

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

by

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This document is approximately 32,008 words long.

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This Introduction Isn't Part of the U.S. Constitution.

In this topical arrangement of the U.S. Constitution, I've sorted the content of the U.S. Constitution according to the topics addressed therein. Under each topic, I've included in its order of appearance in the original every paragraph that contains anything on that topic. Thus, the reader can easily read everything in the U.S. Constitution on any topic that I've included.

I've indicated within each paragraph by the use of **bold** characters text that is pertinent to the topic under which that paragraph appears. This **bold** presentation isn't part of the original U.S. Constitution. I've included, but ~~stricken~~, text that is no longer in effect. I've also ~~stricken~~ text that appears to have been repealed or superseded and I've included references to those amendments which appear to have repealed or superseded the ~~stricken~~ text. That isn't as easy to resolve as might be expected. The difficulty follows from the question, "Does new enactment supersede previous enactment on the same subject?" I can illustrate the dilemma with two examples:

Example 1: The Fifth Amendment provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that no State shall deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The States were already restricted by the Fifth Amendment, which was universally applicable. That is, it restricted both the States and the federal government. If the new amendment was intended to replace the old one, then it represents a relaxation of the due process restriction. That is, the new amendment restricts only the States. It doesn't mention the federal government. Since the presumption is that the federal government is still restricted, then the Fourteenth Amendment didn't replace the Fifth Amendment. They're

both in effect simultaneously. That's an example of new enactment that doesn't replace older enactment on exactly the same subject.

Example 2: Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1, specifies that Senators are to be chosen by the legislatures of the States. The Seventeenth Amendment specifies that Senators are to be elected by the people of the States. Since State legislatures are not permitted to choose Senators, the Seventeenth Amendment didn't merely add an option in addition to that provided by Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1. The previous method of choosing Senators was abolished by the subsequent method. The Seventeenth Amendment replaced Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1.

It seems reasonable that the question should be answered the same way every time, but it isn't. Furthermore, only the Twenty-first Amendment explicitly repealed anything. For example, the Seventeenth Amendment didn't specifically repeal the previous method of electing senators. It only provided another method. Thus, the question of what has been superseded and what hasn't been superseded is a game of constitutional roulette. Needless to say, ~~stricken~~ text in this topical arrangement should not be considered to be ~~stricken~~ in the original U.S. Constitution.

The text that I used in this topical arrangement is taken from Reference 2, which credits Reference 1. Reference 2 uses the modern style of capitalization and modern spelling. Therefore, so does this arrangement. All words [in brackets] in this arrangement have been added either by me or by the publishers of Reference 2. After each paragraph, I've shown references by Article, Section, and Clause, or by Amendment and Section. I intend these references to aid the reader in finding the quoted text in the original. They're not part of the U.S. Constitution.

Constitution for the United States of America Topical Arrangement

If I've omitted important topics, please notify me. When doing so, indicate the topic omitted and the paragraphs in the U.S. Constitution which are pertinent to that topic. Also, please make any other suggestions or comments that you believe to be relevant to this work, particularly with regard to errors or other omissions. I'll review such feedback and make improvements where I consider them to be appropriate.

I suppose that one other brief explanation is in order. The alert reader will have noticed that I refer to the Constitution *for* the United States of America, not the Constitution *of* the United States of America. I believe that to be entirely correct, for this reason. The original document doesn't have a title at the top. It begins with what we generally call the Preamble, even though even that isn't labeled as such. Anyway,

in the Preamble, the document is identified as the Constitution for the United States of America.

Finally, it's worth mentioning that there are various irregularities associated with the origin and history of the U.S. Constitution. Because of those irregularities, I consider the U.S. Constitution to be void from its inception and without legal validity. In that regard, see my [Supreme Flaw of the Land](#) essays. However, since the U.S. Constitution is generally advertised as the basis for the present federal government, this topical arrangement is probably useful. I hope that the arrangement will be helpful in understanding a somewhat difficult and convoluted document, the Constitution for the United States of America.

