

Article ¹	Section	Clause
	2	2
	2	2
	2	2
	1	3
	2	1
	4	
	6	3
	1	2
	1	3
26	1	
1	10	3
3	3	1
1	10	1
2	2	2
3	2	1
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		
5		
3	2	2
4	4	
5		
1	8	16
2	2	2
2	2	2
23	1	

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Article ¹	Section	Clause
	12	
	23	1
	12	
	12	
	14	3
	14	3
	14	4
	1	10
	1	9
	3	3
	6	
	1	2
	1	2
	16	
	9	
	14	1
	5	
	7	
	8	
	1	8
	1	8

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Exclusive legislation, in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise. Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise.	1	8	17
Executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on, the application of the legislature or the Executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution.	4	4	
Executive departments. On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the.	6		3
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of.	2	2	1
Executive power shall by vested in a President of the United States of America. The.	2	2	2
Expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may.	2	1	1
Expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and Exports from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on.	1	5	2
Exports or imports, except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on.	1	9	7
Laid by any State, shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on.	1	9	5
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on.	1	10	2
Ex post facto law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or Ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder.	1	10	2
Extraordinary occasions. The President may convene both houses, or either House of Congress, on.	1	10	3
F			
Faith and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full Felony, and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason.	4	1	
Felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and.	1	6	1
Fines. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments].	1	8	10
Foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of.	8		
Foreign nations, among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with.	1	8	5
Foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any.	1	10	3
Forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained. Attainder of treason shall not work.	3	3	2
Formation of new States. Provisions relating to the.	4	3	1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
A			
Abridged. The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments]	14	1	
Absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of.	1	5	1
Accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the.	1	9	7
Accusation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments].	6		
Accused shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments].	6		
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments].	6		
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments].	6		
Actions at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments].	7		
Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the.	4	1	
Acts. Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings.	4	1	
Adjourn from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may.	1	5	1
Adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other.	1	5	4
Adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to.	2	3	
Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of.	3	2	1
Admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be.	4	3	1
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.	4	3	1
Adoption of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the confederation and before the.	6		

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

slavery was signed by the President. It is interesting to note in this connection that this is the only proposed amendment to the Constitution ever signed by the President. The President's signature is considered unnecessary because of the constitutional provision that upon the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress the proposal shall be submitted to the States and shall be ratified by three-fourths of the States.

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

“ARTICLE THIRTEEN

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

The proposed child-labor amendment, which was submitted to the States during the 1st session of the 68th Congress in June 1924, has been ratified by 28 States, to date. The proposed amendment is as follows:

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

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

ARTICLE—

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

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

The proposed amendment relative to equal rights for men and women, was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress. It passed the House on October 12, 1971 and the Senate on March 22, 1972. As of the date of the publication of this pamphlet, it has not been ratified by three-fourths of the States. The proposed amendment is as follows:

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

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

ARTICLE—

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

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

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

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican 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.	4	4	
Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	4	4	
Freedom of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments]	1	8	17
Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments]	1		
Fugitives from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee.	2		
Fugitives from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.	4	2	2
	4	2	3
G			
General welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the. [Preamble]			
General welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and	1	8	1
Georgia shall be entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
Gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but	1	10	1
Good behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during	3	1	
Government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of	4	4	
And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.	4	4	
Grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]	5		
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5		
Guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall	4	4	
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.	4	4	
H			
Habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of	1	9	2
Heads of departments. Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2
On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officer in each of the executive departments.	2	2	1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
High crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other-----	2	4	---
House of Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and-----	1	1	---
Shall be composed of members chosen every second year-----	1	2	1
Qualifications of electors for members of the-----	1	2	1
No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States-----	1	2	2
The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the-----	1	2	4
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers-----	1	2	5
Shall have the sole power of impeachment-----	1	2	5
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members-----	1	5	1
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business. Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members-----	1	5	1
May determine its own rules of proceedings-----	1	5	2
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Shall keep a journal of its proceedings-----	1	5	2
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate-----	1	5	3
Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or in any other place-----	1	5	4
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member, of the-----	1	6	1
No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the-----	1	6	2
The votes for President and Vice President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments]-----	1	6	2
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments]-----	12	---	---
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments]-----	12	---	---
A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]-----	12	---	---
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments]-----	14	3	---
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]-----	14	3	---

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION NOT RATIFIED BY THE STATES

During the course of our history, in addition to the 26 amendments which have been ratified by the required three-fourths of the States, 5 other amendments have been submitted to the States but have not been ratified by them.

