — | When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside | 1 3 6 |
| H | | No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present | 1 3 6 |
| <i>Habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of | 1 9 2 | Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office | 1 3 7 |
| <i>Heads of departments.</i> Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the | 2 2 2 | But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law | 1 3 7 |
| On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the executive departments | 2 2 1 | <i>Importation</i> of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress | 1 9 1 |
| <i>High crimes and misdemeanors.</i> The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other | 2 4 — | But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such | 1 9 1 |
| <i>House of Representatives.</i> Congress shall consist of a Senate and | 1 1 — | <i>Imports or exports</i> except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on | 1 10 2 |
| Shall be composed of members chosen every second year | 1 2 1 | <i>Imports or exports</i> laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on | 1 10 2 |
| Qualifications of electors for members of the | 1 2 1 | <i>Imports or exports</i> shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on | 1 10 2 |
| No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States | 1 2 2 | <i>Imposts and excises.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties | 1 8 1 |
| The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the | 1 2 4 | Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties | 1 8 1 |
| Shall choose their Speaker and other officers | 1 2 5 | <i>Inability</i> of the President. The powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death, resignation, or | 2 1 6 |
| Shall have the sole power of impeachment | 1 2 5 | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members | 1 5 1 | The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, or removal, or [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business | 1 5 1 | <i>Inability</i> of the President or Vice President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or | 2 1 6 |
| Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members | 1 5 1 | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| May determine its own rules of proceedings | 1 5 2 | <i>Income taxes.</i> Congress shall have power to lay and collect without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments] | 16 — — |
| May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member | 1 5 2 | <i>Indian tribes.</i> Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the | 1 8 3 |
| Shall keep a journal of its proceedings | 1 5 3 | <i>Indictment</i> or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate | 1 5 4 | Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or in any other place | 1 6 1 | <i>Indictment,</i> trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to | 1 3 7 |
| No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the | 1 6 2 | <i>Infamous crime</i> unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership | 1 6 2 | | |
| All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the | 1 7 1 | | |
| The votes for President and Vice President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments] | 12 — — | | |
| If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments] | 12 — — | | |

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| <i>Inferior courts.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court | 1 8 9 |
| <i>Inferior courts</i> as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such | 3 1 — |
| The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior | 3 1 — |
| Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — |
| <i>Inferior officers.</i> Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments .. | 2 2 2 |
| <i>Inhabitant of the State</i> for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an | 1 3 3 |
| <i>Insurrection or rebellion</i> against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments] .. | 14 3 — |
| Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Insurrections</i> and rebel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress | 1 8 15 |
| <i>Intoxicating liquors.</i> Prohibition of manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of. [Amendments] | 18 1 — |
| Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. [Amendments] .. | 21 1 — |
| Transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession, for delivery or use therein, in violation of their laws, prohibited. [Amendments] | 21 2 — |
| <i>Invasion.</i> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay | 1 10 3 |
| The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or | 1 9 1 |
| <i>Invasion</i> and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against | 4 4 — |
| <i>Invasions.</i> Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and rebel | 1 8 15 |
| <i>Inventions and authors</i> in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to | 1 8 8 |
| <i>Involuntary servitude,</i> except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments] | 13 1 — |

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| <i>Jeopardy</i> of life and limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>Journal</i> of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a | 1 5 3 |
| <i>Judges</i> in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land | 6 — 2 |
| <i>Judges</i> of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior | 3 1 — |
| Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — |
| <i>Judgment</i> in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States | 1 3 7 |
| But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law | 1 3 7 |
| <i>Judicial power of the United States.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court | 1 8 9 |
| The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish | 3 1 — |
| The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior | 3 1 — |
| Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — |
| It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States | 3 2 1 |
| To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls | 3 2 1 |
| To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction | 3 2 1 |
| To controversies to which the United States shall be a party | 3 2 1 |
| To controversies between two or more States | 3 2 1 |
| To controversies between a State and citizens of another State | 3 2 1 |
| [Amendments] | 11 — — |
| To controversies between citizens of different States | 3 2 1 |
| To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States | 3 2 1 |