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

This List of Topics Isn't Part of the U.S. Constitution

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>
Admissions	5	Duties (Continued)		Powers (Continued)	
Apportionment	5	Senators	21	President	47
Census	5	State Executive Officers	21	Senate	49
Certification of the Constitution	6	State Judges and Judicial Officers	21	Senators	50
Citizen	6	States	22	State Executive	50
Consideration		United States	22	State Legislatures	50
Judges	7	Vice President	23	States	52
President	8	Election		The People	52
Representatives and Senators	8	President and Vice President	25	United States Judges	53
Crimes and Trials	8	Representatives	26	Vice President and Majority of Principal Officers or Others	53
Disabilities		Senators	26	Presidential Succession	53
Electors of President or Vice President	10	Jurisdiction		Prohibition	54
Officers of the United States	10	Executive	27	Qualifications	
President	11	Individuals	27	Citizens	54
Representatives and Senators	11	Judicial	27	Electors, Members of the House of Representatives	54
State Officers	12	Legislative	28	Electors, Presidential	54
Duties		Territory and Property	28	Electors, Senators	55
Chief Justice	12	Limitations		President	55
Congress	12	Amendments	28	Representatives	55
District Constituting the Seat of Government	13	Congress	29	Senators	56
Electors, District Constituting the Seat of Government	13	President	30	Various Officers, under the United States, or under Any State	56
Electors, Presidential	13	Senate and House of Representatives	30	Vice President	56
Executive Officers of the United States	14	State Courts	30	Representation, House of Representatives	57
House of Representatives	15	States	30	Rights	58
Judges and Judicial Officers of the United States	16	United States	32	Separation of Powers	
Members of the State Legislatures	17	United States Courts	33	Congress	59
Officer Designated by Congress	17	Membership		United States Government	60
President	17	House of Representatives	34	Slavery	60
President of the Senate	18	Senate	34	Taxes	60
Representatives	19	Nobility, Titles of, see Titles of Nobility		Terms, United States Offices	62
Senate	19	Persons	34	Titles of Nobility	63
		Powers		Treaties	63
		Congress	39	Vacancies	64
		Emergency	46		
		House of Representatives	46		

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Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

[Admissions]

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

—Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution **between the States so ratifying the same.** —Article 7, Section 1

[Apportionment]

~~Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.~~ —Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

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, 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.

—Amendment 14, Section 2

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, **without apportionment among the several States,** and without regard to any census or enumeration. —Amendment 16

[Census]

~~Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their~~

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

~~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-fifth of all other persons. **The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.** The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

[Certification of the Constitution]

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.**

—Article 7, Clause 2

[Seventy-four delegates were chosen for the convention. Nineteen didn't attend. Sixteen declined or failed to sign. Thirty-nine signed.]

[Citizen]

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a **citizen** of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. —Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a **citizen** of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3

No person except a **natural-born citizen**, or a ~~**citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution**~~, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 5

[No one is alive today who was a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. This portion is therefore no longer of any effect.]

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

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

and between a State, or the **citizens** thereof, and foreign States, **citizens** or subjects.

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1

The **citizens** of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of **citizens** in the several States. —Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by **citizens** of another State, or by **citizens** or subjects of any foreign State.

—Amendment 11

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.

—Amendment 14, Section 1

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, 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.

—Amendment 14, Section 2

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.

—Amendment 15, 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 sex.

—Amendment 19, 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.

—Amendment 24, 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.

—Amendment 26, Section 1

[Consideration]

[Judges]

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

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

offices during good behavior, and shall, **at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.**

—Article 3, Section 1

[Consideration]

[President]

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 7

[Consideration]

[Representatives and Senators]

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

—Article 1, Section 6, Clause 1

[Crimes and Trials]

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall pre-

side: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 7

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. **They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.**

—Article 1, Section 6, Clause 1

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6

[The Congress shall have power] to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 10

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and **he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.**

—Article 2, Section 2, Clause 1

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 2, Section 4

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 3

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 1

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.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 3

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

—Article 4, Section 2, Clause 2

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

—Amendment 5

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 wit-

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

nesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

—Amendment 6

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

—Amendment 7

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

—Amendment 8

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, 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.