Beginning with the proposed 18th amendment, Congress has customarily included a provision requiring ratification within 7 years from the time of the submission to the States. The Supreme Court in *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 433 (1939), declared that the question of the reasonableness of the time within which a sufficient number of States must act is a political question to be determined by the Congress.

In 1789, 12 proposed articles of amendment were submitted to the States. Of these, articles III–XII were ratified and became the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, popularly known as the Bill of Rights. Proposed articles I and II were not ratified. The following is the text of those articles:

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

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

Thereafter, in the 2d session of the 11th Congress, the Congress proposed the following article of amendment to the Constitution relating to acceptance by citizens of the United States of titles of nobility from any foreign government.

The proposed amendment was not ratified by three-fourths of the States.

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

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

During the second session of the 36th Congress on March 2, 1861, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
I			
Imminent danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such	1	10	3
Immunities. Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going and returning from the same	1	6	1
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3		
Immunities. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5		
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. [Amendments]	14	1	
Impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of	2	2	1
The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of	1	2	5
Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon	2	4	
Impeachments. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all	1	3	6
The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside	1	3	6
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6
Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office	1	3	7
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law	1	3	7
Importation of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress	1	9	1
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such	1	9	1
Imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on	1	10	2
Imports or exports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2
Imports or exports shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on	1	10	2

¹ Article of original Constitution or on amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Imposts and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties.-----	1	8	1
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties.-----	1	8	1
Inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death, resignation, or-----	2	1	5
[Amendments]-----	25		
Inability of the President or Vice President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or-----	2	1	5
[Amendments]-----	25		
Income taxes. Congress shall have power to lay and collect without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.-----	16		
[Amendments]-----	1	8	5
Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the-----	5		
Indictment or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on. [Amendments]-----	5		
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]-----	5		
Indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to-----	1	3	7
Infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]-----	5		
Inferior courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.-----	1	8	9
Inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such-----	3	1	
The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.-----	3	1	
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.-----	3	1	
Inferior officers in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of-----	2	2	2
Inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an-----	1	3	3
Insurrection or rebellion against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]-----	14	3	
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments]-----	14	3	
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]-----	14	4	
Insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress-----	1	8	15

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

The 26th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on March 23, 1971. It was declared, in a certificate of the Administrator of General Services, dated July 5, 1971, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, March 23, 1971; Delaware, March 23, 1971; Minnesota, March 23, 1971; Tennessee, March 23, 1971; Washington, March 23, 1971; Hawaii, March 24, 1971; Massachusetts, March 24, 1971; Montana, March 29, 1971; Arkansas, March 30, 1971; Idaho, March 30, 1971; Iowa, March 30, 1971; Nebraska, April 2, 1971; New Jersey, April 3, 1971; Kansas, April 7, 1971; Michigan, April 7, 1971; Alaska, April 8, 1971; Maryland, April 8, 1971; Indiana, April 8, 1971; Maine, April 9, 1971; Vermont, April 16, 1971; Louisiana, April 17, 1971; California, April 19, 1971; Colorado, April 27, 1971; Pennsylvania, April 27, 1971; Texas, April 27, 1971; South Carolina, April 28, 1971; West Virginia, April 28, 1971; New Hampshire, May 13, 1971; Arizona, May 14, 1971; Rhode Island, May 27, 1971; New York, June 2, 1971; Oregon, June 4, 1971; Missouri, June 14, 1971; Wisconsin, June 22, 1971; Illinois, June 29, 1971; Alabama, June 30, 1971; Ohio, June 30, 1971; North Carolina, July 1, 1971; Oklahoma, July 1, 1971.

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

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

[EDITORIAL NOTE: There is some conflict as to the exact dates of ratification of the amendments by the several States. In some cases, the resolutions of ratification were signed by the officers of the legislatures on dates subsequent to that on which the second house had acted. In other cases, the Governors of several of the States "approved" the resolutions (on a subsequent date), although action by the Governor is not contemplated by article V, which requires ratification by the legislatures (or conventions) only. In a number of cases, the journals of the State legislatures are not available. The dates set out in this document are based upon the best information available.]

