

Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.¹*

³ The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

⁴ No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

⁵ In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office,† the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

⁶ The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

⁷ Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION. 2. ¹ The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

² He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Con-

*This paragraph has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

†This provision has been affected by the twenty-fifth amendment.

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1	7	1
2	2	2

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

Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall consist of a

Senate of the United States. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the legislature for six years.

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years. [Amendments]

Qualifications of electors of Senators. [Amendments].

If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature.

When vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments].

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

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation.

When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

It shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy.

It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House.

It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.

The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur.

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

⁶ No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

⁷ No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

⁸ No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. ¹ No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

² No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

³ No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

EXECUTIVE POWERS *legislation* ARTICLE. II. *the President*

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

² Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest

- ³ To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
 - ⁴ To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
 - ⁵ To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
 - ⁶ To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting* the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
 - ⁷ To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
 - ⁸ To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
 - ⁹ To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
 - ¹⁰ To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
 - ¹¹ To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
 - ¹² To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
 - ¹³ To provide and maintain a Navy;
 - ¹⁴ To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
 - ¹⁵ To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
 - ¹⁶ To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
 - ¹⁷ To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And
 - ¹⁸ To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
- SECTION. 9. ¹ The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.
- ² The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
- ³ No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
- ⁴ No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- ⁵ No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

*See also the sixteenth amendment.

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Article ¹	Section	Clause
		Senate of the United States—Continued
		It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for
2	2	2
2	3	1
5		
		No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate
		Senators. They shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year
1	3	2
		No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen
1	3	3
		The times, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing
1	4	1
		If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature
1	3	2
		If vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct
17	2	
		[Amendments]
		They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same
1	6	1
		Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law
1	6	1
		Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place
1	6	1
		No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term
1	6	2
		No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office
1	6	2
		No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice President
2	1	2
		Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution
6		3
		No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]
14	3	
		But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]
14	3	

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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2	3	
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1	2	4
17	2	
1	8	3
1	10	1
1	10	1
1	10	1
1	10	1
1	10	1

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. Fugitives from.....

Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary..... [Amendments]

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 previous condition of..... [Amendments]

Sex. Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments]

Ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or.....

Silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and.....

Slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]

Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments]

Soldiers shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments]

South Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress.

Speaker and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their.....

Speech or of the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments]

Speedy and public trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments]

Standard of weights and measures. Congress shall fix the State of the Union. The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the.....

State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several.....

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

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies. [Amendments]

Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several.....

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation.....

Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal.....

Shall not coin money.....

Shall not emit bills of credit.....

Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.....

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

ment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

⁴ Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. ¹ The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

² No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. ¹ All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

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

³ Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. ¹ The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but an Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

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

legislation of power. or.

SECTION. 3. ¹ The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State. [Chosen by the Legislature thereof,]* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

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

³ No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

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

⁵ The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

⁶ The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

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

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

² 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.

SECTION. 5. ¹ Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

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

³ Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by section 1 of the seventeenth amendment.

**The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 2 of the seventeenth amendment.

***The part included in heavy brackets was changed by section 2 of the twentieth amendment.

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Article ¹	Section	Clause
		States. When vacancies—Continued
		Shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts
1	10	1
		Shall not grant any title of nobility
1	10	1
		Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws
1	10	2
		Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay
1	10	3
		Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State
4	1	---
		Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings
4	1	---
		Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States
4	2	1
		New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union
4	3	1
		But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State
4	3	1
		Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress
4	3	1
		No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate
5	---	---
		Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution
5	---	---
		The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union
4	4	---
		They shall protect each State against invasion
4	4	---
		And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence
4	4	---
		The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same
7	---	---
		When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments]
12	---	---
		But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]
12	---	---
		A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]
12	---	---
		States or the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the [Amendments]
10	---	---
		Suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal
5	---	---
		No denial of right to vote on account of sex. [Amendments]
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¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments]	11		
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Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one.	3	1	
Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.	3	1	
The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.	3	1	
Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the	3	2	2
Supreme Court. Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The	6		
Supreme law of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the.	6		
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby	1	8	15
Suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws.	14	4	
Suppression of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments]			
T			
Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct	1	9	4
Tax on incomes authorized without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]	16		
Tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No	1	9	5
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	
Taxes (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States.	1	2	3
Taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay	1	8	1
They shall be uniform throughout the United States. Temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make	1	8	1
Tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a	1	3	2
Terms of four years. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the	1	10	1
Term of office. President, not more than twice. [Amendments]	2	1	1
Term for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the	22		
	1	6	2

1 Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE. I. - legislative article

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

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

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

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

NOTE.—This text of the Constitution follows the engrossed copy signed by Gen. Washington and the deputies from 12 States. The superior number preceding the paragraphs designates the number of the clause; it was not in the original.