—Amendment 14, Section 2

[Disabilities]

[Electors of President or Vice President]

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

—Amendment 14, Section 3

[Disabilities]

[Officers of the United States]

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And **no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.**

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

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

the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Disabilities]

[President]

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And **no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.**

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and **he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.** —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 7

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or **hold any office**, civil or military, **under the United States**, or under any State, **who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.** But Congress may by a

vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Disabilities]

[Representatives and Senators]

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. —Article 1, Section 6, Clause 2

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And **no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.**

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but **no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.**

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 2

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

State, **who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.** But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Disabilities]

[State Officers]

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or **hold any office,** civil or military, under the United States, or **under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.** But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Duties]

[Chief Justice]

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. **When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside:** And no person shall be convicted without the concur-

rence of two-thirds of the members present.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6

[Duties]

[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.~~

—Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2

[See the Twentieth Amendment, Section 2.]

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and **a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.** —Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

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 5

[Since the year 1808, the stricken portion of this Article has been of no effect.]

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.

—Amendment 20, Section 2

[Duties]

[District Constituting the Seat of Government]

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 Amendment.

—Amendment 23, Section 1

[Duties]

[Electors, District Constituting the Seat of Government]

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 Amendment.

—Amendment 23, Section 1

[Duties]

[Electors, Presidential]

~~**The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose 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 choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or**~~

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

~~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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.~~

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment.]

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 Presi-

dent, 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. - 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.

—Amendment 12

[Duties]

[Executive Officers of the United States]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and **all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;** but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

—Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[House of Representatives]

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, **who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.** If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. **But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively.** If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) **shall be presented to the President of the United States;** and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 3

~~The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.—And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the **House of Representatives shall immediately choose 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 choose the President.—But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall**~~

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

~~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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.~~

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment.]

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. - 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. —Amendment 12

[Duties]

[Judges and Judicial Officers of the United States]

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 behavior,** and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished

during their continuance in office.

—Article 3, Section 1

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and **judicial officers**, both **of the United States** and of the several States, **shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution**; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[Members of the State Legislatures]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and **the members of the several State Legislatures**, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, **shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution**; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[Officer Designated by Congress]

~~In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability~~ [stricken for the President only], 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. —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 6

[See the Twenty Fifth Amendment, Sections 1, 3, and 4.]

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**.

—Amendment 20, Section 3

[Duties]

[President]

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: - “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 8

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

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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.**

—Article 2, Section 3

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.

—Amendment 25, Section 2

[Duties]

[President of the Senate]

~~The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. **The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates,** and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no per-~~

~~son have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.~~

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment]

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. - 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.

—Amendment 12

[Duties]

[Representatives]

The Senators and **Representatives** before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the

several States, **shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;** but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[Senate]

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro Tempore, in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. —Article 1, Section 3, Clause 5

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. **When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.** When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, **who shall enter the objections at large on**

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2

~~The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representa-~~

~~tives shall immediately choose 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 choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.**~~ —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment.]

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. - 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.

—Amendment 12

[Duties]

[Senators]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several

State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, **shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;** but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[State Executive Officers]

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 4

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and **all executive and judicial officers**, both of the United States and **of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;** but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[State Judges and Judicial Officers]

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and **the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Article 6, Clause 2

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and **judicial officers**, both of the United States and **of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution;** but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. —Article 6, Clause 3

[Duties]

[States]

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, **a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress;** but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 2

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. —Article 4, Section 1

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

—Article 4, Section 2, Clause 1

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of

the State from which he fled, **be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.**

—Article 4, Section 2, Clause 2

~~No person held to service or labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.~~

—Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3

[See the Thirteenth Amendment.]

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 defense. —Amendment 6

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

—Amendment 7

[Duties]

[United States]

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by

law; and a **regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.**

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

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 4, Section 4

All 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.

—Article 6, Clause 1

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.