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

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive 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.

The 25th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on July 6, 1965. It was declared, in a certificate of the Administrator of General Services, dated February 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Nebraska, July 12, 1965; Wisconsin, July 13, 1965; Oklahoma, July 16, 1965; Massachusetts, August 9, 1965; Pennsylvania, August 18, 1965; Kentucky, September 15, 1965; Arizona, September 22, 1965; Michigan, October 5, 1965; Indiana, October 20, 1965; California, October 21, 1965; Arkansas, November 4, 1965; New Jersey, November 29, 1965; Delaware, December 7, 1965; Utah, January 17, 1966; West Virginia, January 20, 1966; Maine, January 24, 1966; Rhode Island, January 28, 1966; Colorado, February 3, 1966; New Mexico, February 3, 1966; Kansas, February 8, 1966; Vermont, February 10, 1966; Alaska, February 18, 1966; Idaho, March 2, 1966; Hawaii, March 3, 1966; Virginia, March 8, 1966; Mississippi, March 10, 1966; New York, March 14, 1966; Maryland, March 23, 1966; Missouri, March 30, 1966; New Hampshire, June 13, 1966; Louisiana, July 5, 1966; Tennessee, January 12, 1967; Wyoming, January 23, 1967; Washington, January 26, 1967; Iowa, January 26, 1967; Oregon, February 2, 1967; Minnesota, February 10, 1967; Nevada, February 10, 1967.

Ratification was completed on February 10, 1967. The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut, February 14, 1967; Montana, February 15, 1967; South Dakota, March 6, 1967; Ohio, March 7, 1967; Alabama, March 14, 1967; North Carolina, March 22, 1967; Illinois, March 22, 1967; Texas, April 25, 1967; Florida, May 25, 1967.

ARTICLE [XXVI]

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

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

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Article ¹	Section	Clause
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5	5	3
6	---	2
3	1	---
3	1	---
1	3	7
1	3	7
1	8	9
3	1	---
3	2	1
3	2	1
3	2	1
3	2	1
3	2	1
3	2	21

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.
² See also the eleventh amendment.

December 19. 1960: New York. January 17. 1961: California. January 19. 1961:

December 19, 1960; New York, January 17, 1961; California, January 19, 1961; Oregon, January 27, 1961; Maryland, January 30, 1961; Idaho, January 31, 1961; Maine, January 31, 1961; Minnesota, January 31, 1961; New Mexico, February 1, 1961; Nevada, February 2, 1961; Montana, February 6, 1961; South Dakota, February 6, 1961; Colorado, February 8, 1961; Washington, February 9, 1961; West Virginia, February 9, 1961; Alaska, February 10, 1961; Wyoming, February 13, 1961; Delaware, February 20, 1961; Utah, February 21, 1961; Wisconsin, February 21, 1961; Pennsylvania, February 28, 1961; Indiana, March 3, 1961; North Dakota, March 3, 1961; Tennessee, March 6, 1961; Michigan, March 8, 1961; Connecticut, March 9, 1961; Arizona, March 10, 1961; Illinois, March 14, 1961; Nebraska, March 15, 1961; Vermont, March 15, 1961; Iowa, March 16, 1961; Missouri, March 20, 1961; Oklahoma, March 21, 1961; Rhode Island, March 22, 1961; Kansas, March 29, 1961; Ohio, March 29, 1961. Ratification was completed on March 29, 1961.

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

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for any primary or other election 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.

The 24th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on August 27, 1962. It was declared, in a certificate of the Administrator of General Services, dated February 4, 1964, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, November 14, 1962; New Jersey, December 3, 1962; Oregon, January 25, 1963; Montana, January 28, 1963; West Virginia, February 1, 1963; New York, February 4, 1963; Maryland, February 6, 1963; California, February 7, 1963; Alaska, February 11, 1963; Rhode Island, February 14, 1963; Indiana, February 19, 1963; Utah, February 20, 1963; Michigan, February 20, 1963; Colorado, February 21, 1963; Ohio, February 27, 1963; Minnesota, February 27, 1963; New Mexico, March 5, 1963; Hawaii, March 16, 1963; North Dakota, March 7, 1963; Idaho, March 8, 1963; Washington, March 14, 1963; Vermont, March 15, 1963; Nevada, March 19, 1963; Connecticut, March 20, 1963; Tennessee, March 21, 1963; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1963; Wisconsin, March 26, 1963; Kansas, March 28, 1963; Massachusetts, March 28, 1963; Nebraska, April 4, 1963; Florida, April 18, 1963; Iowa, April 24, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, January 16, 1964; South Dakota, January 23, 1964.