| To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects | 3 2 1 |
| In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction | 3 2 2 |

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| In all other cases before mentioned, it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make | 3 2 2 |
| The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury | 3 2 3 |
| The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed | 3 2 3 |
| But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed | 3 2 3 |
| The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any Foreign State. [Amendments] | 11 — — |
| <i>Judicial proceedings</i> of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and | 4 1 — |
| Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings | 4 1 — |
| <i>Judicial</i> and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution | 6 — 3 |
| <i>Judiciary.</i> The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party | 3 2 2 |
| The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make | 3 2 2 |
| <i>Junction</i> of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the | 4 3 1 |
| <i>Jurisdiction</i> of another State. No new State shall, without the consent of Congress, be formed or erected within the | 4 3 1 |
| <i>Jurisdiction,</i> both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate | 3 2 2 |
| <i>Jurisdiction.</i> In all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original | 3 2 2 |
| <i>Jury.</i> The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by | 3 2 3 |
| In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments] .. | 7 — — |
| Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| <i>Just compensation.</i> Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>Justice,</i> insure domestic tranquility, &c. To establish. [Preamble] | — — — |

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| <i>Labor,</i> in one State escaping into another State shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or | 4 2 3 |
| <i>Land</i> and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the | 1 8 14 |
| <i>Law</i> and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to | 3 2 2 |
| <i>Law</i> of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme | 6 — 2 |
| The judges in every State shall be bound thereby ... | 6 — 2 |
| <i>Law</i> of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the | 1 8 10 |
| <i>Laws.</i> Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, rebel invasion, and to execute the | 1 8 15 |
| <i>Laws and treaties</i> of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, or the | 3 2 1 |
| <i>Laws</i> necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all .. | 1 8 18 |
| <i>Legal tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Legislation</i> in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise exclusive | 1 8 17 |
| Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other need-ful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive ... | 1 8 17 |
| <i>Legislation.</i> Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof | 1 8 18 |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting slavery, by appropriate. [Amendments] | 13 2 — |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 14 5 — |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 15 2 — |
| Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce the eighteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 18 2 — |

| Legislation—Continued | Art. Sec. Cl. | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| Congress shall have power to enforce the nineteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 19 — — | |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-third amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 23 2 — | 1 9 7 |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-fourth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 24 2 — | 1 8 12 |
| Congress shall have power to enforce the twenty-sixth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments] | 26 2 — | |
| Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All | 1 1 — | |
| Legislature, or the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the | 4 4 — | |
| Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the | 5 — — | |
| Letters of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant | 1 8 11 | |
| No State shall grant | 1 10 1 | |
| Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, &c. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble] | — — — | |
| Life, liberty, and property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments] | 5 — — | |
| No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments] | 14 1 — | |
| Life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments] | 5 — — | |
| Loss or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendments] | 14 4 — | |
| M | | |
| Magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of | 1 8 17 | |
| Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A | 1 5 1 | |
| But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members | 1 5 1 | |
| Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments] | 12 — — | |
| When the choice of a Vice President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — | |
| Maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and | 3 2 1 | |
| Marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of | 1 8 11 | |
| No State shall grant any letters of | 1 10 1 | |
| Maryland entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| Massachusetts entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| Measures. Congress shall fix the standard of weights and | 1 8 5 | |
| Meeting of Congress. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day | 1 4 2 | |
| Meeting of Electors. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments] | 12 — — | |
| District of Columbia, electors for President and Vice President appointed by District. [Amendments] | 23 1 — | |
| Members of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution | 6 — 3 | |
| Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the | 1 8 15 | |
| Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the | 1 8 16 | |
| Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States .. | 1 8 16 | |
| Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress | 1 8 16 | |
| A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments] | 2 — — | |
| Misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and | 2 4 — | |
| Money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow | 1 8 2 | |
| Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin | 1 8 5 | |
| Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No | 1 9 7 | |
| Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public | 1 9 7 | |
| For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years | 1 8 12 | |
| N | | |
| Nations. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign | 1 8 3 | |
| Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of | 1 8 10 | |
| Natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a | 2 1 5 | |
| Naturalization. Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of | 1 8 4 | |
| Naturalized in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or. [Amendments] | 14 1 — | |
| Naval forces. Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and .. | 1 8 14 | |
| Navy. Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a | 1 8 13 | |
| New Hampshire entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| New Jersey entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union | 4 3 1 | |
| But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress | 4 3 1 | |
| Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress .. | 4 3 1 | |
| New York entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| Nobility shall be granted by the United States. No title of | 1 9 8 | |
| No State shall grant any title of | 1 10 1 | |
| Nominations for office by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers | 2 2 2 | |
| He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session | 2 2 3 | |
| The President shall nominate a successor to the Vice President whenever a vacancy in office occurs [Amendments] | 25 2 — | |
| North Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | |
| Number of electors for President and Vice President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress. | 2 1 2 | |
| O | | |
| Oath of office of the President of the United States. Form of the | 2 1 8 | |
| Oath or affirmation. No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause supported by. [Amendments] | 4 — — | |
| Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by .. | 6 — 3 | |
| But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office | 6 — 3 | |
| The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on | 1 3 6 | |
| Objections. If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his | 1 7 2 | |
| Obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the | 1 10 1 | |
| Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments] | 14 4 — | |
| Offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments] | 5 — — | |
| Offenses against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing | 1 8 10 | |
| Against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for | 2 2 1 | |
| Office under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil | 1 6 2 | |
| No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected | 1 6 2 | |
| Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument .. | 1 9 8 | |
| Office of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice President. The powers and duties of the | 2 1 6 | |
| [Amendments] | 25 — — | |
| During the term of four years. The President and Vice President shall hold | 2 1 1 | |
| Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President. No person holding an | 2 1 2 | |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Office of President—Continued</i> | | <i>Powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative</i> | 1 1 — |
| Civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | <i>Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the</i> | 1 8 18 |
| <i>Officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior</i> | 2 2 2 | <i>Powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The</i> | 2 1 6 |
| Of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil | 2 4 — | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other | 1 2 5 | <i>Powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments]</i> | 10 — — |
| The Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> , and also their other | 1 3 5 | The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments] | 9 — — |
| <i>Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session</i> | 2 2 3 | <i>Preference, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another</i> | 1 9 6 |
| <i>One-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of</i> | 1 5 3 | <i>Prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State in the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall</i> | 4 3 2 |
| <i>Opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written</i> | 2 2 1 | <i>Present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any</i> | 1 9 8 |
| <i>Order, resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every</i> | 1 7 3 | <i>President or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a. [Amendments]</i> | 5 — — |
| <i>Original jurisdiction, in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have</i> | 3 2 2 | <i>President of the United States. The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore when the Vice President shall exercise the office of</i> | 1 3 5 |
| <i>Overt act, or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the</i> | 3 3 1 | Additional provision for succession through act of Congress. [Amendments] | 20 4 — |
| P | | Succession in case of death. [Amendments] | 20 3 — |
| <i>Pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and</i> | 2 2 1 | Succession in case of failure to be chosen or qualified. [Amendments] | 20 3 — |
| <i>Patent rights to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing</i> | 1 8 8 | Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments] | 20 1 — |
| <i>Peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the</i> | 1 6 1 | The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the | 1 3 6 |
| No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of | 1 10 3 | Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws | 1 7 2 |
| No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendments] | 3 — — | Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve | 1 7 2 |
| <i>Pennsylvania entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress</i> | 1 2 3 | If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time | 1 7 2 |
| <i>Pensions and bounties shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]</i> | 14 4 — | Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the | 1 7 3 |
| <i>People, peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances, shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]</i> | 1 — — | If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill | 1 7 3 |