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by section 2 of the fourteenth amendment.

for putting the Constitution into operation. Two months later, on September 13, 1788, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution fixing the first Wednesday in January 1789 as the day for appointing electors in the several States that ratified the Constitution; fixing the first Wednesday in February as the date for electing the President; and the first Wednesday in March as the day for commencing proceedings under the Constitution.

The text of the Constitution, as set out in this document, is from the engrossed copy, which is now enshrined in the National Archives.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

	Article ¹	Section	Clause
Territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the.	4	3	2
Test as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious	6		3
Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the	3	3	1
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution.	5		
Tie. The Vice President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.	1	3	4
Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.	1	4	1
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.			
Title of nobility. The United States shall not grant any	1	4	1
No State shall grant any.	1	9	8
Title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any	1	10	1
Tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of.	1	9	8
Tranquility, provide for the common defense, &c. To insure domestic. [Preamble]	1	10	3
Treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.			
No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of.	3	3	1
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of.	3	3	1
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of.	3	3	2
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained. Attainder of.	3	3	2
Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of.	3	3	2
Treason, felony, and breach of the peace. Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of.	2	4	1
Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the.	1	6	1
Treaties. The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make.	1	9	7
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and.	2	2	2
They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby.	3	2	1
Treaty, alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any.	6		2
Trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment.	1	10	1
	1	3	7

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

The Articles of Confederation, which had been agreed to in the Continental Congress on November 15, 1777, and signed and ratified by the delegates of all the States at various times until finally signed and ratified by the delegates from Maryland on March 1, 1781, were soon recognized to be inadequate and defective for the needs of the new nation. Accordingly, the General Assembly of Virginia, on January 21, 1786, proposed a joint meeting of commissioners from the States to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony, and to recommend a Federal plan relative to that object.

Thereafter, commissioners from five of the States—Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York—met in Annapolis during September 1786 for that purpose. The State of New Jersey, however, had enlarged the object of the appointment of its commissioners, by authorizing them to consider “other important matters.” Because of the lack of representation by the other eight States, the commissioners did not consider it advisable to proceed with the business of their mission; but unanimously urged a future convention of the States for such purposes “as the situation of public affairs, may be found to require.”

On February 21, 1787, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution calling a convention of delegates from the several States, to be held in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May 1787, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union."

All the States, with the exception of Rhode Island, designated delegates to attend the convention.

On May 14, 1787, the day fixed for the meeting only a small number of delegates, from five States, assembled in Philadelphia and it was not until May 25 that nine States were represented. The work of that convention culminated in the engrossing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787. It was signed on that day by all the delegates except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia, and reported to the Continental Congress.

The Continental Congress, on September 28, 1787, unanimously resolved that the report of the convention "be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case."

On July 2, 1788, when three-fourths of the States had ratified the Constitution, the Continental Congress ordered that the ratifications be referred to a committee to examine and report an act of Congress

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

By Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives

The Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto is the fundamental law of this Nation. Throughout American history it has served as the basic instrument for dealing with many contemporary problems and its adaptability to changing social and economic conditions is truly remarkable. The durability of this document is demonstrated not only by its continued existence, but also by the fact that, 187 years later, only 26 amendments to the U.S. Constitution have been ratified.

In view of the increasing complexity of government and recognizing that most Governmental decisions today have a direct impact on the daily lives of every American citizen, it is essential that the American public achieve greater familiarity with the structure of our Government, as established in the Constitution.

Moreover, republication of this House Document, "The Constitution of the United States of America," is timely in that it will enable its readers to develop a greater appreciation and a clearer understanding of the numerous constitutional issues, which have been raised in recent times.

In fact, it is evident that the provisions of the U.S. Constitution are being reviewed, analyzed and discussed more extensively today than during any other previous period in American history.

In addition, Members of Congress daily receive numerous requests for copies of the text of the Constitution of the United States together with the amendments. To help satisfy that need and to promote a better understanding of American basic law, this document setting forth the text of the Constitution with all 26 amendments, together with up-to-date ratification notes, and a brief historical note, has been prepared by the Committee on the Judiciary. It also contains information regarding the five proposed amendments that were adopted by the Congress but have not been ratified by three-fourths of the States, as well as the proposed 27th amendment which is now pending for ratification. This information is not usually available in modern pamphlet editions of the Constitution.