ARTICLE [xxv]

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

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

Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

ARTICLE [XXII]

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

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

The 22d amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on March 21, 1947. It was declared, in a certificate by the Administrator of General Services, dated March 1, 1951, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Maine, March 31, 1947; Michigan, March 31, 1947; Iowa, April 1, 1947; Kansas, April 1, 1947; New Hampshire, April 1, 1947; Delaware, April 2, 1947; Illinois, April 3, 1947; Oregon, April 3, 1947; Colorado, April 12, 1947; California, April 15, 1947; New Jersey, April 15, 1947; Vermont, April 15, 1947; Ohio, April 16, 1947; Wisconsin, April 16, 1947; Pennsylvania, April 29, 1947; Connecticut, May 21, 1947; Missouri, May 22, 1947; Nebraska, May 23, 1947; Virginia, January 28, 1948; Mississippi, February 12, 1948; New York, March 9, 1948; South Dakota, January 21, 1949; North Dakota, February 25, 1949; Louisiana, May 17, 1950; Montana, January 25, 1951; Indiana, January 29, 1951; Idaho, January 30, 1951; New Mexico, February 12, 1951; Wyoming, February 12, 1951; Arkansas, February 15, 1951; Georgia, February 17, 1951; Tennessee, February 20, 1951; Texas, February 22, 1951; Nevada, February 26, 1951; Utah, February 26, 1951; Minnesota, February 27, 1951.

Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951.

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

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

ARTICLE [XXIII]

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

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

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

The 23d amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on June 17, 1960. It was declared, in a certificate by the Administrator of General Services, to have been ratified by 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Hawaii, June 23, 1960 (and that State made a technical correction to its resolution on June 30, 1960); Massachusetts, August 22, 1960; New Jersey,

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments]-----	5		
Justice, insure domestic tranquility, &c. To establish. [Preamble]-----			
L			
Labor, in one State escaping into another State shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or-----	4	2	3
Land and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the-----	1	8	14
Law and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to-----	3	2	2
Law of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme.-----	6		2
The Judges in every State shall be bound thereby-----	6		2
Law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the-----	1	8	10
Laws. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to execute the-----			
Laws and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, or the-----	1	8	15
Laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all-----	3	2	1
Legal tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a-----	1		
Legislation in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise exclusive-----	1	10	1
Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive-----	1	8	17
Legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof-----	1	8	17
Legislation. Congress shall have power to enforce article xiii, prohibiting slavery, by appropriate. [Amendments]-----	1	8	18
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]-----	13	2	
Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]-----	14	5	
Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All-----	15	2	
Legislature, or the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the-----	1	1	
Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the-----	4	4	
Letters of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant.-----	5		
No State shall grant.-----	1	8	11
No State shall grant.-----	1	10	1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, &c. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]			
Life, liberty, and property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments]	5		
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments]	14	1	
Life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments]	5		
Loss or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendments]	14	4	
M			
Magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of.	1	8	17
Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A	1	5	1
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.	1	5	1
Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments]	12		
When the choice of a Vice President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12		
Maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and	3	2	1
Marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of	1	8	11
No State shall grant any letters of	1	10	1
Maryland entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
Massachusetts entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
Measures. Congress shall fix the standard of weights and Meeting of Congress. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day	1	8	5
Meeting of electors. District of Columbia, electors for President and Vice-President appointed by District. [Amendments]	1	4	2
Members of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.	23	1	
Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the	6		3
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the	1	8	15
	1	8	16

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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

The 20th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on March 2, 1932. It was declared, in a certificate by the Secretary of State, dated February 6, 1933, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20, 1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933.

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

ARTICLE [XXI]

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

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

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

The 21st amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on February 20, 1933. It was declared, in a certificate of the Acting Secretary of State, dated December 5, 1933, to have been ratified by conventions in 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933.

Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933.

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

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