| To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments] | 2 — — | The executive power shall be vested in a | 2 1 1 |
| To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments] | 4 — — | He shall hold his office during the term of four years | 2 1 1 |
| <i>People. The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]</i> | 9 — — | In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice President shall perform the duties of | 2 1 6 |
| <i>Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]</i> | 10 — — | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Perfect Union, &c. To establish a more. [Preamble]</i> | — — — | Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as | 2 1 6 |
| <i>Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments]</i> | 4 — — | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Persons, as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such</i> | 1 9 1 | The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States | 2 1 7 |
| But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such | 1 9 1 | Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office | 2 1 8 |
| <i>Petition for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]</i> | 1 — — | Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish</i> | 1 8 10 | He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other</i> | 1 5 4 | He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Places of choosing Senators. Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the</i> | 1 4 1 | He may make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring | 2 2 2 |
| <i>Poll tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments]</i> | 24 1 — | He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for | 2 2 2 |
| <i>Ports of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the</i> | 1 9 6 | Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the | 2 2 2 |
| Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another | 1 9 6 | He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session | 2 2 3 |
| <i>Post offices and post roads. Congress shall establish</i> | 1 8 7 | He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures | 2 3 — |
| | | On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either | 2 3 — |
| | | In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper | 2 3 — |
| | | He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers | 2 3 — |
| | | He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed | 2 3 — |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>President of the United States—Continued</i> | | | |
| He shall commission all the officers of the United States | 2 3 — | <i>Private property</i> shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The | 2 4 — | <i>Privilege.</i> 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 | 1 6 1 |
| No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of | 2 1 5 | They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place | 1 6 1 |
| No person shall be elected to office more than twice. [Amendments] | 22 — — | <i>Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.</i> The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States | 4 2 1 |
| No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident of the United States shall be eligible to the office of | 2 1 5 | No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments] | 3 — — |
| Congress to decide the issue of the President's ability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments] | 25 4 — | No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| Declaration of his inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments] | 25 3 — | All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| Nomination of successor to the Vice President whenever a vacancy in the office of the Vice President occurs [Amendments] | 25 2 — | No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| Succession of Vice President to office in case of death, resignation, removal, or inability of President to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments] | 25 — — | No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| <i>President and Vice President. Manner of choosing.</i> Each State by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress | 2 1 2 | Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector | 2 1 2 | <i>Prizes</i> captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning | 1 8 11 |
| Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States | 2 1 4 | <i>Probable cause.</i> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments] | 4 — — |
| The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Process of law.</i> No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments] | 12 — — | No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Process</i> for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Progress</i> of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the | 1 8 8 |
| The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Property</i> of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or | 4 3 2 |
| If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments] . | 12 — — | <i>Property</i> , without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments] | 12 — — | No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments] | 14 1 — |
| 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 as a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Prosecutions.</i> The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments] | 12 — — | He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments] . | 6 — — |
| The District of Columbia shall appoint, in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State. [Amendments] | 23 1 — | He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>President of the Senate,</i> but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice President shall be | 1 3 4 | He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>President pro tempore.</i> In the absence of the Vice President the Senate shall choose a | 1 3 5 | He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| When the Vice President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a | 1 3 5 | He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments] | 25 3 — | <i>Protection</i> of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments] . | 14 1 — |
| Vice President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments] | 25 4 — | <i>Public debt</i> of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Press.</i> Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments] | 1 — — | <i>Public safety</i> may require it. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the | 1 9 2 |