The text of the original provisions affected by the articles of amendment is enclosed by heavy brackets, with footnotes referring to the pertinent amendment. In addition, there is a detailed analytical index of the Constitution and the 26 amendments, with references to articles, sections, and clauses.

It is hoped that this document, which is a revision of House Document 93-215 of the 93d Congress, and which contains a number of improvements in the analytical index, will be useful to the Members of the Congress and to the American public.

May 10, 1976.

Peter W Rodino

Index to the Constitution—Continued

Article ¹	Section	Clause
8		Unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and [Amendments].
5		Use without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments]
1	8	Useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the.
V		
1	2	Vacancies happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill.
17	2	Vacancies happening in the representation of a State in the Senate. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill. [Amendments]
1	3	Vacancies happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled.
2	2	Vacancies that happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill.
14	4	Validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments]
1	9	Vessels bound to or from the ports of one State, shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State.
1	7	Veto of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the.
1	3	Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate.
1	3	He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.
1	3	The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore in the absence of the.
1	3	He shall be chosen for the term of four years.
2	1	The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and.
2	1	In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the.
25	1	[Amendments]
2	5	Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and.
25	1	[Amendments]
2	4	On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The.
12		Vice President. The manner of choosing the. 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]
20	4	Additional provision for succession through act of Congress. [Amendments]
25	2	Nomination by President in case of vacancy in office. [Amendments]

¹ Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

Index to the Constitution—Continued

Article	Section	Clause
Vice President. The manner of choosing—Continued		
Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments]—		
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person	1	
voted for as Vice President. [Amendments]		
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for	12	
as Vice President, which lists they shall sign and		
certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government,		
directed to the President of the Senate. [Amend-		
ments]	12	
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of		
the Senate and House of Representatives, open all		
the certificates, and the votes shall be then counted.		
[Amendments]	12	
The person having the greatest number of votes shall		
be Vice President, if such number be a majority of		
the whole number of electors. [Amendments]		
If no person have a majority, then from the two	12	
highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose		
the Vice President. [Amendments]		
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds	12	
of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of		
the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.		
[Amendments]	12	
But if the House shall make no choice of a President		
before the 4th of March next following, then the		
Vice President shall act as President, as in the case		
of the death or other constitutional disability of		
the President. [Amendments]	12	
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall		
be eligible as. [Amendments]	12	
Vacancy in office of. President shall nominate a Vice		
President who shall take office upon confirmation by		
both Houses of Congress. [Amendments]	25	
The United States shall guarantee to every		
State a republican form of government, and shall pro-		
tect each State against invasion and domestic		
Violence. [Amendments]	4	
Virginia entitled to ten Representatives in the first Con-		
gress.		
Vote. Each Senator shall have one		
The Vice President, unless the Senate be equally	4	
divided, shall have no		
Vote requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except		
upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented	2	3
to the President. Every order, resolution, or	1	1
Vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States	3	
or by any State on account of race, color, or previous		
condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the	3	4
United States to. [Amendments]		
Vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States		
or any States by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or	7	3
other tax. The right of citizens of the United States to.		
[Amendments]	1	
Vote. Right of citizens who are eighteen years of age or		
older to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United		
States or any State, on account of age. [Amendments].		
Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or		
abridged by the United States or any State on		
account of sex. [Amendments]	24	1
	26	1
	19	

! Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

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2	2	1
1	5	3
1	7	2

1 Article of original Constitution or of amendment.

H. Con. Res. 539 [By Mr. Rodino] Passed May 10, 1976

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there is authorized to be printed as a House document the Constitution of the United States, as amended with analytical index and ancillaries regarding proposed amendments, prepared by Representative Peter W. Rodino, Junior, of New Jersey, to be bound with a paperback cover of the style and design used in printing House Document Numbered 93-215 of the Ninety-third Congress, and that two hundred and forty-six thousand additional copies be printed, of which twenty-five thousand shall be for the use of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the balance prorated to the Members of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Attest:

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate.

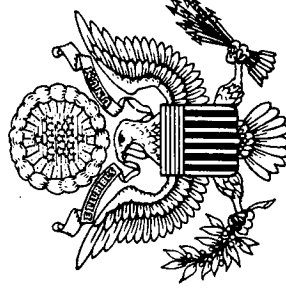
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THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

As Amended

Analytical Index

UNRATIFIED AMENDMENTS



PRESENTED BY MR. RODINO

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