—Amendment 14, Section 4

[Duties]

[Vice President]

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall

have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 4

~~In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President,~~ and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability [stricken for the President only], 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.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 6

[See the Twenty Fifth Amendment, Sections 1, 3, and 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; 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

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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. - 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. —Amendment 12

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 Presi-**

dent 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.

—Amendment 20, Section 3

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

—Amendment 25, Section 3

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 ei-

ther the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, **the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President;** otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

—Amendment 25, Section 4

[Election]

[President and Vice President]

~~The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the~~

~~votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose 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 choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.~~

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment.]

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. - 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. —Amendment 12

[Election]

[Representatives]

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 1

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. —Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1

[Election]

[Senators]

~~The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1

[See the Seventeenth Amendment.]

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives,

shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. —Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1

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. —Amendment 17, Section 1

[Jurisdiction]

[Executive]

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Article 6, Section 2

[Jurisdiction]

[Individuals]

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Article 6, Section 2

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

—Article 6, Section 3

[Jurisdiction]

[Judicial]

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; - to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; - to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; - to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; - to controversies between two or more States; - between a State and citizens of another State; - between citizens of different States; - between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. —Article 3, Section 2, Clause 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. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such excep-

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

tions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 2

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

—Amendment 11

[Jurisdiction]

[Legislative]

[The Congress shall have power] to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, - And

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17

This Constitution, and **the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof;** and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, **shall be the supreme law of the land;** and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Article 6, Section 2

[Jurisdiction]

[Territory and Property]

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

—Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2

[Limitations]

[Amendments]

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

—Amendment 17, Section 3

[This Amendment is now accepted as a valid part of the Constitution, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

~~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.~~

—Amendment 18, Section 3

[This Amendment is now accepted as ratified, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

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

—Amendment 20, Section 5

[This Amendment is now accepted as ratified, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

~~This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of~~

~~three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.~~

—Amendment 20, Section 6

[This Amendment is now accepted as ratified, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

The eighteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. —Amendment 21, Section 1

~~This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.~~ —Amendment 21, Section 3

[This Amendment is now accepted as ratified, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

~~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.~~

—Amendment 22, Section 2

[This Amendment is now accepted as ratified, and this section is no longer of any effect.]

[Limitations]

[Congress]

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

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

[Some portions of this Clause may be superseded. See the Sixteenth Amendment.]

[The Congress shall have power] to raise and support armies, **but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;**

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12

~~The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight,~~ but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

[This Clause is of no effect after the year 1808.]

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. —Article 1, Section 9, Clause 2

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 3

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4

[Some portions of this Clause may be superseded. See the Sixteenth Amendment.]

No tax or duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 5

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 6

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

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.**

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 4

[Ho! Ho! Ho!]

[—Santa Claus]

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

—Amendment 1

[Limitations]

[President]

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.

—Amendment 22, Section 1

[Limitations]

[Senate and House of Representatives]

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4

[Limitations]

[State Courts]

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

—Amendment 8

[Limitations]

[States]

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 2

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 3

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; **but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.**

—Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, **anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.**

—Article 6, Clause 2

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, **the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.**

—Amendment 2

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

—Amendment 3

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.

—Amendment 4

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

—Amendment 5

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

deny or disparage others retained by the people. —Amendment 9

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.**

—Amendment 14, Section 1

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.**

—Amendment 14, Section 4

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.** —Amendment 15, 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 sex.** —Amendment 19, 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.**

—Amendment 24, 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.** —Amendment 26, Section 1

[Limitations]

[United States]

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. —Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

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.** —Amendment 4

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.** —Amendment 5

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

—Amendment 10

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.

—Amendment 13, Section 1

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. —Amendment 14, Section 4

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. —Amendment 15, 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 sex. —Amendment 19, 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.

—Amendment 24, 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.

—Amendment 26, Section 1

[Limitations]

[United States Courts]

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

—Amendment 7

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

—Amendment 8

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

—Amendment 11

[Membership]

[House of Representatives]

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 1

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2

~~**Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers,**~~ which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. ~~**The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State**~~

~~**of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.**~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

[Membership]

[Senate]

~~**The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State,**~~ chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1

[See the Seventeenth Amendment.]