| <i>Previous condition</i> of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or. [Amendments] | 15 1 — | <i>Public trial</i> by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| <i>Primary elections.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments] | 24 1 — | <i>Public use.</i> Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| | | <i>Punishment</i> according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and | 1 3 7 |
| | | <i>Punishments</i> inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments] | 8 — — |
| | | Q | |
| | | <i>Qualification for office.</i> No religious test shall ever be required as a | 6 — 3 |
| | | <i>Qualifications</i> of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature | 1 2 1 |
| | | <i>Qualifications</i> of electors of Senators shall be the same as electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. [Amendments] | 17 1 — |
| | | <i>Qualifications</i> of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen | 1 2 2 |
| | | Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen | 1 3 3 |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>Qualifications—Continued</i> | | | |
| Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and | 1 5 1 | <i>Religious</i> test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No | 6 — 3 |
| Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President | 2 1 5 | <i>Removal</i> of the President from office— The same shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the | 2 1 6 |
| Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States | 2 1 5 | [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| Of the Vice President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President. [Amendments] | 12 — — | The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, inability, or [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Quartered</i> in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments] | 3 — — | <i>Representation</i> . No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate | 5 — — |
| <i>Quorum</i> to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a | 1 5 1 | <i>Representation</i> and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States | 1 2 3 |
| But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members | 1 5 1 | <i>Representation</i> until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of | 1 2 3 |
| Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Representation</i> in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the | 1 2 4 |
| <i>Quorum</i> to elect a Vice President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Representation</i> among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments] | 14 2 — |
| A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — | But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments] | 14 2 — |
| R | | | |
| <i>Race</i> , color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments] | 15 1 — | <i>Representatives</i> . Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of | 1 1 — |
| <i>Ratification</i> of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose | 5 — — | Qualifications of electors of members of the House of | 1 2 1 |
| <i>Ratification</i> of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same | 7 — — | No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen | 1 2 2 |
| <i>Ratio</i> or representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand | 1 2 3 | And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States | 1 2 3 |
| <i>Ratio</i> of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. [Amendments] | 14 2 — | Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of | 1 2 4 |
| But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments] | 14 2 — | Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of | 1 2 5 |
| <i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of | 1 2 5 |
| But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States | 1 4 1 |
| Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments] | 14 4 — | But Congress may make by law at any time or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators | 1 4 1 |
| All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments] | 14 4 — | And Senators shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Rebellion</i> or invasion. The writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of | 1 9 2 | Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Receipts</i> and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of | 1 9 7 | Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Recess</i> of the Senate. The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the | 2 2 3 | No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term | 1 6 2 |
| <i>Reconsideration</i> of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the | 1 7 2 | No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of | 1 6 2 |
| <i>Records</i> , and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts | 4 1 — | All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of | 1 7 1 |
| Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings | 4 1 — | No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice President | 2 1 2 |
| <i>Redress</i> of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments] | 1 — — | No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Amendments] | 27 — — |
| <i>Regulations</i> , except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such | 1 4 1 | <i>Representatives</i> shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and | 6 — 3 |
| <i>Regulations</i> of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any | 1 9 6 | <i>Representatives</i> among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of. [Amendments] | 14 2 — |
| <i>Religion</i> or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of. [Amendments] | 1 — — | <i>Representatives and Senators</i> . Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| | | But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| | | <i>Reprieves</i> and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant | 2 2 1 |
| | | <i>Reprisal</i> . Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and | 1 8 11 |
| | | No State shall grant any letters of marque and | 1 10 1 |
| | | <i>Republican</i> form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a | 4 4 — |
| | | And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence | 4 4 — |
| | | <i>Reserved</i> rights of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments] | 9 — — |
| | | The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendments] | 10 — — |
