

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

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut on September 14, 1920 (and that State reaffirmed on September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921; Maryland, March 29, 1941 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1920; ratification certified on February 25, 1958); Virginia, February 21, 1952 (after rejecting it on February 12, 1920); Alabama, September 8, 1953 (after rejecting it on September 22, 1919); Florida, May 13, 1969; South Carolina, July 1, 1969 (after rejecting it on January 28, 1920; ratification certified on August 22, 1973); Georgia, February 20, 1970 (after rejecting it on July 24, 1919); Louisiana, June 11, 1970 (after rejecting it on July 1, 1920); North Carolina, May 6, 1971.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Mississippi, March 29, 1920; Delaware, June 2, 1920.

ARTICLE [xx]

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of

*See, the twenty-fifth amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article	Section	Clause
Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States.	1	8	16
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.	1	8	16
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments].	2		
Misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and Money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have the power to borrow.	2	4	
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin.	1	8	2
Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No.	1	8	5
Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public.	1	9	7
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years.	1	9	7
	1	8	12
N			
Nations. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign.	1	8	3
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of.	1	8	10
Natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a.	2	1	4
Naturalization. Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of.	1	8	4
Naturalized in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or, [Amendments].	14	1	
Naval forces. Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and Navy. Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a.	1	8	14
New Hampshire entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress.	1	8	13
New Jersey entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union. But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress.	1	2	3
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress.	4	3	1
New York entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
Nobility shall be granted by the United States. No title of.	1	9	8
No State shall grant any title of.	1	10	1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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

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

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

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Tennessee, November 16, 1869.

ARTICLE XVI

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

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

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913.

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

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

ARTICLE [XVII]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

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

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

The 17th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on May 13, 1912. It was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia,

Index to the Constitution—Continued

Article ¹	Section	Clause
2	1	Office of President—Continued
		Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President. No person holding an
14	3	Civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or Presidential elector, or hold any [Amendments].
		Officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior
2	2	Of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil
		The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other
2	4	The Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, shall choose a President pro tempore, and also their other
		Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session
2	2	One-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of
		Opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written
1	7	Order, resolution, or vote, (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every
		Original jurisdiction, in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have
3	2	Overt act, or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the
		3
2	2	Pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and
		Patent rights to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing
1	8	Peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the
		No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of
1	6	No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of [Amendments]
		Pensions and bounties shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]
14	4	Pennsylvania entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress
		1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
People, peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances, shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments].	1		
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments].	2		
To be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments].	4		
People. The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments].	9		
People. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments].	10		
Perfect Union, &c. To establish a more. [Preamble].	4		
Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments].	1	9	1
Persons, as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such.	1	9	1
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such.			
Petition for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments].	1		
Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish.	1	8	10
Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other.	1	5	4
Places of choosing Senators. Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the.	1	4	1
Poll tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments].	24	1	
Ports of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the.			
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another.	1	9	6
Post offices and post roads. Congress shall establish.	1	9	6
Powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative.	1	8	7
Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the.	1	1	
Powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The.	1	8	18
[Amendments].	2	1	5
Article of original Constitution or of amendment.	25		

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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

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

The 14th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on June 13, 1866. It was declared, in a certificate by the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 28 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, June 25, 1866; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 5, 1868, re-adopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; Ohio, January 4, 1867 (and rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); New York, January 10, 1867; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.¹

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); California, May 6, 1959; Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867).

ARTICLE XV

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

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

The 15th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on February 26, 1869. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 29 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 11, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it, which action it rescinded on March 30, 1970); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870; Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected it on April 30, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870.

¹ The certificate of the Secretary of State, dated July 20, 1868 [15 Stat. 706, 707], was based on the assumption of invalidity of the rescission of ratification by Ohio and New Jersey. The following day the Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution. On July 28, 1868, the Secretary of State issued a proclamation of ratification without

victed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

The 13th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on January 31, 1865. It was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 27 of the 36 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865. The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected it on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1865); Kentucky, March 18, 1876 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1865).

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

ARTICLE XIV

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

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

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

*See, the twenty-sixth amendment.

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2	1	6
25		
2	1	6

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

Article ¹	Section	Clause
President of the United States—Continued		
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office.	1	7
Shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service.	2	1
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments.	2	1
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment.	2	1
He may make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.	2	2
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for.	2	2
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the.	2	2
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.	2	3
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures.	2	3
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either.	2	3
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.	2	3
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.	2	3
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.	2	3
He shall commission all the officers of the United States.	2	3
On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The.	2	4
No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of.	2	4
[Amendments]	22	
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President and Vice President. Manner of choosing. Each State by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.	2	1
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector.	2	1
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.	2	1

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

ARTICLE [XII]

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.]* 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.

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

Ratification was completed on June 15, 1804.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Tennessee, July 27, 1894.

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

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly con-

*The part included in heavy brackets has been superseded by section 3 of the twentieth amendment.

have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [vii]

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

ARTICLE [viii]

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

ARTICLE [ix]

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

ARTICLE [x]

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

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, and 2 others that failed of ratification, were proposed by the Congress on September 25, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications by the ratification by the Governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to the Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 24, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; and Virginia, December 15, 1791.

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

ARTICLE [xi]

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

The 11th amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Congress on March 4, 1794. It was declared, in a message from the President to Congress, dated January 8, 1798 to have been ratified by the legislatures of 12 of the 15 States. The dates of ratification were: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9, 1794 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795.

Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795. The amendment was subsequently ratified by South Carolina on December 4, 1797. New Jersey and Pennsylvania did not take action on the amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

President and Vice President—Continued	Article ¹	Section	Clause
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments].	12		
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice President. [Amendments].	12		
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments].	12		
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments].	12		
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments].	12		
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments].	12		
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments].	12		
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. [Amendments].	12		
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments].	12		
District of Columbia shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress which the District would be entitled to if it were a State. [Amendments].	23	1	
President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice President shall be President pro tempore. In the absence of the Vice President the Senate shall choose a.	1	3	4
When the Vice President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a.	1	3	5
Press. Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments].	1		
Previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color, or. [Amendments].	15	1	

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

Article ¹	Section	Clause
Primary elections. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]-----	24	1
Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]-----	5	
Privilege. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.-----		
They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place.-----	1	6
Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.-----	1	6
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]-----	4	2
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]-----	3	
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]-----	5	
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]-----	14	1
No State shall 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 its laws. [Amendments]-----	14	1
Prizes captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning-----	14	1
Probable cause. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments]-----	1	8
Process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]-----	4	
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]-----	5	
Process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]-----	14	1
Progress of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the-----	6	
Property of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or-----	1	8
Property, without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]-----	4	3
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]-----	5	
¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.	14	1

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

ARTICLE [i]*

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

ARTICLE [ii]

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

ARTICLE [iii]

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

ARTICLE [iv]

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

ARTICLE [v]

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

ARTICLE [vi]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall

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

Pennsylvania.

B FRANKLIN,
ROBT MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOVW MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO: READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO: BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, jun,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY,
DANL CARROLL,
DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
Attest:
ABR BALDWIN.
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was adopted by a convention of the States on September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, on the following dates: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

Ratification was completed on June 21, 1788. The Constitution was subsequently ratified by Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790; and Vermont, January 10, 1791.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Prosecutions. The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments].	6		
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments].	6		
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments].	6		
He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments].	6		
Protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments].	14	1	
Public debt of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments].	14	4	
Public safety may require it. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the.	1	9	2
Public trial by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments].	6		
Public use. Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments].	5		
Punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and.	1	3	7
Punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments].	8		
Q			
Qualification for office. No religious test shall ever be required as a.	6		3
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature.	1	2	1
Qualifications of electors of Senators shall be the same as electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. [Amendments].	17	1	
Qualifications of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen.	1	2	2
Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen.	1	3	3
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and.	1	5	1
Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President.	2	1	4
Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.	2	1	4
Of the Vice President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President. [Amendments].	12		

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments].	3		
Quorum to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a.-----	1	5	1
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.-----			
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].-----	1	5	1
Quorum to elect a Vice President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments].-----	12		
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments].-----	12		
	12		
	12		
	12		
	15	1	
	5		
	7		
	1	2	3
	14	2	
	14	2	
	14	2	
	14	3	
	14	3	
	14	4	
	14	4	

R

Race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments].-----

Ratification of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose.-----

Ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.-----

Ratio of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand.-----

Ratio of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. [Amendments].-----

But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgement of the right to vote. [Amendments].-----

Rebellion against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments].-----

But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments].-----

Rebellion against the United States. Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments].-----

All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments].-----

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided [that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and]* that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

¹ 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.

² This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

³ The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO WASHINGTON—
Presid^t. and deputy from Virginia.

[Signed also by the deputies of twelve States.]

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,

WM. PATERSON,
JONAS DAYTON.

*Obsolete.

the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. ¹ Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

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. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. ¹ The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

² 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.

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

SECTION. 3. 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 Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

² The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

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

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the

*This paragraph has been superseded by the thirteenth amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Rebellion or invasion. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of	1	9	2
Receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of	1	9	7
Recess of the Senate. The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the	2	2	3
Reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the	1	7	2
Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts	4	1	
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	
Redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petitions for the	1		
[Amendments]			
Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such	1	4	1
Regulations of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any	1	9	6
Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of	1		
[Amendments]			
Religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No Removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the	6		3
[Amendments]	2	1	5
Representation. No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	25		
Representation and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States	5		
Representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of	1	2	3
Representation in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the	1	2	4
Representation among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of	14	2	
[Amendments]			
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments]	14	2	
[Amendments]			
Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of	1	1	1
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of	1	2	
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen	1	2	2
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States	1	2	3

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Representatives—Continued			
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of	I	2	4
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of	1	2	5
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of	1	2	5
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States	1	4	1
But Congress may make by law at any time or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1
And Senators shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law	1	6	1
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1
Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of	1	6	1
No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term.	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office be a member of the House of	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of	1	7	1
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice President	2	1	2
Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and	6		3
Representatives among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of [Amendments]	14	2	
Representatives and Senators. Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments]	14	3	
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disqualification. [Amendments]	14	3	
Reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant	2	2	1
Reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and			
No State shall grant any letters of marque and Republican form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a	1	8	11
Republican form of government. And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	1	10	1
Reserved rights of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	4	4	
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendments]	4	4	
	9		
	10		

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

sent 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.

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

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

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

ARTICLE. III.

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

SECTION. 2. ¹ 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.

² In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

³ 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,

^{*}This clause has been affected by the eleventh amendment.