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3

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

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 4

[Persons]

No **person** shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected,

be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. —Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2

~~Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of **free persons**, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other **persons**. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

No **person** shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no **person** shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no **person** holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. —Article 1, Section 6, Clause 2

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the **persons** voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

(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.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2

~~The migration or importation of such **persons** as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each **person**.~~

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

[This Clause is of no effect after the year 1808.]

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no **person** holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or **person** holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 2

~~The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two **persons**, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the **persons** voted for,~~

~~and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The **person** having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose 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 choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote 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 choose from them by ballot the Vice President.~~

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 3

[See the Twelfth Amendment.]

No **person** except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any **person** be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been

Constitution for the United States of America Topical Arrangement

fourteen years a resident within the United States. —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 5

[No one is alive today who was a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. This portion is therefore no longer of any effect.]

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.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the **person** attainted.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 3

A **person** charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. —Article 4, Section 2, Clause 2

~~No **person** held to service or labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.~~ —Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3

[See the Thirteenth Amendment.]

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. —Amendment 4, Section 1

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. —Amendment 5

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

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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. - 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. —Amendment 12

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.

—Amendment 14, Section 1

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, 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.

—Amendment 14, Section 2

No **person** shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

If at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act 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. —Amendment 20, Section 3

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. —Amendment 20, Section 4

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.

—Amendment 22, Section 1

[Powers]

[Congress]

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. —Article 1, Section 1

~~Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; **but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations**, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

—Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1

~~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.~~

—Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2

[See the Twentieth Amendment, Section 2.]

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

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

[Some portions of this Clause may be superseded. See the Sixteenth Amendment.]

[The Congress shall have power] to borrow money on the credit of the United States;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 2

[The Congress shall have power] to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

[The Congress shall have power] to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bank-

ruptcies throughout the United States;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

[The Congress shall have power] to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6

[The Congress shall have power] to establish post offices and post roads;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7

[The Congress shall have power] to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8

[The Congress shall have power] to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9

[The Congress shall have power] to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 10

[The Congress shall have power] to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 11

[The Congress shall have power] to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12

[The Congress shall have power] to provide and maintain a navy;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 13

[The Congress shall have power] to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia **according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;**

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16

[The Congress shall have power] to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) **as may**, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, **become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in**

which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, - And

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17

[The Congress shall have power] to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, **without the consent of the Congress**, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

No State shall, **without the consent of the Congress**, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and **all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.**

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 2

No State shall, **without the consent of Congress**, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

will not admit of delay.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 3

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.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 4

~~In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President,~~ and **the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability** [stricken for the President only], **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.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 6

[See the Twenty Fifth Amendment, Sections 1, 3, and 4.]

He [the President] 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.**

—Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2

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 behavior,** and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

—Article 3, Section 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. 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.**

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 2

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; **but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.**

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 3

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

—Article 3, Section 3, Clause 3

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. —Article 4, Section 1

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, **without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.** —Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

—Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2

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 5

[Since the year 1808, the stricken portion of this Article has been of no effect.]

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, **but in a manner to be prescribed by law.** —Amendment 3

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, **without due process of law;** nor shall private property be taken for public use, **without just compensation.** —Amendment 5

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 defense. —Amendment 6

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

—Amendment 13, Section 2

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. **But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.** —Amendment 14, Section 3

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

—Amendment 14, Section 5

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

—Amendment 15, Section 2

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

—Amendment 16

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

—Amendment 18, Section 2

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

—Amendment 19, Section 2

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

—Amendment 20, Section 2

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.

—Amendment 20, Section 3

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.