| | | <i>Resignation</i> of the President. The duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death | 2 1 6 |
| | | Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death | 2 1 6 |

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| <i>Resignation</i> —Continued | |
| The Vice President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, removal, inability, or [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| <i>Resolution</i> , or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order | 1 7 3 |
| <i>Revenue</i> shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising | 1 7 1 |
| <i>Revenue</i> . Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or | 1 9 6 |
| <i>Rhode Island</i> entitled to one Representative in the first Congress | 1 2 3 |
| <i>Right of petition</i> . Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments] | 1 — — |
| <i>Right to keep and bear arms</i> . A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments] | 2 — — |
| <i>Rights</i> in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments] | 9 — — |
| <i>Rights</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendments] | 10 — — |
| <i>Rules</i> of its proceedings. Each House may determine the | 1 5 2 |
| <i>Rules and regulations</i> respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful | 4 3 2 |
| <i>Rules of the common law</i> . All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| No fact tried by a jury shall be re-examined except according to the. [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| S | |
| <i>Science and the useful arts</i> by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of | 1 8 8 |
| <i>Searches and seizures</i> shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments] | 4 — — |
| And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments] | 4 — — |
| <i>Seat of Government</i> . Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the | 1 8 17 |
| <i>Securities</i> and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the | 1 8 6 |
| <i>Security of a free State</i> , the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the. [Amendments] .. | 2 — — |
| <i>Senate and House of Representatives</i> . The Congress of the United States shall consist of a | 1 1 — |
| <i>Senate of the United States</i> . The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years | 1 3 1 |
| The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years. [Amendments] | 17 1 — |
| Qualifications of electors of Senators. [Amendments] | 17 1 — |
| If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature | 1 3 2 |
| When vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments] | 17 2 — |
| The Vice President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided | 1 3 4 |
| The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President | 1 3 5 |
| The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation | 1 3 6 |
| When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present | 1 3 6 |
| It shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members | 1 5 1 |
| A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members | 1 5 1 |
| It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member | 1 5 2 |
| It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy | 1 5 3 |

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| It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House | 1 5 4 |
| It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives | 1 7 1 |
| The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur | 2 2 2 |
| It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for | 2 2 2 |
| It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions | 2 3 1 |
| No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate | 5 — — |
| <i>Senators</i> . They shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year | 1 3 2 |
| No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen | 1 3 3 |
| The times, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing | 1 4 1 |
| If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature. | 1 3 2 |
| If vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments] | 17 2 — |
| They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same .. | 1 6 1 |
| Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law | 1 6 1 |
| Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place | 1 6 1 |
| No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term | 1 6 2 |
| No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office | 1 6 2 |
| No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President | 2 1 2 |
| Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution .. | 6 — 3 |
| No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [Amendments] | 27 — — |
| <i>Service or labor</i> in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from | 4 2 3 |
| <i>Servitude</i> , except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments] | 13 1 — |
| <i>Servitude</i> . The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments] | 15 1 — |
| <i>Ser.</i> Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of. [Amendments] | 19 — — |
| <i>Ships of war</i> in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Slave</i> . Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Slavery</i> nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments] | 13 1 — |
| <i>Soldiers</i> shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments] | 3 — — |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
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| <i>South Carolina</i> entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress | 1 2 3 | Suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws | 1 8 15 |
| <i>Speaker</i> and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their | 1 2 5 | Suppression of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i> President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments] | 25 3 — | <i>Supreme Court.</i> Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the | 1 8 9 |
| Vice President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments] | 25 4 — | And such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one | 3 1 — |
| <i>Speech or of the press.</i> Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments] | 1 — — | The judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior | 3 1 — |
| <i>Speedy and public trial</i> by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments] | 6 — — | The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office | 3 1 — |