—Amendment 20, Section 4

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. —Amendment 21, Section 2

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. —Amendment 23, Section 1

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

—Amendment 23, Section 2

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

—Amendment 24, Section 2

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

—Amendment 25, Section 2

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 department **or of such other body as Congress may by law provide**, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. **If the Congress**, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, **determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office**, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

—Amendment 25, Section 4

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

—Amendment 26, Section 2

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

[Powers]

[Emergency]

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for calling forth the militia to **execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;**

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 15

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, **unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion** the public safety may require it.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 2

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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

—Amendment 5

[Powers]

[House of Representatives]

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 5

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; **but a smaller number may adjourn from day to**

day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 1

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.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 2

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, **excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.**

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, **without the consent of the other,** adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 1

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who

shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. **If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill**, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, **shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.** —Article 1, Section 7, Clause 3

[Powers]

[President]

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; **if he approve he shall sign**

it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. —Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; **and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him**, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 3

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President,

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 1

The President shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. —Article 2, Section 2, Clause 1

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, **to make treaties,** provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and **he shall nominate, and** by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall **appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States,** whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.—Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. —Article 2, Section 2, Clause 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.

—Article 2, Section 3

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 department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to dis-

charge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

—Amendment 25, Section 4

[Powers]

[Senate]

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 6

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; **but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.**

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 1

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.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 2

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, **excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.**

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, **without the consent of the other,** adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

—Article 1, Section 5, Clause 4

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; **but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.**

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 1

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, **shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.**

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 3

He [the President] shall have power, **by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,**

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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. —Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2

[Powers]

[Senators]

~~The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; **and each Senator shall have one vote.**~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1

[See the Seventeenth Amendment.]

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.

—Amendment 17, Section 1

[Powers]

[State Executive]

~~Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year,~~

~~of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second; 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.~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 2

[Portions of this Article operated only once. With regard to other stricken portions, see the Seventeenth Amendment.]

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 4, Section 4

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.

—Amendment 17, Section 2

[Powers]

[State Legislatures]

~~The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, **chosen by the Legislature thereof**, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1

[See the Seventeenth Amendment.]

~~Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second; 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.**~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 2

[Portions of this Article operated only once. With regard to other stricken portions, see the Seventeenth Amendment.]

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State **by the Legislature thereof**; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

—Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1

Each State shall appoint, **in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct**, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 2

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 4, Section 4

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 5

[Since the year 1808, the stricken portion of this Article has been of no effect.]

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.**

—Amendment 17, Section 2

The transportation or importation into any **State**, Territory, or possession of the United

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, **in violation of the laws thereof**, is hereby prohibited. —Amendment 21, Section 2

[Powers]

[States]

[The Congress shall have power] to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, **reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia** according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16

[The Congress shall have power] to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, **by cession of particular States**, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, - And

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17

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 5

[Since the year 1808, the stricken portion of this Article has been of no effect.]

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

—Article 7, Clause 1

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, **are reserved to the States respectively**, or to the people. —Amendment 10

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

—Amendment 18, Section 2

[Powers]

[The People]

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members **chosen every second year by the people of the several states**, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 1

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it

to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, **or to the people.** —Amendment 10

[Powers]

[United States Judges]

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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

—Article 3, Section 1

[Powers]

[Vice President and Majority of Principal Officers or Others]

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 execu-**

tive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. —Amendment 25, Section 4

[Presidential Succession]

~~**In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability**~~ [stricken for the President only], **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.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 6

[See the Twenty Fifth Amendment, Sections 1, 3, and 4.]

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

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

—Amendment 25, Section 1

[Prohibition]

~~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.~~

—Amendment 18, Section 1

[This Amendment was repealed by the Twenty First Amendment, Section 1.]

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.

—Amendment 21, Section 2

[Qualifications]

[Citizens]

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.