| <i>Standard of weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the | 1 8 5 | Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the | 3 2 2 |
| <i>State of the Union.</i> The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the | 2 3 — | Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The | 3 2 2 |
| <i>State legislatures,</i> and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several | 6 — 3 | <i>Supreme law</i> of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the | 6 — 2 |
| <i>States.</i> When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies | 1 2 4 | The judges in every State shall be bound thereby ... | 6 — 2 |
| When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. [Amendments] | 17 2 — | T | |
| Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several | 1 8 3 | <i>Tax</i> shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct | 1 9 4 |
| No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation | 1 10 1 | <i>Tax</i> on incomes authorized without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments] | 16 — — |
| Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal | 1 10 1 | <i>Tax</i> or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No | 1 9 5 |
| Shall not coin money | 1 10 1 | <i>Tax.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments] | 24 1 — |
| Shall not emit bills of credit | 1 10 1 | <i>Taxes</i> (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States | 1 2 3 |
| Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts | 1 10 1 | <i>Taxes,</i> duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay | 1 8 1 |
| Shall not pass any bill of attainder, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts | 1 10 1 | They shall be uniform throughout the United States | 1 8 1 |
| Shall not grant any title of nobility | 1 10 1 | <i>Temporary appointments</i> until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make | 1 3 2 |
| Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws | 1 10 2 | <i>Tender</i> in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a | 1 10 1 |
| Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay | 1 10 3 | <i>Terms of four years.</i> The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the | 2 1 1 |
| Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State | 4 1 — | <i>Term of office.</i> President, not more than twice. [Amendments] | 22 — — |
| Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings | 4 1 — | <i>Term</i> for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the | 1 6 2 |
| Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States | 4 2 1 | <i>Territory</i> or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the | 4 3 2 |
| New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union | 4 3 1 | <i>Test</i> as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious | 6 — 3 |
| But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State | 4 3 1 | <i>Testimony</i> of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the | 3 3 1 |
| Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress | 4 3 1 | <i>Three-fourths of the legislatures</i> of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution | 5 — — |
| No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate | 5 — — | <i>Tie.</i> The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided | 1 3 4 |
| Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution | 5 — — | <i>Times, places, and manner</i> of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof | 1 4 1 |
| The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union | 4 4 — | But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. | 1 4 1 |
| They shall protect each State against invasion | 4 4 — | <i>Title of nobility.</i> The United States shall not grant any | 1 9 8 |
| And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence | 4 4 — | No State shall grant any | 1 10 1 |
| The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same | 7 — — | <i>Title</i> of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any | 1 9 8 |
| When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of | 1 10 3 |
| But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Tranquility,</i> provide for the common defense, &c. To insure domestic. [Preamble] | — — — |
| A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — | <i>Treason</i> shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort | 3 3 1 |
| <i>States</i> or the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the. [Amendments] | 10 — — | No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of | 3 3 1 |
| <i>Succession</i> to the offices of the President and Vice President. [Amendments] | 25 — — | Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of | 3 3 2 |
| <i>Suffrage</i> in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal | 5 — — | Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of | 3 3 2 |
| No denial of right to vote on account of sex. [Amendments] | 19 — — | Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of | 3 3 2 |
| <i>Suits</i> at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, shall be tried by jury. [Amendments] | 7 — — | <i>Treason, bribery,</i> or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of | 2 4 1 |
| In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments] | 11 — — | | |

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| <i>Treason, felony, and breach of the peace.</i> Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of | 1 6 1 |
| <i>Treasury.</i> but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the | 1 9 7 |
| <i>Treaties.</i> The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make | 2 2 2 |
| The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and | 3 2 1 |
| They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby | 6 — 2 |
| <i>Treaty,</i> alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any | 1 10 1 |
| <i>Trial,</i> judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment | 1 3 7 |
| <i>Trial by jury.</i> All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury | 3 2 3 |
| Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed | 3 2 3 |
| But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such a place as Congress may by law have directed | 3 2 3 |
| In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds \$20, shall be by [Amendments] | 7 — — |
| <i>Tribunals</i> inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute | 1 8 9 |
| <i>Troops</i> or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep | 1 10 3 |