—Amendment 14, Section 1

[Qualifications]

[Electors, Members of the House of Representatives]

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and **the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.**

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 1

[Qualifications]

[Electors, Presidential]

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but **no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.**

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 2

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

—Amendment 14, Section 3

[Qualifications]

[Electors, Senators]

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.**

—Amendment 17, Section 1

[Qualifications]

[President]

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 5

[No one is alive today who was a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. This portion is therefore no longer of any effect.]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; **but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.** —Article 6, Clause 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or **hold any office**, civil or military, **under the United States**, or under any

State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Qualifications]

[Representatives]

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 2

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, **who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.** But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

[Qualifications]

[Senators]

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 3

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

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 4

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

—Amendment 14, Section 3

[Qualifications]

[Various Officers, under the United States, or under any State]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and **all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by**

oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

—Article 6, Clause 3

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

—Amendment 14, Section 3

[Qualifications]

[Vice President]

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; **but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.** —Article 6, Clause 3

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. - 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.**

—Amendment 12

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or **hold any office**, civil or military, **under the United States**, or under any State, **who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.** But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. —Amendment 14, Section 3

[Representation]

[House of Representatives]

~~Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifth of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Con-~~

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

~~gress 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 choose 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.**~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

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, 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. —Amendment 14, Section 2

[Rights]

[The Congress shall have power] To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive **right** to their respective writings and discoveries; —Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; **or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.** —Amendment 1

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, **the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.** —Amendment 2

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

—Amendment 3

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. —Amendment 4

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, un-

less 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 offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

—Amendment 5

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

—Amendment 9

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, 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.

—Amendment 14, Section 2

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. —Amendment 15, 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 sex. —Amendment 19, 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.

—Amendment 24, 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. —Amendment 26, Section 1

[Separation of Powers]
[Congress]

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.** —Article 1, Section 1

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

—Article 1, Section 7, Clause 1

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

[Separation of Powers]

[United States Government]

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. —Article 1, Section 1

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

—Article 2, Section 1, Clause 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 behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

—Article 3, Section 1

[Slavery]

The migration or ~~importation of such persons~~ as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

[This Clause is of no effect after the year 1808.]

~~No person held to service or labor 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 labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.~~

—Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3

[See the Thirteenth Amendment.]

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. —Amendment 13, Section 1

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.

—Amendment 14, Section 4

[Taxes]

Representatives and ~~direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers,~~ which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, ~~three-fifth of all other persons.~~ The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner

~~as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 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.~~

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3

[With regard to those portions that apply to members of the House of Representatives, see Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. With regard to those portions that apply to direct taxes, see the Sixteenth Amendment. The final portion of this Article operated until the first enumeration, and is now of no effect.]

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

—Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

[Some portions of this Clause may be superseded. See the Sixteenth Amendment.]

~~The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but **a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.**~~

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

[This Clause is of no effect after the year 1808.]

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or

enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 4

[Some portions of this Clause may be superseded. See the Sixteenth Amendment.]

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 5

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 6

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, **lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports,** except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 2

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, **lay any duty of tonnage,** keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 3

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

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

gard to any census or enumeration.

—Amendment 16

[Terms]

[United States Offices]

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members **chosen every second year** by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 1

~~The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, **for six years**; and each Senator shall have one vote.~~

—Article 1, Section 3, Clause 1

[See the Seventeenth Amendment.]

~~Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, **they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second**; 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.~~ —Article 1, Section 3, Clause 2

[Portions of this Article operated only once. With regard to other stricken portions, see the Seventeenth Amendment.]

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. **He**

shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, **chosen for the same term**, be elected, as follows: —Article 2, Section 1, Clause 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 behavior**, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

—Article 3, Section 1

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.

—Amendment 17, Section 1

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or **term of any Senator** chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. —Amendment 17, Section 3

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.

—Amendment 20, 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.

—Amendment 22, Section 1

[Titles of Nobility]

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

—Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or **grant any title of nobility.**

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1

[Treaties]

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of mar-

que and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

—Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1

He [the President] 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.

—Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, **and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;** - to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; - to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; - to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; - to controversies between two or more States; - between a State and citizens of another State; - between citizens of different States; - between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and

Constitution for the United States of America
Topical Arrangement

foreign States, citizens or subjects.

—Article 3, Section 2, Clause 1

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and **all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;** and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Article 6, Section 2

[Vacancies]

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive author-

ity thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

—Article 1, Section 2, Clause 4

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

—Article 2, Section 2, Clause 3

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.

—Amendment 25, Section 2

Constitution for the United States of America

Topical Arrangement

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