| <i>Trust or profit</i> under the United States, shall be an elector for President and Vice President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of | 2 1 2 |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of the members present. No person shall be convicted on an impeachment without the concurrence of | 1 3 6 |
| <i>Two-thirds,</i> may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of | 1 5 2 |
| <i>Two-thirds.</i> A bill returned by the President with his objections, may be repassed by each House by a vote of | 1 7 2 |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided | 2 2 2 |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of | 5 — — |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever | 5 — — |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| <i>Two-thirds</i> of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice President, shall consist of [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| <i>Two-thirds,</i> may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress, by a vote of [Amendments] | 14 3 — |
| <i>Two years.</i> Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than | 1 8 12 |
| U | |
| <i>Union.</i> To establish a more perfect. [Preamble] | — — — |
| The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the | 2 3 1 |
| New States may be admitted by Congress into this . But no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another | 4 3 1 |
| <i>Unreasonable</i> searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against [Amendments] | 4 — — |
| And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments] | 4 — — |
| <i>Unusual</i> punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and [Amendments] | 8 — — |
| <i>Use</i> without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| <i>Useful</i> arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the | 1 8 8 |
| V | |
| <i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill | 1 2 4 |
| <i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State in the Senate. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill. [Amendments] | 17 2 — |
| <i>Vacancies</i> happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled | 1 3 2 |
| <i>Vacancies</i> that happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill | 2 2 3 |

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| <i>Validity</i> of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments] | 14 4 — |
| <i>Vessels</i> bound to or from the ports of one State, shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State | 1 9 6 |
| <i>Veto</i> of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the | 1 7 2 |
| <i>Vice President</i> of the United States shall be President of the Senate | 1 3 4 |
| He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided | 1 3 4 |
| The Senate shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the | 1 3 5 |
| He shall be chosen for the term of four years | 2 1 1 |
| The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and | 2 1 2 |
| In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the | 2 1 6 |
| [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and | 2 1 6 |
| [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The | 2 4 — |
| <i>Vice President.</i> <i>The manner of choosing the.</i> The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| Additional provision for succession through act of Congress. [Amendments] | 20 4 — |
| Nomination by President in case of vacancy in office. [Amendments] | 25 2 — |
| Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments] | 20 1 — |
| The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be then counted. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as [Amendments] | 12 — — |
| In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall succeed to [Amendments] | 25 — — |
| Nomination by President of successor in event of vacancy in office of [Amendments] | 25 2 — |
| <i>Violence.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic | 4 4 — |
| <i>Virginia</i> entitled to ten Representatives in the first Congress. | 1 2 3 |
| <i>Vote.</i> Each Senator shall have one | 1 3 1 |
| The Vice President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no | 1 3 4 |
| Requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or | 1 7 3 |
| Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to [Amendments] | 15 1 — |
| Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments] | 19 — — |
| Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. The right of citizens of the United States to [Amendments] | 24 1 — |
| Right of citizens who are eighteen years of age or older to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of age. [Amendments] | 26 1 — |
| <i>Vote of two-thirds.</i> Each House may expel a member by a | 1 5 2 |
| A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a | 1 7 2 |

| | Art. Sec. Cl. | | Art. Sec. Cl. |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| <i>Vote of two-thirds—Continued</i> | | | |
| No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a | 1 3 6 | <i>Welfare.</i> Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general | 1 8 1 |
| Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a | 5 — — | <i>Witness</i> against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments] | 5 — — |
| The President may make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a | 2 2 2 | <i>Witnesses</i> against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion, may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments] | 14 3 — | <i>Witnesses</i> in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments] | 6 — — |
| W | | | |
| <i>War,</i> grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare | 1 8 11 | <i>Witnesses</i> to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two | 3 3 1 |
| For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of | 1 8 14 | <i>Writ of habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it | 1 9 2 |
| No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in | 1 10 3 | <i>Writs</i> of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executives of the State shall issue .. | 1 2 4 |
| <i>War</i> against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying | 3 3 1 | <i>Written</i> opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the | 2 2 1 |
| <i>Warrants</i> shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized. No. [Amendments] | 4 — — | Y | |
| <i>Weights and measures.</i> Congress shall fix the standard of | 1 8 5 | <i>Yeas and nays</i> of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals | 1 5 3 |
| <i>Welfare</i> and to secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the general. [Preamble] | — — — | The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by | 1 7 2 |